









**REPORT**  
**ON THE**  
**POLICE OF THE LOWER PROVINCES**  
**OF THE**  
**BENGAL PRESIDENCY**

**For the year 1880.**

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**BY**  
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# REPORT.

**Introductory Remarks.** THE office of the Inspector-General of Police was held by me from the commencement of the year to the 15th February, and by Mr. Lyall from the 16th February to 18th December 1880.

**Receipt of Commissioners' reports.** 2. The Commissioners' reports were received on the following dates:—

Rajshahye	Division	...	...	...	...	31st March 1881.
Burdwan	ditto	...	...	...	...	7th April "
Bhagulpore	ditto	...	...	...	...	22nd " "
Presidency	ditto	...	...	...	...	25th " "
Chittagong	ditto	...	...	...	...	26th " "
Chota Nagpore	ditto	...	...	...	...	26th " "
Dacca	ditto	...	...	...	...	2nd May "
Patna	ditto	...	...	...	...	3rd " "
Orissa	ditto	...	...	...	...	7th " "

**Sanctioned strength of regular police.** 3. The sanctioned strength of the police force, as it stood on the 31st December 1880, was—

Inspector-General	...	...	...	...	...	1
Deputy Inspectors-General	...	...	...	...	...	2
Personal Assistant	...	...	...	...	...	1
District Superintendents	...	...	...	...	...	41*
Assistant Superintendents	...	...	...	...	...	32*
Assistant Inspector-General, Government Railway Police	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	...	...	78
Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	150
Sub-Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	698
Head-constables	...	...	...	...	...	2,204
Constables	...	...	...	...	...	14,220
European Constables	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mounted Constables	...	...	...	...	...	32
Total	...	...	...	...	...	17,306

## CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.

### Frontier Police.

	Armed Frontier Guard.	Civil Police.	Total.
Inspector	...	1	1
Subadar-Major	...	...	1
Subadars	...	1	6
Jemadars	...	...	6
Havildar-Major	...	...	1
Havildars	...	10	37
Naiks	...	...	42
Bugle-Major	...	...	1
Buglers	...	...	10
Privates	...	97	543
Total	539	109	648

4. The force, at the end of the year, was below the sanctioned strength by 7 inspectors, 16 sub-inspectors, 27 head-constables, 256 constables, 1 European constable, 1 mounted constable, and 16 privates, or 1·8 per cent. short.

**Budget grant.** 5. The police budget grant for the Lower Provinces (including extra grants) was Rs. 37,00,036 distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
Regular Police	35,42,181
Chittagong Hill Tracts	1,57,855
Total	37,00,036

\* Exclusive of District and Assistant Superintendents employed in Assam.



The pay and establishment of the inspecting agency, and the pay of District and Assistant Superintendents amounted to Rs. 5,95,600. The grant, Rs. 31,04,436, for the executive police, apart from the above, was distributed as under—

							Rs.
Burdwan	Division	...	...	...	...	...	4,02,617
Presidency	ditto	...	...	...	...	...	4,51,714
Rajshahye	ditto	...	...	...	...	...	3,74,315
Dacca	ditto	...	...	...	...	...	3,99,531
Chittagong	ditto	...	...	...	...	...	2,82,374
Patna	ditto	...	...	...	...	...	4,36,901
Bhagulpore	ditto	...	...	...	...	...	2,79,491
Orissa	ditto	...	...	...	...	...	2,36,553
Chota Nagpore	ditto	...	...	...	...	...	2,23,840
Inspector-General's disposal (force not attached to any district)							17,100
Total							31,04,436

6. The actual expenditure for the financial year 1880-81, under each of the different heads, as compared with the estimate, is given in the following table:—

HEADS OF CHARGES.	Budget grant for 1880-81.		Actual expenditure.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
1. Inspecting agency ...	1,21,000	0 0	1,17,555	6 10	.....	.....	3,444	9 2
2. Pay of District and Assistant Superintendents ...	4,74,600	0 0	4,00,576	6 4	.....	.....	14,023	9 8
3. Pay of executive police and establishment ...	23,74,436	0 0	23,34,787	10 11	.....	.....	39,648	5 1
4. Travelling allowance ...	66,000	0 0	76,889	4 8	(a) 10,889	4 8	.....	.....
5. Boat establishment ...	89,000	0 0	90,639	12 0	(b) 1,639	12 0	.....	.....
6. Clothing allowance ...	90,000	0 0	1,13,677	15 4	(c) 23,677	15 4	.....	.....
7. Petty construction and repairs of police buildings...	70,000	0 0	64,900	0 0	.....	.....	5,100	0 0
8. Official postage ...	27,000	0 0	25,128	3 3	.....	.....	1,871	12 9
9. Ordnance stores and purchase of tents ...	20,000	0 0	9,828	13 0	.....	.....	10,171	3 0
10. General contingencies including rewards, rents, country stationery, oil, photographs, extra guards and village police	1,40,000	0 0	1,45,148	15 7	(d) 5,148	15 7	.....	.....
11. Contribution to the Railway and Municipal Police ...	70,145	0 0	70,145	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	35,42,181	0 0	35,00,277	7 11	41,355	15 7	74,239	7 8
Frontier Police, Chittagong Hill Tracts	1,57,855	0 0	1,41,532	7 9	.....	.....	16,322	8 3
GRAND TOTAL	37,00,036	0 0	36,50,809	15 8	41,355	15 7	90,581	15 11
Net	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,226	0 4

(a) This increase is due to the amount of inspection duty and moving about their districts now required from District Superintendents, which has rendered an increase of travelling allowance absolutely necessary. Much of this excess is also due to the expenditure incurred in consequence of the Sonthal excitement and census operations. An additional grant was obtained and all excesses adjusted.

(b) This increase is due to the grant for boats being less than that which the sanctioned establishment costs.

(c) This excess is a matter of account, the cash realizations from men not having been credited.

(d) The grant for medical stores was budgeted at Rs. 5,000, whereas the Accountant-General, Bengal, has shown in the cost statement an expenditure of Rs. 20,079-7-6 against this credit, and hence the excess, which will be more than covered by savings in the general police budget.

7. The cost of the force, employed on purely police work, may be approximately put down at Rs 21,37,534, or 6·7 pias per head of population. This amount was thus distributed:—

		Rs.			
Bengal	..	12,62,883			
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	16,740			
Total	...	12,79,623	or	7·3	per head of population.
Behar	...	5,27,101	..	5·0	ditto ditto.
Orissa	...	1,53,796	..	6·8	ditto ditto.
Chota Nagpore	...	1,77,014	..	10·8	ditto ditto.

The above figures, when compared with those of 1879, show an increase of Rs. 18,069. This increase may be partly attributed to the chowkidars employed in State Railways having been enlisted as constables, to the extra men entertained for the establishment of a new sub-division at Kandi in the Moorsshedabad district, and for the Deputy Magistrate's court at Naraingunge in Dacca; partly to the force set free from the jails at Hazaribagh and Durbhunga having been kept in the reserve; and, lastly, to the police force

allotted to the Kotwalli and Kusba police-stations in Tipperah not having been shown as employed on frontier duty.

Distribution of force.

8. The general distribution is as follows:—

### GENERAL POLICE DUTIES.

#### *Executive strength.*

Inspectors (inclusive of Inspector-General's reserve and Chittagong Hill Tracts) ...	147
Sub-Inspectors (inclusive of two officers sanctioned for drugging cases) ...	684
Head-constables ...	1,910
Constables (inclusive of Inspector-General's reserve) ...	12,409
European constables ...	2
Mounted constables ...	32
Subadar ...	1
Havildars ...	10
Privates ...	97
Total ...	15,292

#### *Guards over Jails and Hajuts.*

Head-constables ...	58
Constables ...	373

being 1 sub-inspector, 1 head-constable, and 42 constables less than the previous year. The cause of this decrease is explained as follows:—

#### *Decrease.*

#### *Increase.*

	Sub-Inspector.	Head-constables.	Constables.		Head-constables.	Constables.
Reduced from the Berhampore lock-up ...	0	2	8	24-Pergunnahs, Barrackpore and Dum-Dum hajuts ...	2	7
Backergunge jail ...	0	0	10	Moorshedabad, Lallbagh hajut ...	1	4
Durbhunga jail ...	0	0	5	Dacca, Naraingunge hajut ...	1	4
Hazariabagh central jail ...	0	0	8	Sarun, Gopalgunge hajut ...	0	3
Ditto European jail ...	1	2	25	Sonthal Pergunnahs, Pakour and Jamtara hajuts ...	0	6
Lohardugga jail ...	0	0	5	Patna, Dinapore hajut ...	1	3
Khondmal and Ungool lock-ups in the Gurjats ...	0	2	8	Total ...	5	27
Total Decrease ...	1	6	69			
Deduct Increase ...	0	5	27			
Net Decrease ...	1	1	42			

### REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Constables.
Guards over treasuries ...	0	0	160	834
Salt Preventive Police ...	1	7	38	175
Opium Guards ...	0	1	15	146
Total ...	1	8	213	1,155
Police for supervising trade in Arms— ...	1	2	0	0

#### *Frontier Guards.*

Noakholly Frontier ...	0	1	1	17
Mymensing Frontier ...	0	0	2	16
Bhagulpore Special Reserve ...	1	1	8	100
Dacca ditto ...	1	1	8	100
Moorshedabad ditto ...	0	1	4	50

#### *Chittagong Hill Tracts.*

Subadars ...	6
Jemadars ...	6
Havildars ...	28
Naiks ...	42
Bugle-Major ...	1
Buglers ...	10
Privates ...	446
Total ...	539

Force employed on purely police work.

9. The proportion of men employed on purely police work to area and population is as follows:—

PROVINCES.	Number of police.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Proportion of police to area.	Proportion of police to population.
Bengal (inclusive of Chittagong Hill Tracts) ... ..	8,791	70,490	33,331,345	1 to 8	1 to 3,791
Behar ... ..	3,943	44,174	20,412,527	1 to 11.2	1 to 5,177
Orissa ... ..	1,244	24,240	4,317,999	1 to 19.5	1 to 3,471
Chota Nagpore ... ..	1,295	27,092	3,147,699	1 to 20.9	1 to 2,430
Total ... ..	15,273	165,996	61,209,570	1 to 10.9	1 to 4,007

10. An addition of 2 inspectors, 6 sub-inspectors, 13 head-constables, and 153 constables was made in the following districts for reasons noted against them:—

DISTRICTS.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Constables.	REMARKS.
Bankoora ... ..	1	...	...	...	One inspector was received from Burdwan.
Midnapore ... ..	...	...	...	2	For land and river salt preventive establishment, <i>vide</i> Government order No. 1471, dated 18th April 1880. This establishment has been created by abolishing Bhatgura and Tengrakhal pass-stations.
24-Pergunnahs ... ..	...	...	4	7	Two head-constables and 7 constables for Barrackpore and Dum-Dum hajuts and two jemadars on railway duty enrolled as head-constables.
Moorshedabad ... ..	...	2	3	19	Establishment sanctioned for Kandī court treasury and station and for Lalbagh hajut. One railway chowkidar enlisted as constable.
Dinapore ... ..	...	...	...	2	Two chowkidars on railway duty enrolled as constables.
Rajshahye ... ..	...	...	...	1	Ditto ditto ditto ditto.
Rangpore ... ..	...	...	...	7	Ditto ditto ditto ditto.
Bogra ... ..	...	...	...	2	Ditto ditto ditto ditto.
Pubna ... ..	...	...	...	9	Ditto ditto ditto ditto.
Jalpigore ... ..	...	...	...	4	Ditto ditto ditto ditto.
Gya ... ..	...	...	...	4	Ditto ditto ditto ditto.
Mozufferpore ... ..	...	...	...	4	Ditto ditto ditto ditto.
Durbhunga ... ..	...	...	...	18	Ditto ditto ditto ditto.
Patna ... ..	1	...	1	9	Six chowkidars ditto ditto ditto.
Dacca ... ..	...	1	1	6	One inspector for supervising trade in arms was permanently sanctioned. One head-constable and three constables employed for Dinapore hajut.
Sarun ... ..	...	...	...	3	Establishment sanctioned for the court and hajut for the Deputy Magistrate of Narain-gunge.
Chumparun ... ..	...	2	...	...	Re-entered for the Gopalgunge hajut.
Southal Pergunnahs ... ..	...	...	...	6	Sanctioned for supervising trade in arms.
Moorshedabad special reserve.	1	4	50	...	For Jantara and Pakour hajuts.
Total Increase ... ..	2	6	13	153	Sanctioned in Government order No. 915, dated the 23rd February 1880.

On the other hand, a reduction of 1 inspector, 4 head-constables, and 47 constables was made in the districts noted below:—

DISTRICTS.	Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Constables.	REMARKS.
Burdwan ... ..	1	...	...	Reduced and transferred to Bankoora.
Howrah ... ..	...	...	8	Milluck and Sehpore outposts were abolished and the savings allotted for increasing the pay of head-constables and constables.
Moorshedabad ... ..	...	2	8	Decrease on account of the abolition of the Berhampore lock-up.
Backergunge ... ..	...	...	10	Jail guard reduction.
Gurhat Michals ... ..	...	...	8	Lock-up guards at Ungool and Kundmal abolished.
Hazaribagh ... ..	...	...	8	Reduction on account of the central jail being converted into district jail.
Lohardugga ... ..	...	...	5	Reduction in the jail guard.
Total Reduction ... ..	1	4	47	

From the above it will be seen that the net increase amounts to 1 inspector, 6 sub-inspectors, 9 head-constables, and 106 constables. This includes 2 jemadars and 58 chowkidars, who are employed on State Railways in Bengal, and whose pay is now met from the police budget.

In Beerbhoom, the outpost at Nowada was abolished, and 1 head-constable and 4 constables saved were added to the Nulhatty police-station.

In Hooghly, the old abolished station of Bydebatty was made into an outpost, the force being taken from the sanctioned allotment of the district.

In the 24-Pergunnahs, the outpost at Kantaltollah was abolished, and its force (1 head-constable and 3 constables) was transferred to a new outpost

at Budge-Budge. The police-station at Burranagore has been taken up by the municipality, and the force thus saved has been kept in the reserve pending the orders of Government for dividing the jurisdiction of Barrack-pore station. Sanction has since been received. In Pubna, the outpost at Maldah was abolished, the force of 1 head-constable and 4 constables attached to it being withdrawn and incorporated with the reserve. In Dacca, the abolition of the outpost of Keranigunge and the establishment of new outposts at Ghior and Monohurdi occasioned a redistribution of the police force of the district. In Durbhunga, an outpost at Jhanjaipore was established, and manned with 1 head-constable and 4 constables from the Modhoobunee police-station. In Purneah, 2 additional constables were given from the reserve for the Kissengunge court.

The pay of all the six-rupee grade constables of the special reserve at Dacca was raised to Rs. 7. The pay of all the five-rupee grade constables of the special reserve at Bhagulpore was raised to Rs. 6.

11. During the year under report, Government in their No. 3678, dated the 5th August 1880, sanctioned the grant of a batta of one rupee per month recommended for constables employed in the districts of the 24-Pergunnahs, Howrah, Hooghly, Moorshedabad, and Midnapore, with the limitation that the batta should be given only to men of the third and fourth grades when employed in the reserve. The measure has involved an additional expenditure of Rs. 7,572 annually, according to the present strength of the reserves, leaving a considerable balance available out of Rs. 10,000 provided in the police budget estimate for the grant of increased pay to constables in certain districts, on account of the dearness of provisions and the difficulty experienced in keeping up the force to the prescribed strength. The measure has been found to work successfully except in Hooghly.

12. The following statement will show the strength of the municipal police during the year under report, as compared with the previous year :—

YEARS.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	European Constables.	Constables.	Chowkidars not enrolled under Act V.
1879	3	17	355	2	5,926	24
1880	3	17	354	2	5,874	24
Decrease	.....	.....	1	.....	52	.....

In the Bankoora town 1 head-constable at Rs. 15 was increased. In Beerbhoom, 7 constables were reduced and the pay of one constable was raised from Rs. 6 to Rs. 8, and that of 10 from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6. In Midnapore, the pay of 16 constables was raised from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6. In Hooghly, the pay of the head-constable of the Bansberiah town was raised from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15. One head-constable at Rs. 10 was sanctioned for the Khanacool union, and the pay of the 49 constables of the three first-class municipalities Hooghly and Chinsurah, Serampore and Ooterparah was raised from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7.

In the 24-Pergunnahs, a new union with an outpost was created at Etenda with a force of 1 fourth grade head-constable and 9 third grade constables. In the Satkhira town, 2 fourth grade constables were abolished, and the pay of the remaining 16 men was raised from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7. In the south suburban town, a fourth grade head-constable's post was increased and a third grade constable's post was abolished. In the Baduria town, 3 fourth grade constables' posts were abolished in order to raise the remaining 18 men's pay from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7.

In the Chanduria town, 1 fourth grade constable's post was abolished, and the pay of the remaining six men was raised from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7. In the Debhata town, the post of a fourth grade constable was abolished, and the pay of the remaining eight men was raised from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7. In the Bussirhat town, the force was strengthened by 4 third grade constables. In the north suburban town, 1 first grade head-constable and 5 third grade constables were abolished and a fourth grade sub-inspector and a third grade head-constable were entertained. This amounts to a net increase of 1 sub-inspector and 2 head-

constables. It is satisfactory to note that in the district of the 24-Per-gunnahs the pay of all the lowest grade of constables was raised to Rs. 7.

In Jessore, the pay of 9 constables was raised from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4, and that of 15 from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5.

In Moorshedabad, the Berhampore union was strengthened by the addition of 2 fourth grade constables. A reduction of 2 constables was made in the Jangypore union. The municipal police establishments of the city were reduced by 1 third grade head-constable, 11 third grade constables, and 11 fourth grade constables. In Rajshahye, the pay of 33 constables of the Bauleah town was raised from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6. In Pubna, 1 head-constable of the fourth grade was reduced, and the pay of 1 head-constable was raised from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15. In Darjeeling, Kurseong was constituted a municipality and 1 head-constable and 8 constables were entertained. The Furreedpore town police was strengthened by 4 constables and Madaripore by 1; while the services of 1 head-constable and 23 constables were dispensed with owing to the abolition of the Sodepore union. In Backergunge, the pay of 3 constables of the Perozepore union was raised from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5, and that of the constables of the Bowful union from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4. In Mymensingh, the pay of 20 constables was raised from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6. In Patna, 3 constables were reduced from Mahomedpore town, 6 from Makamah, and 2 from Nowada. In Gya, 10 constables at Rs. 5 were added to the Gya town, and the force of the Tikaree town was increased by 5 constables at Rs. 5. In Shahabad, the Bhojepore union was abolished, and its force of 1 constable at Rs. 8 and 11 at Rs. 4 was reduced. In the town of Sasseeeram the pay of 1 constable was raised from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 and two men on Rs. 5 were reduced. In Nasrigunge town one man on Rs. 4 was reduced, and the pay of 5 constables of the Chowsa union was reduced from Rs. 4 to Rs. 3.

In Mozufferpore, 2 constables were reduced from the Mehnar town.

In Durbhunga, 3 head-constables were reduced and 4 constables increased.

In Monghyr, the services of the sub-inspector employed in the town police were dispensed with.

In Cuttack, the pay of the 3 head-constables was raised from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15, and 2 extra constables were sanctioned for the cantonment.

In Lohardugga, Palkote union was abolished and 6 constables at Rs. 4 were reduced.

In the Gurwah union, 1 constable at Rs. 7 was promoted to Rs. 8.

In Manbhoom, the pay of 6 constables of the town of Purulia was raised from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6.

13. The casualties in the municipal police show a decrease of 5·1

Casualties in the Municipal Police. per cent., being 19·7 against 24·8 per cent. in 1879.

Discharges, resignations, and desertions were 10·7, or a decrease of 2·4 per cent. when compared with 1879.

Deaths amounted to 2·3; dismissals 6·2, and discharges on pension and gratuity 5.

The percentage of deaths shows a decrease of 1 per cent.; dismissals 1·5 per cent.; and that of discharges on pension and gratuity 2 per cent. as compared with the previous year. It is satisfactory to note that the casualties under all the heads decreased.

In the 24-Pergunnahs the casualties of the year under report, as compared with those of the year preceding, show a general improvement. The cause of this is chiefly attributed to the increase of pay of the municipal constables from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 a month, and to the taking of active measures throughout the year in prosecuting men for overstaying leave beyond the prescribed limit, and for desertion.

The casualties in Howrah do not show much improvement. There is no doubt that the municipal police suffer from bad health to a very great extent, and this is one of the causes why the service is so unpopular. No one, but up-country men, will accept appointments as constables in the force, and when these men get sick, as most of them do before they get acclimatized, they become frightened, resign, go off home and give the district a bad name for unhealthiness. The District Superintendent has paid great attention



to the matter himself, and has done all he can to get more barrack accommodation and new wells for good drinking-water.

Lighting the streets in municipalities.

14. With the following exceptions no action appears to have been taken in the matter:—

In Patna, the whole of the main road and two of the principal side-roads are lighted throughout.

During the past year a considerable change for the better has been effected in the lighting up of this city by more than one-third of the 300 and odd lamps in use having good kerosine oil-burners substituted for the old castor oil ones. It is contemplated to introduce kerosine oil throughout, and then, if funds will admit of it, to make use of the old oil lamps in the portions of the city now unlighted. The introduction of the new burners for the remaining lamps will be carried out in 1881.

The Monghyr municipality is lighted by 40 lamps.

In the municipality of Gya 151 street-lamps have been set up and each constable is supplied with a bulls-eye lantern, which he lights in dark nights.

In the 24-Pergunnahs, the Baraset municipality has sanctioned Rs. 800 for the purpose.

In Durbhunga, 50 lights were added to those previously supplied.

The streets in the Burdwan town are lighted in very many places with kerosine lamps and the number of lamps increases yearly.

In Raneegunge, the municipality has just commenced to give lights.

In Culna, arrangements are being made, and I understand lights will be started this year.

In Rajshahye, 38 lamps were put up in the principal streets of Bauleah town.

In Moorshedabad, some of the streets at Berhampore are lighted with kerosine lamps, which is a vast improvement on the former oil-burners, and twelve new lights have been fixed connecting two main streets. The question of lights has been better attended to generally during the year under review by the chairmen of the municipalities themselves. Lamps are now better trimmed and burn throughout the night, whereas formerly the lights used to go out shortly after midnight.

The town of Howrah is very fairly lighted, and no special action in the matter is necessary.

Nine new lights were put up in the Hooghly and Chinsurah municipality. There are lights in the Serampore and Bydabatty municipalities, but they are not numerous.

There are at present only 20 lights in the Jessore municipality.

The town of Mozufferpore is lighted with oil lamps.

Attention is gradually being paid to the subject, but I wish to point out that the addition of a few lamps in a town, distributed over a large area does no good whatever in the way of securing protection to the inhabitants from the depredations of thieves. Concentration of lighting operations is what is required, and it is not to be expected that with the limited funds at the disposal of municipalities, a whole town can be lighted properly in one year. But much real good can be done, if attention is devoted to the thorough lighting of one or more mohullas in a town each year. The mohullas in which burglaries are chiefly committed might be selected first for experiment, and I am convinced that if such places are thoroughly lighted up crime will be found to diminish. Thieves will be gradually thrown back upon localities where their operations cannot be seen. Attention can then be directed to such localities and lighting gradually extended.

15. *Rural Police*.—In this division the Act has been considerably extended during the year. The Commissioner's opinion about the Act has been very much modified since

Burdwan Division.

he has been in the Burdwan Division, and has seen the Act working well. He remarks that "in spite of numerous drawbacks there is no doubt that the Act is taking firmer hold in this division, and in some places may even be said to have been successful."

16. In the 24-Pergunnahs, it is stated that there has been a vast improvement in every way effected by the new Act.

Presidency Division.

Offences are no longer concealed, and are reported with much greater punctuality. The chowkidars are better and more regularly paid than before, and they now care for their appointments, whereas formerly

it was difficult to fill up vacancies when they occurred. As a rule, the punchayats co-operate with the police, and endeavour to keep their accounts properly, and pay up the chowkidars punctually.

From Nuddea, the report is not so favourable. It is reported that the attendance of chowkidars has been fairly regular, and that crime has been regularly and punctually reported. The accounts kept by punchayats are still defective, and the only defect is the ensuring prompt payment of chowkidars' wages, which is still a matter of much difficulty. The realization of arrears of chowkidars' pay through peons, instead of the police, is stated not to have worked well. "In some instances peons have colluded with punchayats and false receipts have been produced, while in some cases the peons have been suspected of extorting money both from punchayats and chowkidars. The speedy realization of the chowkidars' dues has not been attained; indeed, it is observed that their pay is more in arrears than at the close of 1879, when the police were entrusted with the work."

In Jessore, it is reported the chowkidars are better and more punctually paid than before. But the Magistrate is of opinion that accounts are not properly kept by punchayats: "they still work reluctantly, except those who want to exercise a little control over their co-villagers by virtue of the Act empowering them to report cases, and help in the detection and prosecution of offences. Often they use this power to serve their private ends, and take advantage of their position as the heads of the village. Thus reports of crime, instead of coming instantly after the occurrence in an unvarnished state, generally come after some delay which has been occasioned by the chowkidars first going to the village punchayat, who often holds a preliminary irregular enquiry. The punchayat not unfrequently cause a report to be sent in modifying, suppressing, and colouring the facts so as not to compromise the safety of the persons charged. The facts get distorted, and in fact all sorts of mischief are often done which would spoil a good case, even when detection follows through the exertions of the police." This description of the action of the punchayat I can thoroughly endorse.

In Moorshedabad, the Chowkidari Act continues, it is reported, to work well. The punchayats are now more familiar with their accounts, and thoroughly understand how to bring defaulting tax-payers to task. The chowkidars being more regularly paid, their attendance at the stations is also more regular. They are also stated to give more assistance in looking after budmashes, whose movements are strictly watched. I regret that I cannot confirm this statement as to the strict supervision of bad characters in Moorshedabad. I visited the district not long ago, and in five or six thanas found the supervision of bad characters to be a farce, and the recorded entries of enquiries made to be purely fictitious.

The Commissioner is of opinion that the working of the Act has been, on the whole, fairly satisfactory. "That there are drawbacks to it, cannot be denied; but that it has its compensating advantages is equally true. The advisability of realizing arrears of chowkidars' pay through special peons in preference to the police seems at present a moot point. In some districts, where police work is heavy, I should certainly be in favour of the former agency, but in lighter districts, I should be inclined to think the latter would be the most satisfactory."

I have no doubt that the police realize arrears much more effectually than peons, and I have no objection to undertake the work if the police are paid for doing it, *i.e.*, if the fees now paid to peons are made over to the Police Department. The amount would probably enable me to strengthen the police at thanas where arrears are heavy.

17. The Act is now in force wholly, or in part, in all districts of the division, except Darjeeling, for some parts of which district it is unfitted, and in other tracts of which its introduction must for special reasons be postponed.

In Dinagore, the Act is said to work well.

In Rajshahye the proceedings of the punchayats are said to be unsatisfactory, and it is reported that the average number of chowkidars, whose wages are kept in arrears, is about one-fourth of the entire force of rural police. The punchayats look upon the work as forced upon them, and they either do not care to collect the tax, or do it in a most perfunctory manner so that they have no money to pay the chowkidars. The Magistrate remarks that "the remedy for

this evil is entirely in the hands of the officers in charge of police-stations. If they keep a close and constant supervision over the punchayats, explain as often as feasible the law to them and to the villagers (rate-payers), look into the accounts monthly, impress upon the punchayats the utility of the system and the penalty the law provides for their neglect and default in payment, and put them into the way of making payments regularly, much improvement will no doubt result." Rajshahye was the district in which the Act was first introduced, and in this district it was reported to be successfully worked. The above facts as to the manner in which the chowkidars are paid, and the punchayats perform their duties, after nearly ten years' experience of the Act, is not encouraging. I entirely approve of the police doing everything in their power to help the Magistrate in working the Act, but, from his remarks, it seems to me that the Magistrate expects too much from officers in charge of police-stations. He in reality throws the whole burden of working the Act, of instructing, controlling and threatening the punchayats, upon the sub-inspector in charge of a thana. If the punchayats are so ignorant of the law, and of their very simple duties under it, after ten years' working of the Act, the provisions of the law can hardly have been acted up to by Magistrates who introduced it. In section 3 it is enacted that "no punchayat shall be appointed in any village, until some officer exercising any of the powers of a Magistrate shall in personal communication with the residents in such village or some of them, have explained to them the general duties of a punchayat."

In Pubna, it is stated that there has been much improvement in attendance and punctuality in reporting. The conduct of the village punchayats is improving, and the chowkidars are paid more regularly than in former years. Such regularity in payment is stated to be due in a great measure to arrears of pay having been recovered through court peons, instead of, as before, through the police. The office of punchayat is said to be as much detested as ever, and the registers are kept as irregularly as in previous years. This is said to be more the result of ignorance than dishonesty, as most punchayats are very imperfectly educated.

In Bogra, it is reported that great attention has been paid to the subject of realization of arrears of chowkidars' wages. A practice has been introduced with success of making the punchayats pay up arrears at the thana in the presence of police officers. I remember pointing out to the Magistrate of Bogra, when I visited the district last year, that this practice was irregular, and that he had no power legally to enforce such an order of attendance on the part of the punchayats. If these arrears of chowkidars' wages have been thus realized, the collections have been made by a process which, in my opinion, is not warranted by law. It is reported that the chowkidars are now regularly paid, and that their attendance at the thana is regular. It is stated that the chowkidars are not paid monthly, but that the chowkidar does not object to this, and that payment at intervals of two or three months also commends itself to the punchayats, as they are thereby saved the trouble of attending at the thana every month, under the irregular practice on which I have remarked above.

In Rungpore, the Magistrate believes that the register of attendance of chowkidars is not written up daily, but at irregular intervals. He notices that few complaints are made by rate-payers against punchayats, or by punchayats against rate-payers. He is of opinion that so long as payments are to be made monthly, and not according to *kists*, it will be impossible for the chowkidars to be paid with regularity, and that until payments are regularly made, regular attendance on the part of chowkidars cannot be expected. From these remarks, I gather that in Rungpore the punchayats pay the chowkidars irregularly, and are not compelled by the Magistrate to perform the duties laid down in the Act. This accounts for the mutual good feeling between punchayats and rate-payers, the chowkidars' interests being ignored by both parties.

In Julpigoree, the Deputy Commissioner "has little to complain of in regard to attendance and regularity of payment by punchayats, both of which are fairly good." In the matter of detection of crime the rural police are particularly weak, many of the chowkidars being ignorant of the names, personal appearances, or residences of bad characters residing in the immediate



neighbourhood. This clearly points to insufficient supervision of chowkidars on the part of station police-officers and of the District Superintendent. When the chowkidars are so ignorant of their chief duty, it shows that they are never questioned as to the state of crime when they attend at the thana, and the records of enquiries as to bad characters in the thana books are probably fictitious. This matter will be looked into.

18. The Act is in force in all districts of the division, except Mymensing.

The average pay of each chowkidar is stated to be as follows:—In Dacca Rs. 40 per annum; in Furreedpore Rs. 34; in Backergunge Rs. 29. It, therefore, appears that in the two latter districts the provisions of section 12 of the Act must have been disregarded. Under that section no chowkidar appointed under the Act should receive less than Rs. 3 per month.

In Dacca, the District Superintendent reports that chowkidars receive their pay with more regularity than before, although not with the regularity contemplated by the Act; but that the punchayats are neglectful of their duty, hardly keeping accounts at all, and evincing great unwillingness to enforce payments of rate by distraint. The improvement in the regularity of attendance of chowkidars is said to be due to prosecutions and punishments for neglect reported by the police, but the chowkidars are said to be negligent in the matter of looking after bad characters. The Magistrate, however, does not endorse this opinion. He says, "we must not expect perfect punctuality in the collection of rates. The chowkidars are paid with greater regularity than they were before the introduction of the system. The post of chowkidar is now a more valuable one than it was, and if better work is not got out of the chowkidars than formerly, it is because the District Superintendent does not insist on this being so." The District Superintendent, however, from the remarks given above appears to have simply detailed the actual state of matters existing, and he seems to have reported the chowkidars for neglect of their duties, which is all that he can do.

In Furreedpore, the chowkidars are stated to have decidedly improved in their attendance at the thana, and in reporting crime. The great difficulty experienced in this district is in securing the punctual payment of the men, and in the keeping of honest accounts by the punchayats, who, with very few exceptions, keep no accounts at all. This shows that in a district where the pay of the chowkidar is less than the lowest rate fixed by law, and where even the payment of that sum is not secured to him with regularity, there is still improvement in attendance and reporting of crime on the part of chowkidars, the result doubtless of the chowkidars knowing that they will be punished for non-attendance, or neglect to report crime.

In Backergunge, there has not been much improvement as to regularity of payment of chowkidars. The pay of the men is often three, four, and five months in arrears. The fact of these arrears is regularly brought to the notice of the Magisterial authorities, but without much perceptible effect. The Magistrate, however, states that the men are generally paid after the main harvest of the year, and without reference to quarterly instalments, and that they are generally quite content to wait till then. The punchayats either keep no accounts, or keep them for show only. According to these remarks, the Act is not worked in Backergunge in accordance with its provisions.

The Commissioner notes generally that he has observed, in inspecting, that attendance of chowkidars is much better, and the working of the Act more successful in some sub-divisions of districts than others. "When the sub-divisional officer takes an interest in it, the Act works fairly, attendance at the thanas is fairly regular, and the pay not much in arrear. But where the sub-divisional officer leaves the whole business to the police, the Act is a failure."

Chittagong Division.

19. The working of the Act is mentioned by the Commissioner in the following terms:—  
"The Magistrates and District Superintendents of all the three districts report that chowkidars and punchayats have, on the whole, given satisfaction during the year under report, though there is still room for much improvement. Chowkidars have regularly attended police-stations, and fairly well reported crime, where punchayats were not interested. The pay of the chowkidars has been disbursed with greater regularity. In Noakholly, the

Magistrate, Mr. Westmacott, takes special interest in the working of the Chowkidari Act, and in seeing that the punchayats do their duty, and his exertions have not been without result. If a Magistrate, during his cold weather tour, takes a personal interest in the matter, there is no doubt he can cause a marked improvement in the working of the Chowkidari Act. Much no doubt remains to be done to perfect the system, but a great improvement has been already effected."

20. The Commissioner reports that he has received encouraging reports from almost all the districts regarding the working of the Act. In Patna, Major Ramsay reports that the

Patna Division.

chowkidars have begun to give valuable aid in the detection of crime and the arrest of offenders. This is attributed to Major Ramsay's system of arranging and regulating chowkidars' visits to thanas, and extracting and systematizing information derived from them. The Commissioner describes the system at length. I have had it tried in other districts, and it has, on the whole, not been favourably reported on. I suspect that there is not so much in the system as in the man who works it. Major Ramsay has devoted an amount of time and attention to the working of the Act, or rather I should say to the working of the chowkidars without reference to the Act, for which he deserves the highest credit, and it is to his personal exertions I believe that the system owes its success. Whether the system can be worked on its own merits elsewhere successfully I am not yet prepared to say. I doubt whether many District Superintendents or station officers can afford the time which Major Ramsay has devoted to this very important work. I intend to reconsider the question of the further extension of this system during the year. Major Ramsay's views as to the value of the Act generally remain, I believe, unaltered.

In Gya, the Act is reported to have worked smoothly throughout the year. "It has only been necessary to put pressure upon the punchayats to ensure production of faultless accounts and assurances on all sides that the chowkidars had been paid in full. There is reason, however, to doubt whether the chowkidars receive payment in full, although there can be little question that they are better paid than formerly."

From Shahabad it is reported that "with all its faults the Act is undoubtedly an improvement on Regulation XX, and the proof of this is that the men under the old system would all give their eyes to be placed under the Act."

In Mozufferpore, the chowkidars are stated to be paid, on the whole, with fair regularity, and, contrary to the Magistrate's former experience, he had not received any complaints against the chowkidari assessments.

From Durbhunga come complaints that the chowkidars are not paid regularly.

In Sarun, the Act has really been introduced for the first time by the Magistrate, Mr. MacDonnell; its previous existence was a farce. I quote Mr. MacDonnell's remarks as to the changes introduced, which it is reported have been attended with the best results:—"I am enabled to report that the steps taken have been productive, on the whole, of very satisfactory results. It was found necessary to alter the constitution of almost every punchayat in the district, and to exclude or exempt the numerous low caste uninfluential men who had been formerly nominated to it, because in every likelihood, they could not buy exemption from the police, whose services were injudiciously utilized in forming punchayats in the first instance. It next became necessary to collect as much of the arrears as was allowable, and this was generally effected. During my recent tour, I believe I inspected every chowkidar in the district, save the chowkidars in the Darowli thana, which I have not yet found time to visit; and although I must discount the tendency of chowkidars in some instances to confess payment which had been only promised, to please their punchayats, I still am able to state my belief that the several chowkidars are now paid with creditable punctuality. They are not indeed, and it is hopeless to expect they will be, paid monthly as the law requires. They are usually paid quarterly, and I think it desirable the law should be corrected or modified so as to legalise quarterly payments. Monthly payments pre-suppose the retention of a fund in the hands of a member of the punchayat: if, as often happens, he is in want of money, he appropriates the fund, and then denies ever having

received it. Cases of this sort have happened. Quarterly payments, after quarterly collections, would obviate such inconveniences."

'It is most satisfactory to learn that the first step has been taken in Sarun to give the Act a chance of working, by the appointment of competent punchayats, and it would have a very great effect on the administration of the system, if Magistrates generally would take the trouble which Mr. MacDonnell has taken, to secure the presence of respectable members of village society on the punchayats. If Government were to call for a return showing the castes and professions of members of village punchayats, I make bold to say that in many districts would be found numbers of those "low caste or uninfluential" men whom Mr. MacDonnell has found it necessary to exclude or exempt from serving on punchayats, and whose presence on the punchayat make it an institution distasteful to any respectable member of village society.

In Chumparun, there has been shown a continued improvement in the organization of the chowkidars, as shown by the increased promptness and regularity with which cases are reported, and intelligence regarding the movements of bad characters communicated. The chowkidars have, however, not been so regularly paid as last year.

In connection with the working of the Act in Behar, I wish to point out that, admitting for the sake of argument progress in regularity of attendance and payment of chowkidars, we shall make no real advance in getting effective assistance in repressing or detecting crimes against property, so long as the village watchmen continue to be so largely drawn from the criminal classes. The classes which commit crimes against property in Behar are Dosadhs, Musahars, Ahirs, Rajwars, Domes, and Binds. There are in Behar 31,205 chowkidars, and of these above 90 per cent. are drawn from these classes which commit crime. There are no less than 18,744 Dosadhs amongst the chowkidars, and Dosadhs are the men who chiefly commit crime against property, who are the thieves and burglars of Behar. A Dosadh chowkidar is either a subsidized thief, or relative of thieves or burglars, and in this country the proverb of "set a thief to catch a thief" is not generally applicable, until the thief is convicted, when he sometimes betrays his associates to secure remission of sentence. Until we get men amongst the chowkidars who are not of the criminal classes, we shall not do much in the way of stopping crime, which is generally committed by the relatives or caste friends of the village watchmen.

21. The Commissioner makes the following remarks:—"My opinion regarding the chowkidari system is the same as often expressed before; I think it hardly necessary to repeat it here. In Monghyr, there has been improvement in the attendance owing to the action of the District Superintendent in punishing chowkidars with the approval of the Magistrate, 'whenever neglect to attend was at all frequent and unaccounted for satisfactorily.' The Magistrate's enquiries showed that chowkidars had been regularly paid, though the District Superintendent thinks otherwise. There has been hardly any complaint regarding injustice or oppression. In Bhagulpore the chowkidars appear to have attended regularly, and reported crime and deaths fairly. They do not, however, appear to have been very regularly paid, nor are the accounts of the punchayats properly kept. The District Superintendent of Purneah complains of irregular payment of chowkidars, but the Magistrate observes 'considering that the chowkidari tax is realizable quarterly, it is unreasonable to expect the punchayats to pay the chowkidars monthly.' I am aware that it is supposed that the tax is levied in advance, but as a fact this is not done. The tax is realized at harvest time, and the chowkidars prefer to have it so. When chowkidars are able to arrange for the receipt of their wages in kind they are content to wait. The percentage of chowkidars in arrears at the end of the year is not great, and if we exclude those in arrears for three months and under, the percentage is insignificant."

In Maldah the status of chowkidars is said to have improved. I have nothing particular to say regarding the village police of the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

22. In Orissa matters continue very much as they were. The rural police of the division is an exceptional body, and no changes in constitution can be introduced till the expiry of the settlement.

Bhagulpore Division.

Orissa Division.



Chota Nagpore Division.

23. I quote at length the Commissioner's remarks regarding the rural police in Manbhoom :—

"I notice with pleasure the endeavours made by the present District Superintendent of Manbhoom to utilize the ghatwals and village chowkidars of that district. I give below a description of the ghatwali and village police of that district in the words of Colonel Gordon, and I must say that much has been done by this officer to improve their condition and efficiency.

*Manbhoom Ghatwali Police.*

The ghatwali police of this district numbers—

Sirdars and digwars	...	...	...	99
Naib and village sirdars	...	...	...	271
Tabedars	...	...	...	1,767
Total				2,137

I found these men lying hidden away in the various villages of the district, and I experienced the greatest difficulty in getting hold of them when required. Practically they performed no sort of police duties, and a great deal of the time of the officers and men of the regular police was taken up in hunting up these men, in order to exact from them even the most trifling duties. They, on the other hand, did their best to hide themselves away, and resorted to all the means in their power to evade the efforts of the regular police to unearth them. It was evident that so long as these men were allowed to conceal themselves away in the manner indicated, that it would be utterly impossible to exact from them any sort of police work, and that much valuable time would be wasted in endeavouring to do so. The ghats, or police posts, in which they were supposed to keep watch and ward were non-existent; in fact, in two instances only were there any indications that such posts were represented literally by a few sticks stuck in the ground and some straw thrown over them. It was obvious that, before any regular police duties could be exacted of these men, posts should be erected in their several *Elakas* bordering on the high roads leading from P'urulia to the interior, and to the frontier of the district. I found this a difficult matter to accomplish, and it has taken a considerable time to carry it into execution, for the sirdars and their subordinates very naturally objected and placed every obstacle in the way, and not so much on the score of the expense entailed on them, but because they saw that once the posts were erected they would have to reside in them, and perform their duties regularly. It was impossible to dismiss the recusants in the present unsettled state of their service tenures, so another system was resorted to which resulted in a complete success, and we now have 55 of these posts completed and five under construction. The sirdars and their tabedars are told off into three or four reliefs, according to the number at each post, and they relieve each other every ten days, or every week, each post having a board hung up showing the names of the men who should be present at the stated intervals from the beginning to the end of the year. They do not attend so regularly as they should do, but when the census work is over, and as the ghatwali survey progresses, they will be called to account in a manner which will ensure their regular attendance. In this manner we have over 600 of the ghatwali police brought to the front, and in the course of time other posts connecting the main roads with the police-stations will be erected. The survey of the ghatwali lands is making fair progress under an establishment specially sanctioned; another year or year and a half should see it completed. In the meantime these men should be handled judiciously, or the result would very probably be that a large proportion of the service tenure lands would change hands, and be found on the books of the zemindars. With a few notable exceptions, they are as a body the most useless, ignorant, disobedient, and insubordinate lot of men under the name of police imaginable. This was not to be wondered at, seeing that they had never yet been called upon to perform any but the most trifling duties. The survey once completed, they may without any difficulty be turned into a very valuable body of police, for their tenures are so valuable any number of efficient men could be obtained to replace the non-efficient present incumbents. They have certainly become more amenable since it has been brought home to them that their service tenures are hereditary only on the condition of their good behaviour. This was not so in former years, and the son of a sirdar dismissed for a fault, however grave, succeeded as a matter of course. As investigating officers, the present incumbents are utterly useless, and I took all cases out of their hands some months ago. There is one officer who deserves mention as an exception to the above remarks :—'Sirdar Pratap Chunder Dass, an active, intelligent and most useful officer and quite equal to any sub-inspector of this district.'

It is still premature to pass a definite opinion on the working of Act VIII (B.C.) of 1878 in Lohardugga and Hazaribagh. The Deputy Commissioner of Hazaribagh remarks that it had worked smoothly since its introduction in his district, and recommends its extension to other parts of the district to which it has not yet been extended. The chowkidars are reported to have been pretty regularly paid.

As regards the digwari police of the district, the Deputy Commissioner says that the existing system is not very popular with the force as they are, as a rule, very poorly paid, and have little or no prospects of increase of pay or of promotion. In order to make this force more efficient, the Deputy Commissioner proposes the reduction of their number, and from the funds thus obtained to pay the rest more handsomely, and thereby make them more willing and useful. He deprecates the employment of aliens, and recommends the reward of efficient digwars by employment in the regular police.

The Deputy Commissioner of Lohardugga considers the present system of paying the chowkidars of his district very cumbrous, as the procedure followed in realizing the chowkidari dues from villages which do not pay regularly is rather intricate. The following are his remarks on the subject—‘The procedure is rather cumbrous; a chowkidar reports at the thana that he has not been paid; the officer in charge reports to the District Superintendent, who reports to the Magistrate; the latter calls on the owner of the village to pay; if he fails to do so his landed property is attached after 15 days’ grace; this interval will of course be utilized in collecting every fraction of rent due. When the tehsildar arrives he will find that he must wait till the next instalment is due.’ Perhaps the procedure might be made more summary, but even if it was it would only be effectual if continually enforced, and it is only by the continual enforcement of the present procedure that the heads of villages can be taught that they must pay these chowkidars. The Chowkidari Act has not been introduced into Manbhoom. The following are Colonel Gordon’s remarks on the chowkidars of the districts:—

*Manbhoom Village Chowkidars.*

‘These men have made fair progress, and their attendance at the police-stations is much more regular than it used to be. There is still ample room for improvement, and if the officers in charge of stations and outposts could only be induced to exhibit more energy and perseverance in attending to the orders from this office, the village police would soon be brought to feel that attendance at the police-stations would be much easier work for them than the alternative adopted in the event of non-attendance. It is the persistent apathy of these officers, and their neglect to carry out the simple instructions from this office, which is the cause of delay in working out a reformation.

‘Where the disproportion of houses to chowkidars has been found excessive, additions have been made to the force, with the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner. These men are now being more regularly paid and complaints are comparatively few. This is due to the Deputy Commissioner promptly issuing orders for the realization of any arrears due to them, after enquiries have been made as to the correctness of their claims, and reports submitted from this office in each case. The chowkidars are not only encouraged to bring forward their claims, but officers in charge of stations and outposts are strictly enjoined to enquire when these men attend, as to whether they have been paid up; and when the District Superintendent inspects, the chowkidars are told to come direct to the District Superintendent whenever their claims are not attended to at the police-stations. The system, however, of payment is bad. During the year these men receive from time to time small advances from the villagers, and towards the beginning of February, about the time the crops are housed, any outstanding balance is made good to them. This forces the chowkidars to live more or less on credit, and at the same time the complaints of non-payment come on the police all at once. There has been found no difficulty in realizing the pay of the chowkidars after the Deputy Commissioner has passed the order to do so, and I do not recollect a single instance in which actual distraint has been resorted to, the mere threat having been found sufficient.’ ”

24. I have given extracts at length, with reference to the working of the Act in most of the divisions, as I was not in charge during the greater portion the year, and cannot speak from personal observation how the Act has been worked. This I hope to do in my next report.

25. I have had a statement drawn up showing the number of chowkidars, out of a total of 70,369, whose wages were in arrear at the close of each month of the year. The figures given below show the result—

*Number of Chowkidars whose wages were unpaid.*

January	...	...	...	...	...	16,791
February	...	...	...	...	...	18,146
March	...	...	...	...	...	16,903
April	...	...	...	...	...	18,077
May	...	...	...	...	...	20,772
June	...	...	...	...	...	20,456
July	...	...	...	...	...	20,788
August	...	...	...	...	...	20,703
September	...	...	...	...	...	20,614
October	...	...	...	...	...	21,691
November	...	...	...	...	...	22,530
December	...	...	...	...	...	23,935

The average monthly number of chowkidars whose wages were in arrears for all periods from one month upwards, was thus 20,117. Of these, the wages of 7,234 were in arrears for one month, of 4,180 for two months, of 2,837 for three months, of 2,067 for four months. Roughly speaking, therefore, about three-fourths of the chowkidars whose wages were in arrears, had not received pay for periods varying between one and four months, more than half being in arrears for only two months. Making allowance for the tendency of chowkidars to admit fictitious payment and supposing the accounts of punchayats to be correct, these figures show decided improvement in the realization of pay of village watchmen.

26. The districts in which the amount of periodical arrears was specially small, are—

Burdwan.	Bankoora.
Hooghly.	Moorshedabad.
Julpigoree.	Patna.

Those in which realizations were specially unsatisfactory are—

Furreedpore.	Backergunge.
Sarun.	Jessore.
Chittagong.	Noakholly.
Bhagulpore.	Rajshahye.
Rungpore.	Dacca.
Midnapore.	Nuddea.
Shahabad.	

27. As noted in paragraph 28 of the Annual Report for the year 1879, the Commissioner of the Orissa Division circulated the draft Act framed by Mr. Cooke, the Officiating Magistrate of Balasore, to the Magistrates of Cuttack and Pooree, but the proposal to amend the existing law does not commend itself to either of them. The Commissioner would not advise recourse to legislation during the currency of the existing settlement which extends up to 1897, as such a course might give rise to discontent and complications. The best plan, he considers, will be to assess all the *jageers* at the next settlement, release the present holders from all police obligations, and introduce a body of village chowkidars paid under a money assessment collected from the people. Such an assessment entails some trouble, but it is not liable to be washed away by rivers, zemindars do not encroach on it, and those who are benefitted have to pay. The assessment may be varied as circumstances vary: the dismissal of a chowkidar entails no difficult questions about division of crops, hereditary claims do not cause serious difficulties in the way of selecting suitable men, widows of late chowkidars claim no maintenance from the salary of the new; above all, the chowkidar has time to do his work as policeman—free from the task of cultivating his fields. The present paiks may be left to continue in their posts till the next settlement, exacting as much work out of them, in the meantime, as is possible under the circumstances. I agree with the Commissioner in those views.

28. The Commissioner of the Chota Nagpore Division has urged the necessity for the appointment of an inspector for the purpose of supervising the police interests in the survey of ghatwali tenures now begun in Manbhoom and Bankoora. As an officer was available from the number of inspectors sanctioned for the Inspector-General's reserve, he was appointed and posted to Manbhoom. This officer knows enough of survey work to help in preventing fraud on the part of the ghatwals and zemindars. The survey and demarkation of police service tenures is now going on; and when this important work is finished, the local officers will be better able to deal effectually with disobedience or inefficiency on the part of the service-tenants.



Railway police.

## 29. The sanctioned strength of the railway police, on the 31st December 1880, was—

Assistant Inspector-General	...	...	...	...	1
Inspectors	...	...	...	...	7
Sub-Inspectors	...	...	...	...	9
Sergeants	...	...	...	...	10
Head-constables	...	...	...	...	57
Constables (class A)	...	...	...	...	92
Ditto class B (1 and 2)	...	...	...	...	59
Ditto " (3 and 4)	...	...	...	...	350
Total	...	...	...	...	585

There was no important change in the constitution of the force except in so far that, from the 1st January 1880, the new contract between Government and the East Indian Railway Company came into force, by which three-tenths of the entire cost of the Government railway police including heading "Miscellaneous," which comprises clothing, stationery, stores, oil, &c., travelling allowances, contingent expenses and good conduct pay in addition to house allowances, are borne by Government, and the remaining seven-tenths are defrayed by the undertaking. This new state of circumstances may give rise to some complications with reference to the present Company's power to appoint, what was known as extra or Company's police, but this is not the place for discussion of such questions.

30. Certain changes were made in the allotment of the police force as detailed below. On the 1st January 1880, a special force of one head-constable and six constables, employed for the prevention and detection of spike-thefts in parts of the Loop-line, was abolished on the 1st February, and two constables were reduced from the Bankipur-Gya station. In March an additional force of 20 constables was sanctioned for duty at the new goods sheds, Howrah. In November the police-station of Biddabatty, where one head-constable and one man were employed, was abolished, when the head-constable was posted at Patna Ghât and the constable was absorbed in the reserve.

31. The total admissions into hospital were 134, or 5 per cent. more than that of 1879. The daily average of the sick in hospital was 18·3 and the average number of days spent in hospital by each man was 10·16. The prevalent diseases were fever, fever and diarrhoea, dysentery with two instances of cholera, one of pthisis, one of pneumonia, one of apoplexy, and one of small-pox. The deaths were as below :—

5 Constables died of fever.
2 Ditto " of cholera.
1 Constable " of fever and diarrhoea.
1 Ditto " of small-pox.
1 Inspector of apoplexy.
1 Head-constable of pthisis.
1 Ditto acute pneumonia.
1 Constable of acute chronic dysentery.
1 Ditto was run over by a train while on duty on the line.

32. The most sickly divisions were Howrah, Burdwan, and Sahibgunge, especially in October, November, and December. At one time, the native inspectors and sub-inspectors of the two latter stations were all down at once, as well as some of the head-constables, while Howrah had hardly any native officers for duty, the same time sickness among constables being extremely heavy and no men available for reliefs. Fortunately the European inspectors and sergeants suffered but little, and were able to carry on their duties, except in two instances, in which two Europeans had been transferred from Chittagong owing to ill-health there. In November, there were some 40 constables in hospital, and 20 others on sick leave, the fixed strength of the reserve being 53 constables only. On the 31st December, of all ranks there were no less than 36 officers and men on sick leave, while 40 more were sick; total, 76; the reserve of all ranks numbering 60. The Assistant Inspector-General considers that an addition of some 15 or 20 men to the reserve is urgently needed to enable the duties to be carried on properly.

33. As mentioned in last year's report, the building known as "Mackenzie's House" was occupied by the sergeants, while the rest of the buildings were still under construction

Railway buildings.

in the compound. They consist of quarters for sub-inspectors and head-constables, and comfortable and roomy lines for constables with good cook-houses, and were occupied in April 1880. Several requirements, however, were not attended to during the absence of the permanent Assistant Inspector-General on leave, but have since been completed, such as latrines, a water-pipe with drinking water, paved standing platform for bathing purposes and receptacles for containing cooking-refuse. The lines are, on the whole, now very commodious. Between Howrah and Burdwan, *pucca* buildings have been provided at the following stations, viz. Serampore, Bhuddessur, Chandernagore, Hooghly, and Boinchee.

34. In Cuttack, the cantonment police consisted of one head-constable and eight constables, and is now one head-constable and ten constables, two men of the fifth grade being added. There were no other changes in the cantonment police during the year under report.

Cantonment police.

Salt preventive police.

35. The force, told off for salt preventive duties, numbers—

Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sub-Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	7
Head-constables	...	...	...	...	...	38
Constables	...	...	...	...	...	175
Total						221

Showing an increase of two sub-inspectors and two constables. The increase of two sub-inspectors is due to these officers in Pooree being shown in the previous reports as employed on purely police work; whereas they have all along been allotted for salt work only. The increase of two constables is accounted for by the creation of land and river salt preventive establishment in Midnapore under orders of Government, No. 1491—34, dated 13th April 1880. This establishment has been provided for by abolishing Bhatgarah and Tengrakhally pass-stations. Under orders of Government, No. 2883, dated the 20th December 1880, the estimated cost of police preventive establishments in the districts of the Orissa Division amounts to Rs. 19,487, as follows:—

							Rs.
Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,276
Pooree	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,815
Balasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,704
							17,795
Clothing allowance of 423 men, at Rs. 4 each						...	1,692
Total						...	19,487

This amount includes the cost of police employed at *arungs* in Balasore and Cuttack, where the outturn of manufacture yields a revenue less than twenty times the cost of all preventive establishments employed, in which case the cost, under the orders of the Government of India, will have to be borne by the manufacturers themselves. Government has directed that the total amount, Rs. 19,487, be provided in the police estimate for 1881-82, any payments by the manufacturers being treated as receipts and credited to "Police," after the close of the year.

36. It is satisfactory to note that the main roads are comparatively free from all serious crime. In Gya, early in the year, owing to the occurrence of some dacoities in jungly places, the patrols along the Grand Trunk Road were doubled. On this step being taken the dacoities ceased. In Purneah patrols between the various road outposts and stations on the Ganges and Darjeeling road have been regularly kept up throughout the year. There was only one case of dacoity between Gondwarah police-station and Caragolah outpost, but the police failed to trace out the perpetrator.

Road patrols.



In Bankoora, the most important is the main pilgrim route from Ranee-gunge to Midnapore *via* Bankoora and Bissenpore. Happily, no organized gangs of robbers appear to frequent this road. There were two cases of robbery on the road during the year, one was committed on some pilgrims at Kamamari, which was detected, and the two thieves were sentenced to two years' imprisonment each. The other case occurred in the Bissenpore jurisdiction and was detected, four men having been convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment. In 1878, road-posts were established at intervals of from one to two miles, and a guard consisting of four ghatwals was posted at each. This arrangement is still adhered to, though the working of it entails much labour, and takes up a considerable amount of time of the police, owing to the disinclinations of both the sirdars and ghatwals to remain at their posts. If the ghatwals could be brought under real and efficient control, there can be no doubt that the road patrol system would be very useful. As it is, the most important thing to guard against is that the ghatwals do not themselves become the robbers, and there is reason to fear that they sometimes do loot travellers. It is a curious fact and worthy of note, that in the case of robbery which occurred at Kamamari, the robbers took refuge in the ghatwali road-post, and were caught there; but nothing could be brought home to the ghatwals, who proved that they were absent in another village, assisting to put out a fire.

In Manbhoom, the mounted and foot patrol on the Grand Trunk Road is very regularly and efficiently performed, and the District Superintendent attributes the entire absence of all serious crime along this road to the presence of this patrol. During 1880, fifty-nine ghatwali posts have been erected along the various roads leading from Purulia to other districts and to other parts of the district, and a certain portion of the ghatwali police has been detailed to reside at them, they being relieved by the same number of men after short periods. These posts existed previously in name only, excepting in four or five instances where a few sticks were to be seen stuck in the ground and a little loose straw thrown over them; and, as a matter of course, the ghatwali police were never present where these imaginary posts were supposed to stand. Even, at the present moment, where the posts newly erected are substantial comfortable buildings, it is a matter of considerable difficulty to enforce the constant presence of a proportion of these men at these posts. However, when the ghatwali surveys are completed, there need be no further difficulty, for these men can then be dismissed for neglect of duty like any other police officer.

In Hazaribagh, the digwari system has not as yet proved successful, and the present District Superintendent promises to give the matter his best consideration and attention.

37. In Backergunge, the insufficiency of the number of head-constables and of process boats was commented upon in last year's report, and the District Superintendent drew up an elaborate plan, showing how a sufficient number could be entertained, eventually resulting in a saving to Government. This scheme has been submitted to Government for sanction with this office No. 730, dated the 18th January last.

In Furreedpore, the only change in the boat establishment was that an extra boat for three months was sanctioned for the head-constable stationed at Kooroolia to watch the movements of the Kaest thieves.

In Dacca, a boat for the sub-inspector of Hurrirampore was allowed for four instead of six months, and a boat provided out of the savings for the head-constables of that station.

At Kapasia the sub-inspector is the only officer allowed a boat, and the head-constables find it very difficult to move about in the rains, having frequently to hire boats at their own expense. The District Superintendent considers it absolutely necessary that they should have a boat. Boats are allowed at Naraingunge for six months only, and much inconvenience is felt for want of one during the other six months, as the officers of the station are frequently called upon to travel by water, otherwise the present boat establishment of Dacca is sufficient.

38. In Backergunge, the only change in the boat establishment was the sale of the five heavy clumsy patrol boats, which realized a sum of Rs. 399, and hiring five other

Patrol boats.

light swift boats in their stead, at a monthly cost of Rs. 36, which change has not involved any extra expense. The rivers known to be mostly frequented by bad characters, as also those passing close to the neighbourhood of villages of doubtful repute, were patrolled by boats allotted for the purpose, in addition to which, constables in whose beats the principal anchoring places are situated, were directed to watch the movements of any suspicious persons coming to or leaving these places; in a few instances, when constables were available, they were specially deputed to patrol within the limits of known dangerous places, and these measures, the District Superintendent of Backergunge reports, no doubt, acted as a prevention against the commission of offences.

39. In Furreedpore, the rivers which are the chief highways of traffic, are regularly patrolled. One head-constable and one constable are posted on each boat. They visit all ghâts *en route*, and all villages within two or three miles of the river's bank, and obtain information about the movements of the criminal classes and state of the villages visited. The arrangements seem to have been successful, as no river dacoities occurred during the year, and a serious riot was prevented between two rival zemindars. The District Superintendent of Tipperah represents the utter worthlessness of the Marichakandi boat for patrol in the Megna river, and the necessity of having a boat of the sort and with the same complement of crew as the present Daudkandi and Chandpore boats. He also urges the necessity of another similar boat on the present vacant beat on the Megna to the north of the district, on which of recent years several river dacoities have occurred. As commented on in paragraph 38 of the last year's report, the District Superintendent still considers it advisable to have on each patrol-boat one head-constable and two constables instead of only two constables as at present. The allotment of boats, both permanent and temporary, to the sub-divisions, stations, and outposts requires to be revised.

40. In the 24-Pergunnahs the present seven patrol-boats are solely employed to patrol the main lines of water traffic, and for this purpose the present establishment seems sufficient. During the past year, there were only two cases of river dacoity, one in the Hooghly, in the Acheepore police-station, and the other at Baggessur in the Cowrapuker Khal, in the Bistupore station. The first case was worked out by the police, and property to the value of Rs. 450-2 was recovered out of property stolen, worth Rs. 762-11; eight persons were arrested, and of these seven were committed to the sessions, but the jury took a curious view of the case, and considered it was not a robbery but a dispute regarding salvage, and they returned a verdict of not guilty. The recovered property was ordered by the Judge to be given to the complainant. In the other case, a rice trader and his servants, while returning from their houses in a canoe from Calcutta, with a sum of Rs. 4,500, were waylaid and plundered. The police arrested 11 persons and recovered property valued at Rs. 1,787-12-6, three persons were committed for trial, but although the Judge charged strongly for conviction, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. River dacoities were formerly very frequent in this district, and the constant patrol maintained by the boat has no doubt afforded a check on crime of this nature.

41. In 1879, Mr. Graves, the then District Superintendent of Police, Midnapore, proposed the abolition of the Tengrakhally and Bhaitgur salt pass-stations as they had become quite useless as checks to the smuggling of salt. He also submitted a scheme for the re-organization of the patrol force. During the year under review, the above mentioned pass-stations were abolished and the three boats that used to be stationed at Chaumukh, Rasulpore, and Nayrghat were sold; three new boats were purchased at Rs. 1,050. The annual cost of the whole establishment amounted to Rs. 1,308. The crew were enrolled as before under Act V of 1861. Under orders of the Board, two boats patrol the Rupnarain and one the Huldi river. These three boats are merely to prevent boats passing laden with salt unprotected by rowannahs.

42. The following statement shows the working of the patrol boats during the year 1880:—

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	BOATS.			Crew enrolled or not.	STRENGTH OF POLICE.			Description and number of cases of river dacoity ascertained when occurred.	RESULT.			Property stolen.	Property recovered.	REMARKS.
	Number and description	Hired.	Bought.	Annual cost.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Constables.	Number of persons arrested.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons acquitted.			
Midnapore	One at Balachhat, one at Gowkhali, and one at Tomlook.	.....	Three, bought for Rs. 1,450.	Rs. 837	Enrolled under Act V of 1861.	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	The 3 boats purchased for Rs. 1,050, vide Government letter No. 1427 of 13th April.
24-Pergunnahs	One at Taljunge, one at Diamond Harbour, one at Canning, one at Achheepore, one at Barrackpore, one at Bhangoore, and one at Kali-gunge.	.....	Seven, Govern-ment property.	4,752	Ditto	.....	7	.....	19	.....	19	.....	.....	
Jessore	One at Bagerhat, one at Fekirhat, one at Mollahat, one at Moralgunge, one at Khulna, one at Ballaghatia, and one at Paikracha.	.....	Seven, bought at Rs. 500 each.	4,308	Ditto	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Pubna	One at Pubna and one at Serajunge.	.....	Two, bought at Rs. 500 each.	1,248	Ditto	.....	2	4	6	3	3	175 14 9	51 1 0	One of these was made Queen's evidence.
Dacca	One at Manickgunge and one at Moonsingunge.	.....	Two, bought at Rs. 500 each.	1,248	Ditto	.....	2	4	7	4	(a) 3	80 9 6	9 9 9	(a) One made Queen's evidence and two discharged.
Furzedpore	Not attached to any place but take turns in boats.	2	Two, bought ...	2,496	Three enrolled and one not enrolled.	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Bachergunge	Two at Burisal, one at Nemati, one at Bhandari, and one at Mirzagunge.	5	.....	2,220	Not enrolled.	.....	5	.....	4	.....	4	330 0 0	.....	
Mymensingh	Two at Penguna and one at Bhoynub outpost.	3	.....	1,340	Enrolled under Act V of 1861.	.....	1	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Chittagong	One at Haldia, one at Chandi-khali, one at Jeldi, one at Banshali, one at Parki, one at Cox Bazar, one at Kootub-dia, one at Moiskhali, one at Nhila, and one at Tekraff.	8	Two, bought ...	3,592	Not enrolled	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Tipperah	Two pansooes Chandipora, one at Chandipora, and one at Noisnaga.	1	Two, bought at Rs. 500 each in 1874-79.	1,500	Ditto	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	There were 3 cases of theft of salt in which 13 persons were arrested and all convicted. Also 3 cases under Act VII of 1876, section 61, in which 3 persons were sent up and all convicted.
Pooree	One at Chektee, and one at Gope.	.....	Two, bought ...	648	Enrolled under Act V of 1861.	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Total	19	Twenty-nine	24,239	.....	.....	30	43	36	7	29	566 8 3	60 10 9	

43. In Dacca, a force of 4 head-constables and 24 constables was sanctioned for six months for the suppression of crime in the district, and entertained from the 1st October 1879. The prevention of dacoities was the object aimed at, but it was not achieved, and the extra force was discharged on the 31st March of the year under report. In Backergunge there was a reduction of 2 sub-inspectors and 10 constables from the 1st March 1880 in the strength of the extra police force sanctioned by Government on the 1st September 1878, leaving still a force of 5 sub-inspectors and 40 constables, the retention of which was extended for a further period of 18 months from the 1st March 1880, which force has done good service in arresting old absconders and otherwise assisting the police-stations where the work was very heavy. Before the period for which this force has been sanctioned expires, the necessity for their retention for a further period will be considered and made the subject of a separate report. An extra force of 1 head-constable and 10 constables was sanctioned during His Honor's stay at Darjeeling, and 2 constables only during His Honor's absence from that district. Three constables were deputed to Jessore from the Inspector-General's reserve to watch over the Kayest budmashes inhabiting Punkachur.

44. During the year under report, the following extra police were deputed to the Sonthal Pergunnahs in consequence of the opposition of the Sonthals in parts of the district to the census operations :—

Bhagulpore special reserve.

One Assistant Superintendent, Mr. Murray, 1 inspector, 1 sub-inspector, 7 head-constables, and 92 men.

Dacca special reserve.

One inspector, 4 head-constables and 50 men.

Arrah police.

Two head-constables and 25 constables.

Purneah police.

One head-constable and 24 constables.

One sub-inspector, 2 head-constables, and 20 constables started from Patna, on the 28th December 1880, for Gobindpur in the Manbhoom district, on account of the Sonthal excitement.

At the close of the year, it was thought advisable to strengthen the police force of Midnapore, in connection with some rent difficulties in Government khas mehals. A force of 8 head-constables and 86 men was despatched to Midnapore, an Assistant Superintendent was also deputed to the spot, and order was maintained.

In Mymensingh, an extra police force of 1 head-constable and 6 constables were entertained at the expense of Sremutty Hurro Soondree Debya of Mooktagacha, from 27th March to 26th July 1880, and was stationed at Dhutpoor to preserve peace between the ryots and zemindars' people.

An extra police force of 1 head-constable and 12 constables was entertained at the expense of Nawab Khajah Abdool Gunny, c.s.i., and Nawab Khajah Assanullah of Dacca, from 20th December 1880 to 19th January 1881, to preserve peace at Pakulla, in station Tangail, in the Mymensingh district, between the Nawab and another zemindar Sadut Ally.

In Noakholly, in consequence of a breach of the peace between the zemindar of Shasta Nagore and the Government lease-holder Chundra Kumar Roy, a force of 1 head-constable and 4 constables was entertained for three months at a cost of Rs. 132-9 at the expense of the Izardar, Chundra Kumar Roy.

In Tipperah, an extra police force of 1 head-constable and 8 constables was deputed to the jurisdictions of the Chandina station at the request of Nawab Khajah Assanullah and placed there for two months, owing to a quarrel between the Nawab and his relations, but an injunction having been issued by the Magistrate of the district under section 505, Criminal Procedure Code, directing the Nawab's opponents to refrain from entering into his lands, &c., apprehension of the breach of the peace ceased, and the extra police was withdrawn after a month, at the request of the Nawab's agent.

In Pooree, 4 head-constables and 100 men were enrolled for the Ruth Jattr, at the cost of the Temple authorities. They were only engaged for a month.



In Rajshahye, owing to long-standing disputes about lands and markets, and in consequence of other disagreements between certain parties, special police (appointed under section 17 of the Police Act) are stationed at the following places:—

Matikoaly, in Nowhatta outpost, 6 men for six months from 27th September 1880.

Dhoopail, in Walleah outpost, 8 men for three months from 6th October 1880.

Jote Kalapahar, in Rajapore outpost, 12 men for six months from 20th December 1880.

In Pubna, on the 17th June 1880, a guard of 2 constables was, under the orders of the Magistrate of the district, entertained under section 13 of Act V of 1861 and deputed to Sengatihah, in the jurisdiction of Ullaparah station at the cost of the estate of the late Bunwary Lall Roy for the purpose of quelling disturbances at the said hât, as there was a likelihood of a quarrel between the managers of the estate and Grish Chunder Dutt, the owner of a rival hât at Goytah. This guard was withdrawn on the 1st September 1880.

On the 17th June 1880, 2 constables were, under the orders of the Magistrate of the district, entertained for one month under section 13 of Act V of 1861, and deputed to village Bengnie, in the jurisdiction of the Raigunge station at the cost of the parties, who applied for them, for the purpose of preserving peace at the time of the measurement of lands to which the ryots objected. The guard was withdrawn at the expiration of the month.

A guard of 1 head-constable and 2 constables was, under the orders of the Magistrate of the district, deputed on special duty in Doolie, on the 12th August 1880, for the purpose of watching over the proceedings of Hyderjan Chowdhury and others, and preventing any removal by them of property from the premises of Azim Chowdhury, a zemindar at Doolie. This guard was, on the 21st December 1880, withdrawn by the order of the above officer.

In Hazaribagh, 2 head-constables, located at the liquor shops at the cost of the liquor vendors, were dispensed with from the 31st December 1880 at the request of the Deputy Commissioner in consequence of the European troops having been withdrawn from the station.

In Nuddea, in consequence of a dispute between Baboo Saroda Nath Pal of Ranaghat and Baboo Kalyprosono Ghose of Calcutta, regarding their respective markets at Chandooria and Kaligunge, in the Chagda police-station, which resulted in a riot, a special police force of 2 head-constables and 12 constables were appointed for three months. Matters are now quiet.

In consequence of a dispute between Ramgopal Shaha of Amla and Abbas Ali Chowdhuri of Jhondia, regarding the Patkabari village, in the Bhadulia police-station jurisdiction, a special police force of 24 constables was appointed and are still on duty, the dispute not having yet been settled.

45. There has been an increase of 1 head-constable and 8 constables, as compared with those quartered in 1879, as will be seen in the table given below:—

Punitive police.

DISTRICTS.	1879.				1880.				REMARKS.
	Parties.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Constables.	Parties.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Constables.	
Jessore ... ..	1	.....	1	3	1	.....	1	3	Abolished in the month of April 1880.
Backergunge ... ..	3	1	6	64	3	1	6	64	Dispensed with on the 1st September 1880.
Balasore ... ..	1	.....	1	4	1	.....	1	4	
Pubna ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	8	
Total ... ..	5	1	8	71	6	1	9	79	

In the Jessore district, since the year 1877, a special force of 1 head-constable and 3 constables had been quartered at Punkachur to watch the movements of Kayest bad characters of Punkachur, Itna, Mallickpore, Nal-dangah, and Patna villages. This force having been abolished in April 1880, a party of 3 constables was deputed from the Inspector-General's reserve from the month of July 1880. I have dealt with this subject in connection

with remarks on criminal tribes. In Backergunge, no alteration was made in the strength of the special police force located at Bamna, Madartolli, and Senkhally, which consisted of 1 sub-inspector, 6 head-constables, and 64 constables at the end of last year. The retention of this force was owing to the continuance of quarrels between the proprietors as to possession, &c. The force at Bamna consists of 1 sub-inspector, 4 head-constables and 50 constables, the sanction to the retention of which was conveyed in Government notification, dated 17th August 1880.

The strength of the Madartolli force is 1 head-constable and 10 constables, sanction to entertain which was again granted by Government in a notification dated 3rd July 1880, and the retention of a force at Singhkhally of 1 head-constable and 4 constables was also authorized for a further period by Government notification, dated 10th August 1880. In consequence of the presence of these parties in the disturbed villages, no disturbance took place, which is satisfactory. In Balasore a party of 1 head-constable and 4 constables, located to prevent feuds among the members of the Rajah's family, was dispensed with, on the 1st September 1880, under orders of Government No. 188, dated the 20th January 1880.

In Pubna, on the 16th May 1880, a force consisting of 1 third grade head-constable and 8 fourth grade constables was entertained for one year, under section 15 of Act V of 1861, for maintaining the peace at village Korshakhalli in the jurisdiction of Shazadpore station, which was in a disturbed state owing to disputes about the collection of rents between two rival zemindars and their ryots, the cost being levied from the inhabitants of that village, *vide* Government notification dated 9th April 1880. The police are still doing duty there, and there has been no disturbance since their appointment.

46. No change in the sanctioned strength of the Chittagong Hills frontier police has taken place during the year. A new post was sanctioned by Government at Saichal, as also the removal of the present post of Ohipoom to a lower site, but owing to no transport having been received for the former (though sanctioned), and the site for the latter not having been fixed, these measures have not as yet been carried out. The duties of the frontier police of this district are entirely of a military character. They furnish all guards for the frontier stations, patrols, escorts, &c., and consist of 539 men of all ranks divided into six companies. Of these, one company remains at Demagree and another at Ruma during the rains, the remaining four companies return to head-quarters at Rungamattée. During the cold weather, a small detachment remains at head-quarters, the remainder being on the frontier. The efficiency, drill and discipline of this force is very good, and they are well fitted for the work they have to perform. Their conduct throughout the year has been exceptionally good. It is almost impossible to obtain recruits for the frontier police on the spot. Recruiting parties have to be sent for Goorkhas, whilst men on leave in Assam are directed to bring a few of their countrymen back on return. The Assam recruits stand the climate, and are more handy than the Goorkhas in jungle work, and in hutting operations. The best material for a force of this kind is a backbone of Goorkhas with a slight sprinkling of Assam men. As noted in paragraph 43 of the last report, breech-loading rifles with bayonets have been lately issued to the frontier police and Kookrees sanctioned for them.

47. The special reserve force at Bhagulpore, though sanctioned towards the close of the year 1879, was not organized till the year under report had commenced. During the year the force was brought up to its full sanctioned strength by transfers from other districts and by enlistment of recruits.

48. At the close of 1879, Government sanctioned the establishment of a special reserve at Dacca. The inspector, sub-inspector, 8 head-constables, and 24 constables were received by transfer from the district police force of other districts and the remaining constables were recruited in Behar. The force was complete by the

end of March 1880. The men are young, of good physique and of high caste, nearly all of them being Brahmans and Rajputs. There was some discontent among them at first at the smallness of their pay, but this was removed by the pay of the lowest grade being raised from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7. In a few months, they presented a smart, soldierly appearance, and under Inspector Luker's able training, became a well drilled body of men.

The Deputy Inspector-General, during his inspection in August last, was astonished at the manner in which the men drilled, considering the short time the inspector had had them in hand. Company movements, manual and firing exercises, bayonet exercise and skirmishing were all done in a way which would do credit to thoroughly drilled soldiers. In all their movements there was a smartness which showed that the greatest care and attention had been devoted to their instruction.

49. This force was organized by order of Government, *vide* letter No. 1915, dated the 23rd February 1880, and consisted of 1 sub-inspector, 4 head-constables, and 50 constables. The fifty recruits were enlisted in the Shahabad district. The sub-inspector was drafted from the Moorshedabad district force, and the 4 head-constables from other districts. Three of the 4 head-constables having proved unfit for military duties were attached to the district force, and three smart men from the district reserve were transferred to the special reserve. Three constables of those recruited have resigned their appointments, and with this exception the force remains in tact. The officers and men went regularly through the course of drill three times a day, and were thoroughly taught what was necessary to enable the men to handle their arms effectually, and to move in bodies with regularity. They were thoroughly taught the manual and platoon exercises, and they went through a course of target practice.

50. There were 212 fairs held in 1880, and the estimated number of persons assembled were 3,427,750. Of 139 offences investigated by the police, convictions followed in 105. The aggregate value of the property stolen in the above fairs is returned at Rs. 3,124, of which Rs. 966, or 30 per cent., were recovered by the police. Thus among every hundred thousand persons attending fairs in Bengal four offences were reported, and the loss suffered through thefts, deducting the recoveries, was at the rate of Rs. 6.2 for every ten thousand. No serious crime of any kind was reported in connection with the above gatherings. Everything passed off quietly at the several annual fairs. No cholera or other epidemic disease made its appearance. The noteworthy occurrences were as follows:—A gang of wandering thieves, professional beggars from the North-West, was detained at the Nekmurd fair held in the Dinagepore district, and 12 of them convicted of lurking about without any ostensible means of subsistence, were imprisoned. At the Julpesh fair in the Julpigoree district one Someru Geer Gossami, who was encamped in a tent at the time, was on the night of the 9th March 1880, robbed of cash Rs. 350, a watch and chain, a *topi*, and silver and gold ornaments valued at Rs. 748. This was a very extraordinary case. Many people were sleeping in and around the tent at the time, but not one could give the slightest information about it. The enquiry was continued by Sub-Inspector Abdoolah without the slightest success, and was then abandoned, the case being reported in C. Form True. In Pooree the only occurrence worthy of notice, which took place in connection with any large gathering, was the stoppage of the dragging of the cars of Juggernath by the police in July. On the first day of the festival, an officer of the Public Works Department certifying that they were unsafe, the District Superintendent prohibited any dragging until he had received the Magistrate's order on the subject. The Magistrate passed orders that the cars must be made safe before he would allow them to be dragged. Eventually they were made safe, and the festival passed off without an accident of any kind. This affair caused some excitement in the vernacular press, but Government decided that the action of the local officers was right.

51. Reading and writing in the vernacular continues to be given whenever it is practicable. The criminal law and procedure are explained together with the abkaree and salt



regulations. At police-stations and outposts the men are generally to some extent acquainted with the abodes and habits of the local bad characters and released convicts, and encouraged to learn to read and write, but there is great room for improvement in this respect. The reserves are now so weak in numbers, and the calls on them for escorts so heavy, that it has been found almost impossible to get even a few men together for any number of days; little therefore has been done in the way of schooling. The rules, with regard to the promotion of uneducated men to the rank of head-constable, are still strictly adhered to.

The numbers who can read and write in the regular police are:—

Inspectors,	A	163 or 99 per cent.	A includes	Subadars of the frontier police.
Sub-Inspectors,	B	695 or 97 „	B „	Jemadars ditto ditto.
Head-constables,	C	1,954 or 85 „	C „	Havildars and naiks of the frontier police.
Constables,	D	5,689 or 36 „	D „	Sepoys of the frontier police.

In addition to the above, the following officers and men are under tuition:—

Sub-Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	1
Head-constables	...	...	...	...	...	80
Constables	...	...	...	...	...	1,630

The municipal police are comparatively more ignorant, and the following can read and write:—

Inspectors	...	...	...	...	5 or 100 per cent.
Sub-Inspectors	...	...	...	...	16 or 94 „
Head-constables	...	...	...	...	253 or 71 „
Constables	...	...	...	...	768 or 13 „

Two head-constables and 592 constables are under instruction.

In the following districts many constables of the regular police can read and write:—

Nuddea	...	...	...	...	360 constables.
Midnapore	...	...	...	...	324 „
Jessore	...	...	...	...	300 „
Cuttack	...	...	...	...	244 „
Purneah	...	...	...	...	241 „
24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	241 „
Moorshedabad	...	...	...	...	231 „
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	230 „
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	209 „
Balasore	...	...	...	...	207 „

As the new grade of sub-inspector on Rs. 30 a month has now been sanctioned, an inducement for educated men to join is held out.

52. As far as it was possible with the small and fluctuating number of men in the reserve, instruction in drill has been given, and the men have been put through a course of firing exercises with blank ammunition, and are now at target practice at the butts. The calls on the force for escorts, reliefs and for guards have been too frequent, however, to permit of much being done in this line. Under orders from the Government of India, in the Military Department, small parties of police are now undergoing instruction in drill at the military stations.

53. In Burdwan, the Bood-Bood police-station was removed to the old sub-divisional lock-up, which was altered at a cost of Rs. 360, and makes an excellent and spacious place for the police. In Rajshahye, the Public Works Department has expended Rs. 2,098 in converting a hajut building into an office for the District Superintendent of Police; and Rs. 1,354 in repairing the reserve police hospital, the barracks, the magazines, &c. These buildings are still under repairs. In Dacca, the Lallbagh barracks have been put to thorough repairs by the Public Works Department at a cost of Rs. 4,984-2-6. In Mozufferpore, the removal of the dead-house at head-quarters has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 267. In Shahabad, the Nasrigunge outpost, which had been bought by the municipality some years ago, was again bought back by the Police Department at a cost of Rs. 100. In Purneah, a sum of Rs. 143 has



been sanctioned for the erection of a bungalow at Kissengunge police-station, the old cutcherry building having tumbled down. In Hazaribagh, a new station building at Giridi has been sanctioned.

54. The buildings noted below commenced in 1879, were completed in 1880:—

In Beerbhoom, station Mouressur and outpost Mahomed Bazar; in Midnapore, Gewkhally pass-station and outpost; in Julpigoree, Silliguree station-house and Mynugree cutcherry; in Durbhunga, station Khujowle, and in Lohardugga, Palkali station; in Monghyr, Soorajgurh station; in Singbhoom, Ghatsillah station.

55. The buildings constructed during the year are as follows:—

In Hooghly station Pulba; in Dinagepore a guard-house at Parsha station; in Julpigooree outpost Buxa; in Backergunge outpost Aboopoor; in Mymensingh outpost Bhyrub; in the 24-Pergunnahs outpost Suroopnagore and the constables' cook-sheds at the Assasoney station; in Nuddea new barracks at Khaksa, Gangni and Bhaluka and Kotwali; in Noakholly, Bhowaneegunge pass-station; in Tipperah station buildings at Muradnagore; in Chittagong police buildings at Cox Bazar, Ramoo, Moiskhal, Chukeria, Harbang, Juldi; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, police hospital and civil police-station at Ruma; at Demagree masonry magazine, houses for officers and married quarters, an additional hospital, houses and diet houses for the native officers of the military police, civil police barracks, houses for the ministerial officers and hospital assistant, houses for the sub-inspector, civil police, and coal-tarring 72 houses for the frontier police; in Shahabad, outposts Chand, Jehanabad, Dhunsoey, and Chowsa; in Durbhunga, outposts Nagurbusti, Singhiya, and Jhanjarpore; in Cuttack, outposts Hukitolla, and Balichunderpore.

56. The following buildings were in course of construction during the year:—

In Beerbhoom outpost Khyrasole; in Hooghly outpost Singtee; in Bogra outpost Dupchancia and additional room to the Badulgachee station; in Rungpore outpost Saidpore; in Dacca new outposts of Ghior and Monohardi; in Backergunge, Kewari outpost; in Mymensingh station Jamalpore; in Noakholly reserve barracks; in Tipperah police-station Juganathdighi; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, at Ruma, provision godowns, police barracks, masonry Magazine, hospital assistant's house; in Mozufferpore outpost Baloomachpakowri and new police hospital; in Shahabad outpost Ramnaghur; in Monghyr outpost Luckcesari and Secundra police-station; in Manbhoom outposts Sutowri and Joypore and cook-room at Manbazar independent outpost.

57. The aggregate expenditure and distribution on account of police buildings during the year under review will be found in the following table:—

<i>Expenditure from Public Works Department Budget.</i>			
	Rs.	A.	P.
Repairs (above Rs. 1,000) ...	19,171	9	5
Larger works (above Rs. 1,000) .....			
Minor works (below and up to Rs. 1,000) ...	7,639	10	9
<b>Total from Public Works Department budget ...</b>	<b>26,811</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>

<i>Expenditure from Police Budget.</i>			
	Rs.	A.	P.
Petty repairs (up to Rs. 1,000) ...	50,512	2	1
Petty construction (up to Rs. 1,000) ...	25,851	15	9
<b>Total from Police budget ...</b>	<b>76,364</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>
Rate per man on the total sanctioned number of police of all grades ...		4	4 1
<b>Grand total outlay ...</b>	<b>1,03,175</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>
Rate per man on the total sanctioned number of police of all grades ...		5	11 11

The above sum distributed according to provinces stands thus:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Bengal ...	79,327	13	5
2. Behar ...	13,636	9	9
3. Orissa ...	5,381	8	3
4. Chota Nagpore ...	4,829	6	7
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,03,175</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>

58. Notwithstanding large outlay for buildings, the office accommodation provided for District Superintendents and their subordinates is in several districts very insufficient.

**Casualties in the regular police.**

Casualties in	Per cent.
Casualties in 1876 ...	13.0
Ditto in 1877 ...	13.0
Ditto in 1878 ...	17.9
Ditto in 1879 ...	15.6

59. The casualties during the year under report in the regular and Government railway police were 3.3 per cent. less than in the preceding year, and amounted to 12.3 per cent. of the entire strength of all ranks.

The following comparative table will show the fluctuations under all heads:—

	1879.	1880.
Retirement on pension or gratuity...	154 or .8 per cent.	158 or .8 per cent.
Resignation...	940 or 5.2	873 or 4.7
Dismissal ...	708 or 3.8	570 or 3.0
Discharge ...	493 or 2.7	224 or 1.2
Desertion ...	133 or .7	125 or .7
Death ...	439 or 2.4	349 or 1.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,867 or 15.6</b>	<b>2,299 or 12.3</b>

It is satisfactory to note that the casualties almost under all the heads decreased during the year under review.

The following districts show the greatest number with respect to resignations:—

Hooghly ...	79 or 17. per cent.
Government railway police ...	93 or 16. "
24-Pergunnahs ...	73 or 8. "

Hooghly always heads the list. From the 1st of August 1880, 44 men of the third grade and 67 men of the fourth grade, total 111 men, serving in the reserve, have been given an extra allowance of Re. 1 a month each. The District Superintendent states that, though this has no doubt slightly influenced the men, who have offered themselves for enlistment, still it has not helped to decrease the number of resignations. I am not, however, satisfied with the working of Hooghly in this respect, and the matter has my attention.

In the Government railway police, resignations are chiefly sent in from Howrah, where the watch and ward duties are very arduous, and where in the neighbourhood more remunerative employment is to be had without the drawbacks of discipline and night work. That the service continues to be an unpopular one there is no doubt, and there is great difficulty in getting recruits, whether as head-constables of the lower grade, competent writer-constables or constables of a good stamp, and it is very difficult to keep many of those who may have enlisted, indifferent material though they may be. It is specially difficult to get Bengali head-constables or writer-constables either direct or volunteers from the district police. There are very few resignations comparatively among the old servants.

In the 24-Pergunnahs, the number of regular police constables who resigned has decreased by 3 per cent. The causes of this may partly be attributed to the grant of batta allowance of one rupee to the third grade constables of the reserve since August 1880. Since this allowance has been sanctioned not a single up-country reserve third grade constable has resigned, except one for continual illness, and four men re-enlisted who had resigned only a few days before the batta allowance was sanctioned.

60. The dismissals were numerous in the districts of—

	Per cent.
Dinagapore ...	36 or 9.7
Government railway police ...	48 or 8.2
Rungpore ...	28 or 6.3

Dismissals in the Government railway police, if compared with those for 1879, decreased by 2.8 per cent.

In Dinagapore many constables were dismissed for absence without leave.

61. The percentage of deaths in the force, during 1880, amounts to 1.8 per cent. against 2.4 per cent. in the preceding year.

**Mortality.**

The death-rate was particularly high in the following districts :—

Nuddea	...	...	...	...	...	3·4
Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	3·3
24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	...	3·2
Moorshedabad	...	...	...	...	...	3·0

In the 24-Pergunnahs, the causes of death were fever and dysentery. In Moorshedabad, the station circles of Soojagunge, Gorabazar, Burwa, Dowlatabad, Nowada, Hurrihurpara and Kulliungunge were most unhealthy, and fever was the disease most prevalent amongst the force. In Hooghly, the number of deaths was less than during the year 1879. The spread of malarious fever, almost in an epidemic shape in some part of the district, accounts for the high percentage of deaths in Nuddea. In the following districts the mortality was least :—

Manbhoom	...	...	...	...	...	·3
Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	·8
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	·8

Health. 62. The general health of the force has much improved, the admissions into hospital having fallen, as the following table will show :—

						Admissions.
1877	...	...	...	...	...	63·7 per cent.
1878	...	...	...	...	...	58·0 „
1879	...	...	...	...	...	52·1 „
1880	...	...	...	...	...	49·9 „

Admissions into hospital. 63. In the following districts the admissions were numerous :—

						Per cent.
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	281·
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	131·
Dinagapore	...	...	...	...	...	106·
Julpigoree	...	...	...	...	...	100·
Gurjhats	...	...	...	...	...	84·

In the Chittagong Hill Tracts the maladies from which the men mostly suffered were as usual remittent and intermittent fevers, of which there were no less than 1,162 cases. In Burdwan, fever has been very prevalent, and though the police are well housed, as a rule, and the localities of most thanas are as healthy as they can be, still the constabulary have not escaped malaria. For some time there was not a sufficient store of medicines. August, September, October, November, and December were the worst months, when there was a monthly average of about 38 daily in the head-quarters hospital, including municipal police. In Dinagapore, the general health of the force was very bad throughout the last six months of the year, hardly any one amongst officers or men escaping fever. The mortality, however, was less owing to a very large number of officers and men being allowed to go on leave and recruit their health in other districts. Malarious fever and dysentery were the most prevalent diseases. In Julpigoree, the rainy season of 1880 was most unusually prolonged, and the autumn of that year was singularly unhealthy. The number of admissions into hospital accordingly increased. In the Gurjhats, the general health was not favourable, and the officers were constantly falling ill. The most unhealthy times of the year were from August to December, and jungle fever with spleen, rheumatism, and diarrhoea were the most prevalent diseases.

64. The hospital admissions were few in the following districts :—

Durbhunga	...	...	...	...	...	7·6
Mozufferpore	...	...	...	...	...	12·3
Gya	...	...	...	...	...	13·5
Patna	...	...	...	...	...	18·2
Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	18·6
Lohardugga	...	...	...	...	...	20·7

65. It is satisfactory to note that there is a great decrease in this class of crime, when compared with the figures of previous years. Only three cases occurred; one in Chumpa-  
Torture.

run, one in Hazaribagh, and the other in Dinagepore, in which 1<sup>st</sup> head-constable, 3 constables, and 2 chowkidars were judicially punished. In Chumparun constable Chutto was committed to the Sessions and imprisoned for one year under section 330 of the Indian Penal Code. In Dinagepore, a constable was committed to the Sessions, and imprisoned for two years. In Hazaribagh, head-constable Asgur Hossain, constable Din Dyal Misser, and two chowkidars were committed to the Sessions on a charge of causing hurt to extort confession in a theft case under section 330, Indian Penal Code. They were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from one to three years. They appealed against this sentence to the High Court at the close of the year.

66. In the following districts cases of extortion occurred: Hooghly, Extortion. Howrah, Rajshahye, Chittagong, Bhagulpore, Purneah, Cuttack, Pooree, Hazaribagh, and Lohardugga. The total number of police convicted of this offence was 4 head-constables and 10 constables. Of these, 1 head-constable and 3 constables were municipal. None of the cases were such as to require special comment.

Punishment. 67. The following table will show the punishments inflicted in the regular police during 1880:—

Rank.	Judicial convictions under Penal Code.	Under Act V of 1861.	Departmental punishments (fined, degraded, or suspended).
Inspectors ...	1	...	9
Sub-Inspectors ...	11	5	363
Head-constables ...	41	14	1,001
Constables ...	275	198	2,549
Total ...	328	217	3,922

Thus 53 or 1·6 per cent. of officers and 275 or 1·7 per cent. of constables were punished for offences under the Penal Code; and 19 or ·6 per cent. of officers and 198 or 1·2 per cent. of constables under Act V of 1861; and 1,373 or 43·1 per cent. of officers and 2,549 or 16·4 per cent. of constables were departmentally punished. The fluctuations will be observable from the following table—

Years.	Judicial convictions under Penal Code.			Under Act V of 1861.			Departmental punishments.		
	Number.	Percentage of officers.	Percentage of men.	Number.	Percentage of officers.	Percentage of men.	Number.	Percentage of officers.	Percentage of men.
1878 ...	380	2·	1·9	200	·5	1·1	3,933	39·1	17·0
1879 ...	359	1·9	1·9	215	·7	1·2	4,196	41·3	18·4
1880 ...	328	1·6	1·7	217	·6	1·2	3,922	43·1	16·4

It is satisfactory to note that punishments have decreased. In the following districts, punishments under the Penal Code were most numerous:—

Government railway police ...	27	Poorce ...	15
24-Pergunnahs ...	23	Moorshedabad ...	14
Balasore ...	17		

Departmental punishments were most numerous in—

Government railway police ...	251	Dinagepore ...	144
Backergunge ...	228	Rungpore ...	129
Jessore ...	193	Dacca ...	128
Nuddea ...	176	Cuttack ...	124
Gya ...	163	Moorshedabad ...	120

The punishments under Act V, though not numerous, are comparatively high in the following districts:—

Moorshedabad ...	24
Noakholly ...	15
Jessore ...	12
24-Pergunnahs ...	12

The District Superintendent of Police, 24-Pergunnahs, states that the judicial prosecutions followed by dismissals after convictions have reduced the number of cases of desertion and overstaying leave beyond prescribed limits. In Jessore a large number of the men were punished for neglect and delay in joining their posts.



In the Government railway police the most common offences were sleeping on duty, absence from duty or beat and absence without leave. Some instances of insubordination, neglect of duty in allowing theft to occur, and a few of disagreements with the railway staff, taking pice from passengers, giving false evidence on behalf of comrades are also noticed.

Good conduct allowance.

68. The good conduct allowance was distributed as follows:—

							Rs.
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,825
Behar	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,403
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	403
Chota Nagpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	226
Total							<u>6,857</u>

At the close of the year under report 6,332 men wore one or more good conduct stripes, the details of which are as follows:—

More than three rings	...	...	...	...	...	...	164
Three rings	...	...	...	...	...	...	785
Two rings	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,616
One ring	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,767
Total							<u>6,332</u>

or 86 more than at the end of the previous year.

69. In 44 districts, 38 inspectors, 141 sub-inspectors, 352 head-constables, 921 constables, 3 ghatwals and 50 chowkidars were specially rewarded in money or by promotion, for courage, address, or distinguished ability. These figures, when compared with the statistics for 1879, show an increase of two districts, two inspectors, 19 sub-inspectors, 131 head-constables, 35 constables, and 3 ghatwals, and a decrease of 4 chowkidars and 2 European constables.

In Mymensingh Inspector Prosunno Coomar Bosc received a silver watch and chain to the value of Rs. 102 for cleverness and successful conduct in the investigation of a dacoity case.

In Moorshedabad Inspector Bereshar Chatterjee received a silver watch and chain as a reward for successfully working out a serious case of theft at Kandi.

In Furreedpore Sub-Inspector Rajmadhub Ghose received a silver watch and chain for activity in bringing to a successful termination a case of dacoity attended with murder at Titoolia.

In the 24-Pergunnahs Inspector Erskine received a reward of Rs. 100 for the creditable manner in which he sent up the persons accused in a case of theft which occurred at Isapore.

In Dinagepore Inspector Shanto Nath Bhattacharjee received a silver watch and chain for good services in detecting and bringing to justice a large gang of dacoits.

In Moorshedabad late Inspector Tez Chunder Chatterjee and Sub-Inspectors Ram Coomar Ghose and Jadub Chunder Roy did good service in a case of dacoity in the house of Brojo Nath Shah at Ramnapara. The Inspector and the Sub-Inspectors all received promotion.

In Midnapore Inspector Hurro Prosad Dass received a reward of Rs. 100 for satisfactorily working out a case of dacoity. Head-constable Barodakant Chowdhry was granted a reward of Rs. 20 for arresting the absconded offenders in a dacoity case. Constables Luchman Dabey and Halkhari Singh received a reward of Rs. 3 for arresting a thief with stolen property. Head-constable Gunganarain Biswas was promoted to second grade for successfully working out a dacoity case.

In Howrah constable Deonarain Singh was specially rewarded both in money and by promotion for detecting two or three cases of theft very cleverly, whilst he was on beat. Head-constable Ram Narain Ghose received a money reward for arresting a notorious bad character.

In Jessore Inspector Kally Prosunno Mookerjea received a reward of Rs. 100 for successfully tracing out a case of river dacoity attended with murder at Roynabag. This was an undetected case of 1877.

In Durbhunga late Inspector Kundji Lall received a reward of Rs. 100 for detecting a very intricate case of murder.

Besides the above, there were several other officers and men who received money rewards or promotions for conspicuous ability in working out cases and bringing offenders to justice. The services of these officers have been duly noted.

70. The percentage of different religions and castes, calculated on the total actual strength of constables, as they stood on the 31st December 1880, will be found in the following table:—

						Regular police.	Municipal police.
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	6	2
Mahomedans	...	...	...	...	...	28.9	29.7
Brahmins	...	...	...	...	...	15.3	15.8
Rajpoots and Khettries	...	...	...	...	...	17.5	20.0
Goorkhas	...	...	...	...	...	3.1	5
Seikhs	...	...	...	...	...	3	0
High caste Soodras	...	...	...	...	...	12.7	5.8
Low " "	...	...	...	...	...	5.6	13.8
Hillmen	...	...	...	...	...	8	0
Hindus of all other castes	...	...	...	...	...	11.6	14.0
Other religions	...	...	...	...	...	3.6	2

71. The total number of escapes from the custody of police was 236, of which 3 were from lock-ups, 64 from police buildings, 73 from other places, and 96 from police escorts. The escapes from the custody of warders were 36 from jails, and 59 from lock-ups. Out of 331 escapes both from the custody of police and warders, the recaptures were 234 or 70.6 per cent., being 6.7 per cent. more than in 1879.

The punishments inflicted for allowing prisoners to escape were as follows:—

	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Constables.	Chowkidars.	Warders and Convict overseers.
Judicially punished	0	2	85	11	7
Departmentally punished	2	6	31	2	2

and nine constables, nine chowkidars, and two warders were under enquiry and trial at the close of the year.

Loss of treasure.

72. No loss of treasure was reported during the year.

Escorts.

73. The following table shows the strength of police escorts furnished during the year:—

	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Constables.	Mounted constables.	European constables.	Total.
Treasure, stamps, &c.	2	54	1,420	9,417	.....	.....	10,902
Prisoners and lunatics	3	9	646	9,982	.....	.....	10,640
Miscellaneous	6	14	132	1,885	.....	.....	2,037
Total	11	77	2,207	21,284	.....	.....	23,579

The total amount of treasure escorted by the police during 1880 was Rs. 14,19,67,338—

	Rs.
Bengal	10,20,82,450
Behar	3,46,22,682
Orissa	38,33,965
Chota Nagpore	14,28,241
Total	14,19,67,338

or an increase of Rs. 5,49,52,254, when compared with the figures of 1879. The number of prisoners escorted was 16,209, or a decrease of 2,037 prisoners when compared with 1879.

74. The number of suicides was 2,517,\* or an increase of 114 over the year 1879. The districts of Nuddea, Jessore, Cut-

Suicides.			
* Men	...	...	818
Women	...	...	1,620
Children	...	...	79
Total	...	...	2,517

tack, 24-Pergunnahs, Gya, Rajshahye, and Sarun have the greatest number. Nuddea always heads the list,—the number being 263. The districts of Chittagong Hill Tracts, Monghyr, Chittagong, Darjeeling, Maldah, Manbhoon, Julpigoree, Rung-

pore, Dinagepore, and Lohardugga show the smallest number. In Midnapore and Gya the greatest number of suicides of children appear.

75. From accidental causes there were 25,988 deaths in all, or 1,272 less than in 1879. It will be observed from the

Accidental deaths.

following comparative statement, that there is a decrease under all the heads with the exception of deaths resulting from wild beasts :—

			1879.	1880.
By drowning	...	...	12,173	11,889
„ snake-bites	...	...	9,585	9,005
„ wild beasts	...	...	1,138	1,219
„ fall of buildings	...	...	572	479
„ other causes	...	...	3,792	3,396
Total	...	...	27,260	25,988

The destruction of life in Bengal by snake-bites and wild beasts amounts to 10,224, or .16 per thousand of population, or .01 less than in 1879. Seventeen cases, reported as accidental deaths and suicides, proved on enquiry to be murders or culpable homicides.

76. The arrangements for the census took up a great deal of the time and attention of the police to the detriment in some districts of their own legitimate duties. This onerous duty involving much extra labour and inconvenience has been cheerfully and successfully undertaken by the senior officers of the force, and I trust that the services rendered by the police may be at the proper time suitably recognized.

77. The following districts were visited by the Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General during the financial year from 1st April 1880 to 31st March 1881 :—

Inspection.

Backergunge.  
Bankoora.  
Beerbhoom.  
Bhagulpore.  
Burdwan.  
Chittagong.  
Chittagong Hill Tracts.  
Chumparun.  
Cuttack.  
Dacca.  
Darjeeling.  
Dinagepore.  
Durbhunga.  
Furreedpore.  
Gurjhat.  
Gya.  
Hazaribagh.  
Hooghly.  
Howrah.  
Jessore.

Lohardugga.  
Maldah.  
Manbhoon.  
Monghyr.  
Moorshedabad.  
Mozufferpore.  
Mymensingh.  
Noakholly.  
Nuddea.  
Patna.  
Pooree.  
Pubna.  
Purneah.  
Rajshahye.  
Sarun.  
Shahabad.  
Singbhoom.  
Sonthal Pergunnahs.  
Tipperah.  
24-Pergunnahs.

Only five districts, viz. Bogra, Balasore, Julpigoree, Midnapore, and Rungpore remained unvisited during the financial year of 1880-81, as they had been visited on the following dates :—

Bogra	...	...	...	...	21st January 1880.
Balasore	...	...	...	...	4th February „
Julpigoree	...	...	...	...	6th January „
Midnapore	...	...	...	...	„ „
Rungpore	...	...	...	...	29th December 1879.

Besides the above districts, the following sub-divisions were visited or inspected :—

Chooadangah	}						
Kooshtea							
Ranaghat	}	...	...	...	...	...	in Nuddea.
Meherpore	}						
Nurail	}	...	...	...	...	...	,, Jessore.
Khoolna	}						
Dinapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	,, Patna.
Buxar	}						
Sasseram	}	...	...	...	...	...	,, Shahabad.
Tajpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	,, Durbhunga.
Hajoepore	}						
Sitamarhee	}	...	...	...	...	...	,, Mozufferpore.
Bettiah	...	...	...	...	...	...	,, Chumparun.
Raneegunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	,, Burdwan.
Sonamookhee	...	...	...	...	...	...	,, Bankocora.
Kishengunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	,, Purneah.
Pachamba	...	...	...	...	...	...	,, Hazaribagh.

78. Had it not been found necessary to depute one of the Deputy Inspectors-General to the Sonthal Pergunnahs, owing to excitement in that district, the inspection of all districts would, I believe, have been carried out.

79. Inspections by the senior officers of police were much interfered with, owing to their being appointed as census supervisors. Great attention continues to be paid to the periodical and continued inspections of outlying stations by District Superintendents, and improvement in this respect is manifest. The orders of Government on this subject have been so frequently impressed upon police officers, that they can have no excuse for disregarding them, and where I find that time has been uselessly expended on hurried inspections, I shall have no hesitation in refusing to pass travelling allowances. Although improvement is manifest, District Superintendents still require being reminded in a practical form that inspection does not mean covering so much ground within a certain period of time, and such reminders they do and will continue to receive.

80. On the whole, inspection duty has been fairly performed. In Julpigoree, Midnapore, Gurjhat, and Lohardugga inspections were not so frequent as required, but even in these districts there were special reasons for the apparent disregard of orders on the subject. Supervision is constantly exercised from my office over the action of District Superintendents in the matter of inspection, and any neglect of duty in this respect cannot escape notice.

81. Mr. Lyall has as high an opinion of the services rendered by Major Wilkinson as Personal Assistant as I have, and as has been expressed by all my predecessors in office.

To the Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, Mr. Lyall's acknowledgments are also due for the assistance given in inspecting districts during the year.

The following District Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents have been mentioned by Mr. Lyall as having during the year performed their duties with special zeal and ability. Amongst District Superintendents and Acting District Superintendents Messrs. Masters, Harris, Wilkins, A. V. Knyvett, Meares, Dawson, Munro.

Amongst Assistant Superintendents : Messrs. Bignell, Graham and Clark.

**CRIME, GENERAL.**

82. The number of cognizable cases reported is 108,275, or very nearly the same as in 1879, when the total of reported cases was 108,771. Crime would thus appear to have been almost stationary; but when the figures are



analysed, the result is much more favorable to police administration, than might be inferred from the figures above given :—

	1878.	1879.	1880.	Decrease as com- pared with 1879.	Decrease as com- pared with 1878.	Increase as com- pared with 1879.	Increase as com- pared with 1878.
Cases against property ... ..	79,575	71,327	64,696	6,631	14,879	.. ..	.. ..
Ditto person ... ..	15,817	15,453	16,534	.....	.....	1,081	717
Ditto public tranquillity... ..	3,117	3,219	2,879	340	238	.....	.....
Other cases' ... ..	15,112	18,772	24,166	.....	.....	5,394	9,054
Total ...	113,621	108,771	108,275	6,971	15,117	6,475	9,771

83. The analysis thus made shows that there has been a very marked decrease in crime against property; that there has been a slight increase in the number of cases of crime against person; and that the number of "other cases," chiefly local nuisances and offences against special or local laws, has risen from 18,772 in 1879 to 24,166 in 1880. The decrease in crime against property and the increase of "other cases" are much more marked when the results of 1880 are compared with those of 1878; but as the latter year was one of scarcity, comparison between it and 1880 is not fair. If comparison of the results be made with those of 1877, which was, on the whole, an average year, the increase of crime against property in 1880 is still very marked.

84. The number of cases ascertained to be false is 8,803, as compared with 10,609 in 1879. The number of cases, therefore, accepted as true in 1880 is larger than in 1879, being 99,472, as compared with 98,162,—a natural result when the large increase in 1880 in "other cases," which are generally true, is considered.

85. The causes of the decrease in crime against property in 1880 are various. Chiefly, and, without doubt, the general prosperity of the agricultural classes during the year has operated largely in decreasing crime. *Secondly*, the wholesome severity with which habitual offenders have lately been treated, has removed from amongst the free population of the country large numbers of active criminals, and has had a salutary and deterrent effect upon other offenders. *Thirdly*, criminal tribes like the *Bediya*s have been repressed with such effect that not a single burglary has been ascertained to have been committed by *Bediya*s beyond the limits of the district in which they live. *Fourthly*, and to a lesser extent, the employment of police in the preliminary operation connected with the census of 1881, has had, I believe, a wholesome effect on the criminal population. The presence and movements of police officers throughout the various villages in districts stirred up the chowkidars to perform their duty, and were not without effect upon the bad characters.

86. The effect of all these causes has been that, in 1880, there has been less crime in the province than for several years past, as will be evident from the following figures. Excluding class VI, the number of true cases of crime for the last six years has been, as given below :—

True cases.			True cases.		
1874	...	81,964	1878	...	86,332
1875	...	78,851	1879	...	79,468
1876	...	75,993	1880	...	75,386
1877	...	77,533			

87. The result is, I think, satisfactory, and, while chiefly due to the prosperous condition of the people generally, is also attributable in some measure to improved criminal and police administration.

88. Increase and decrease of the various descriptions of offences will be treated when I come to the classification of crime; meanwhile, it may be said generally that there has been a decrease in every kind of serious crime which affects the people at large, and that the only increase which may be

called considerable is in minor offences against the person. It will be borne in mind, that a year of plenty generally increases the number of personal disputes. People have time to quarrel, and, in spite of low prices of produce, money to spend in their favourite amusement of litigation, and many cases of alleged assault and hurt, which in a year of scarcity would be suppressed, are in a year of plenty instituted in the criminal courts.

89. The proportion of true crime to area and population has been as follows:—to area 1 to 1·6 square mile, to population 1 to 615 souls.

90. The following statement shows by division the number of cases reported, of those accepted as true, and the percentage of cases declared false :—

Fluctuation of crime.

DIVISIONS.	True cases.				Total number of cases reported.				Number of cases declared false.				Percentage of cases declared false.			
	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Burdwan ... ..	13,470	13,510	14,908	15,740	15,500	15,152	16,577	17,078	2,030	1,642	1,689	1,338	13	10·8	10	7·8
Presidency ... ..	13,152	13,457	15,518	14,647	15,175	14,965	16,513	15,635	2,023	1,508	998	1,038	13·3	10	6	6·6
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar.	10,539	11,124	11,295	9,763	12,426	12,897	12,726	10,699	1,887	1,773	1,441	926	15·1	13·7	11·3	·6
Dacca ... ..	12,604	13,088	12,679	10,839	15,431	15,055	13,939	12,369	2,767	1,967	1,960	1,527	17·9	13·0	13·3	12·3
Chittagong ... ..	5,628	5,182	5,034	5,162	6,059	6,033	5,520	5,892	422	551	486	640	6·9	9·1	8·8	11
Total ... ..	55,453	56,661	58,851	56,151	64,582	64,102	65,503	61,620	9,129	7,441	6,451	5,409	14·1	11·6	9·8	8·9
Patna ... ..	19,716	20,668	17,596	21,287	20,856	22,806	19,485	22,966	1,840	2,135	1,889	1,679	8·8	9·3	9·6	7·3
Bhagulpore ... ..	9,685	11,553	11,359	12,527	10,718	12,404	12,076	13,031	1,033	851	717	567	9·6	6·9	5·9	4·3
Total ... ..	29,701	32,221	28,955	33,814	31,574	35,210	31,561	36,000	2,873	2,989	2,606	2,246	9	8·4	8·2	6·1
Orissa ... ..	6,106	6,861	6,110	5,339	8,371	8,208	7,682	6,053	2,265	1,401	1,212	714	2·7	17·1	16·1	11·7
Chota Nagpore ... ..	4,162	5,633	3,913	4,168	4,462	6,191	4,229	4,512	360	468	307	374	8	7·6	7·2	8·2
GRAND TOTAL ... ..	91,362	101,319	98,162	99,172	108,989	113,621	108,771	108,275	14,627	12,302	10,609	8,803	13·4	10·8	9·7	8·1

The above table shows an increase of cases reported and of true cases in the divisions of Burdwan, Chittagong, Patna, Bhagulpore, and Chota Nagpore; while a decrease is apparent in the Presidency, Dacca, Rajshahye, and Orissa Divisions. The only division in which the increase is very marked is that of Patna; and it is accounted for by a large number of prosecutions for local nuisances. In the Burdwan Division the increase is apparent under class VI and class IV, minor offences against the person; and a change in the local limits of the districts of the division by a redistribution of boundaries has also affected the figures. The only division in which there has been a sensible increase in offences against property is Bhagulpore, and it is much to be doubted whether the increase is real. A pernicious system of merely entering hopeless cases in the thana diaries, and excluding them from returns, appears to have prevailed for some time in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. The prevalence of this practice was detected during the year, and all cases, hopeless or otherwise, have since been entered. This irregularity will be dealt with further on. I notice it, meanwhile, to justify the remark that the reality of the increase of crime against property in the Bhagulpore Division is doubtful.

91. It may be said generally that in all the other divisions there has been a decrease in real crime which affects the people at large;—any increase which is apparent is due to unimportant personal disputes, or to increased activity in putting a stop to local nuisances.

92. *False cases.*—The table below shows the number and percentage to reported cases of cases declared false:—

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Cases reported.				Struck off as false.				Cases excluded as false through mistake of law or fact.		Percentage of cases struck off as false to cases reported.			
		1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	3,583	2,489	2,570	2,385	786	358	311	272	155	184	21.9	14.3	12.1	11.4
	Bankoora ...	823	732	1,073	1,575	23	29	45	105	49	139	2.7	3.9	4.1	6.6
Burdwan.	Beerbhoom ...	1,000	1,665	1,704	1,548	24	88	162	105	243	87	2.4	5.2	9.5	6.7
	Midnapore ...	4,187	4,253	4,488	4,130	606	797	710	391	219	179	14.4	18.7	15.8	9.4
	Hooghly ...	2,464	2,467	3,376	3,995	230	187	310	312	113	176	9.3	7.5	9.1	7.8
	Howrah ...	3,444	3,545	3,366	3,445	361	183	131	153	141	137	10.4	5.1	3.8	4.4
	Total ...	15,500	15,152	16,577	17,078	2,030	1,642	1,669	1,338	920	902	13	10.8	10	7.8
Presi- dency.	24-Pergunnahs	4,398	4,622	5,108	5,275	584	554	322	361	382	233	13.2	11.9	6.3	6.8
	Nuddea ...	3,558	3,486	4,033	3,597	364	317	160	198	232	163	10.2	9	4.1	5.5
	Jessore ...	3,568	3,485	3,693	3,457	637	297	207	264	154	312	17.8	8.5	5.6	7.6
	Moorsheadabad	3,651	3,372	3,712	3,366	438	340	300	215	345	425	11.9	10	8	6.4
	Total ...	15,175	14,965	16,540	15,685	2,023	1,508	998	1,038	1,113	1,133	13.3	10	6	6.6
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar.	Dinapore ...	1,794	1,913	1,831	1,507	153	74	140	104	107	94	8.5	3.6	7.6	6.9
	Rajshahye ...	2,707	2,827	2,430	1,880	343	235	210	175	104	91	12.6	8.3	8.6	9.3
	Rungpore ...	2,797	3,138	2,658	2,041	813	887	630	306	526	316	29	28.2	25.5	14.9
	Rogra ...	1,649	1,512	1,242	917	235	210	126	55	46	66	14.2	13.8	10.1	5.9
	Pubna ...	1,272	1,322	1,574	1,457	198	211	148	188	162	157	15.5	15.9	9.4	12.9
	Darjeeling ...	1,014	1,049	1,027	1,838	12	20	38	33	32	47	1.1	2.7	1.9	1.7
	Julpigoree ...	1,193	1,136	1,054	1,019	133	127	99	65	150	76	11.1	11.1	9.3	6.1
	Total ...	12,420	12,897	12,726	10,689	1,887	1,773	1,441	926	1,127	847	15	13.7	11.3	8.6
Dacca.	Dacca ...	4,085	4,313	3,934	3,384	350	311	275	226	320	265	8.5	7.2	6.9	6.6
	Furzedpore ...	2,610	2,924	3,024	2,288	320	384	435	333	162	180	12.2	13.1	14.3	14.5
	Backerkunge	4,834	3,914	3,512	3,022	1,690	1,115	987	623	700	1,117	34.9	28.4	28.1	20.6
	Mymensingh	3,902	3,904	3,409	3,672	407	157	163	345	488	343	10.4	4	4.6	9.3
	Total ...	15,431	15,055	13,939	12,366	2,767	1,967	1,860	1,527	1,670	1,010	17.9	13	13.3	12.3
Chitta- gong.	Tipperah ...	2,119	2,254	2,460	2,927	150	220	221	254	338	354	7	10.1	8.9	8.6
	Chittagong ...	1,732	2,087	1,837	1,718	156	207	133	281	139	172	9	9.9	7.2	16.3
	Noakholly ...	2,068	1,555	1,148	1,092	116	115	131	105	103	164	5.6	7.3	11.4	9.6
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ..	131	137	75	65	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	...	...	1.8	...
	Total ...	6,050	6,033	5,520	5,802	422	551	486	610	586	640	6.9	9.1	8.8	11
Patna.	Patna ...	4,470	4,570	4,898	7,370	425	552	434	353	195	224	9.5	7.7	8.8	4.7
	Gya ...	3,845	4,386	3,964	3,988	274	227	359	193	180	334	7.1	5.1	9	4.8
	Shahabad ...	2,915	3,783	2,430	2,180	257	527	267	237	133	124	8.8	13.9	10	10.8
	Mozufferpore	2,395	2,371	2,040	2,229	245	337	238	215	161	190	10.2	14.2	11.6	9.6
	Darbhanga ...	2,966	2,570	1,937	2,122	257	305	234	234	118	155	8.5	11.8	12	11
	Sarun ...	2,840	2,843	2,474	2,888	241	293	198	202	111	158	8.4	10.2	8	6.9
	Chumparun ...	1,395	2,277	1,733	2,189	141	97	159	243	90	113	10.1	4.2	9.1	11.1
	Total ...	20,856	22,806	19,485	22,906	1,840	2,138	1,889	1,670	978	1,298	8.8	9.3	9.6	7.3
Bharu- pore.	Monahyr ...	2,792	2,681	2,716	2,724	193	199	207	179	188	333	6.2	7.4	7.6	6.5
	Bharulpore ...	1,455	2,023	2,511	3,058	128	95	117	118	105	53	8.6	4.6	4.6	3.8
	Purneah ...	2,198	2,931	2,759	2,962	420	470	285	168	68	124	19.1	16	10.3	5.6
	Sonthal Per- gunnaha ...	2,044	3,601	2,777	3,243	126	49	58	41	65	89	4.9	1.3	2	1.3
	Maldah ...	1,325	1,108	1,313	1,107	168	38	50	58	120	105	12.6	3.2	3.8	5.2
	Total ...	10,718	12,404	12,076	13,094	1,033	851	717	567	546	704	9.6	6.9	5.9	4.3
Orissa.	Cuttack ...	2,583	2,628	2,159	2,439	777	564	518	302	229	316	32.6	21.4	16.3	16
	Poorce ...	3,452	2,016	2,590	1,990	818	393	368	111	171	232	23.6	13.4	14.2	5.5
	Balasore ...	1,805	74	1,369	1,306	593	398	324	204	73	89	32.6	21.8	23.6	13.6
	Gurjhat ...	731	800	564	318	77	59	32	7	21	22	10.5	6.6	5.6	2.2
	Total ...	8,371	8,208	7,682	6,053	2,265	1,404	1,242	714	494	659	27	17.1	16.1	11.7
Chota Nag- pore.	Hazaribagh ...	1,735	2,067	1,367	1,417	169	228	101	112	172	79	9.7	11	7.3	7.9
	Lohardugga ...	1,174	1,503	1,176	1,440	76	64	69	55	66	31	6.4	4.2	5	3.8
	Singbhoom ...	283	416	325	153	3	18	6	4	7	6	1.8	4.3	1.8	2.6
	Manbhoom ...	1,270	2,115	1,352	1,533	112	158	141	203	340	294	8	7.4	10.4	13.2
	Total ...	4,462	6,101	4,220	4,542	360	468	307	374	585	410	8	7.6	7.2	8.2
GRAND TOTAL		108,989	113,621	108,771	108,275	14,627	12,302	10,609	8,803	8,019	8,503	13.4	10.8	9.7	8.1

The figures, above given, show that the number of false cases is steadily diminishing. In almost every division of the province the percentage of cases pronounced false is less during 1880 than in 1879. The only divisions in which an increased percentage is observable are Chota Nagpore and Chittagong; and the districts in which the same result appears are Chittagong, Manbhoom, Pubna, Mymensing, and Chumparun. In all others the percentage is steadily decreasing. There can be no doubt that this is due solely to greater attention being paid by judicial officers to the orders of Government on the subject. The orders are perfectly plain and distinct, and district officers have an opportunity, twice a year, afforded them by means of the half-yearly police working statement, of ascertaining how the directions of Government are being

carried out in every sub-division of their districts. Although, during the year, instances have occurred in which the orders of Government had either been misunderstood, or been insufficiently attended to, it is satisfactory to record that, on the whole, the subject of false cases has been carefully attended to, and the results are embodied in the table given above. It is not, I think, necessary to go into detail as regards each division on the present occasion. The figures speak for themselves, and render further comment unnecessary.

93. The increased percentage of false cases observable in the Chota Nagpore Division is caused almost entirely by the results in the district of Manbhoom, where the percentage has risen from 10·4 to 13·2. No explanation of this increase is given, but the Commissioner comments on the following remarks made by the Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoom:—"There have been several instances during the year of the police reporting as false complaints which, on enquiry by a Magistrate, were held to be true. The Deputy Commissioner considers that deliberately false complaints to the police are rare in his district; and that if honest complainants find that they are made to suffer for want of detective ability on the part of the police, they will soon learn to conceal occurrences, and put up with the injury they have suffered rather than risk being prosecuted for giving false information. I quite agree with these remarks. It is natural for the subordinate police to throw discredit on all complaints which they fail to detect. But it is the business of the Magistrates to use proper discrimination in pronouncing cases deliberately false which, like backward districts like those in the Chota Nagpore Division, should ordinarily be few and far between." One of the principal objects aimed at by the issue of the Government order on the subject is to check the proceedings of lazy and incompetent police officers in reporting cases to be false, because they have not been able to detect them. If Magistrates thoroughly scrutinize cases sent up as false, and take proper notice of the conduct of police officers who misrepresent true undetected cases as false, then one of the objects of the Government Circular is gained, and when police officers find that their efforts to conceal their want of detective ability by imputing fraud to honest complainants, are rendered unavailing by the wholesome scrutiny exercised by the Magistrate, they will soon learn to desist from a course of action which only results in unpleasant consequences to themselves. It will be observed, however, that the increased percentage of false cases in Manbhoom means an increase in the number of cases which have by the Magistrate been judicially declared to be actually false.

94. With reference to the increase in the Chittagong Division, which is caused by a large percentage of cases declared false in one district, *viz.* Chittagong itself, the Commissioner remarks as follows:—"In Chittagong there is a very great increase in the percentage of cases declared false, at the same time there is a very great decrease in the percentage of cases detected." Mr. Manson remarks that "delay in receiving information and want of promptness in enquiring are the sole cause why cases are so frequently declared false. I have heard the police reports myself during the greater part of the year, and understand the circular order concerning false cases; but have found that complainants are usually disinclined to go on with a case, and one must rely on the police report. Whether the cases be really true, or really false, it shows the same thing that the law is ineffectually put in force." I confess that I do not quite follow the reasoning here. The remarks of the Magistrate give ground for believing that the police neglect their duty, and report cases as false, in which detection has been impeded by the dilatory conduct of complainants and investigating officers. But I see no reason why judicial officers should practically condone the shortcomings of the police, and pronounce cases to be false which, on the Magistrate's own showing, may not be deliberately and maliciously false, and which are only pronounced to be so by lazy police officers. If the Magistrate, on his enquiry, is not satisfied that the case is deliberately and maliciously false, then such case should not be treated as false, and the police officer who, on insufficient grounds, and to conceal his own shortcomings in investigation, has reported it as false, should be brought to account. Under the procedure apparently adopted by the Magistrate, the shortcomings of the police are not checked; but, on the contrary, their dilatory proceedings are practically approved by judicial decisions.



95. In the Rajshahye Division false cases have increased in the district of Pubna. This result apparently proceeds from inattention on the part of the sub-divisional officer of Serajgunge to the orders of Government. The Magistrate observes—"the sub-divisional officer of Serajgunge had in the first half of the year recorded 38 out of 64 B and C forms as false. I have examined the records in the course of my tour, and called the attention of the sub-divisional officer to the Circular No. I of 1877. There appear to be cases which can neither be recorded as true,—which means that if the offender is known and not absconding, he should be prosecuted,—nor yet be called maliciously false, and which yet should find a place in the total of cases which are reported to have been committed." No instances of such cases are, however, given; and the remarks of the Magistrate are not to me altogether clear. Every case is presumed to be true until it is shown to be false; and, if it is not pronounced maliciously false, it should not be shown as false. It appears to me to be difficult to imagine a case, not maliciously false, which could not be shown either as true under a certain section, as false from a mistake of fact or law, or as non-cognizable.

96. The increased percentage in the district of Mymensingh is not explained in the divisional report. The Commissioner is afraid that Circular I of 1877 is still either not thoroughly understood, or not uniformly acted on. The increase of false cases in Chumparun has not been explained. The Commissioner notes that, from personal enquiries made both by himself and the Magistrate, he is able to report that the instructions contained in Circular P of 1877 are generally understood, though there is still room for improvement in that direction. "The police," the Commissioner adds, "are too prone to return cases as false on the slightest pretext;—a habit which can only be effectually checked by close supervision on the part of the Magistrates."

#### 97. Prosecutions in false cases.

COMMISSIONERS' DIVISIONS.	Names of Districts.	Number of false cases—vide column IX (a) of return A (Part I) for 1880.	Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.	Number of cases in which convictions were obtained.	Number of persons convicted for making false complaints.	REMARKS.
<b>BENGAL.</b>						
<i>Western Districts.</i>						
Burdwan ...	Burdwan ... ..	272	30	13	13	
	Bankura ... ..	105	39	9	9	
	Beerbhoom ... ..	105	21	8	8	
	Midnapore ... ..	391	61	19	21	
	Hooghly ... ..	312	77	21	22	
	Howrah ... ..	153	74	34	37	
<i>Central Districts.</i>						
Presidency ...	24-Pergunnahs ... ..	361	36	21	21	
	Nuddea ... ..	198	56	22	23	
	Jessore ... ..	264	29	15	15	
	Moorshedabad ... ..	215	34	17	17	
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar.	Dinagopore ... ..	104	5	1	1	
	Rajshahye ... ..	175	40	12	12	
	Rungpore ... ..	306	34	18	18	
	Bogra ... ..	55	20	4	4	
	Pubna ... ..	188	13	3	3	
	Darjeeling ... ..	33	5	1	1	
	Julpigoreo ... ..	65	11	3	5	
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>						
Dacca ... ..	Dacca ... ..	226	23	5	5	
	Furreedpore ... ..	333	67	18	18	
	Backerunge ... ..	623	27	10	19	
	Mymensing ... ..	345	59	16	17	
Chittagong ...	Tipperah ... ..	254	19	3	3	
	Chittagong ... ..	281	20	5	5	
	Noakholly ... ..	105	36	15	15	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...		5,159	849	302	313	
<b>BEHAR.</b>						
Patna ... ..	Patna ... ..	353	28	8	8	
	Gya ... ..	195	40	12	12	
	Shahabad ... ..	237	54	20	21	
	Mozufferpore ... ..	215	29	16	16	
	Durbhunga ... ..	234	33	15	16	
	Saran ... ..	202	21	11	14	
Bhagalpore ...	Chumparun ... ..	213	50	23	24	
	Monghyr ... ..	179	59	25	25	
	Bhagulpore ... ..	118	36	11	14	
	Paraneah ... ..	168	49	22	23	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ... ..	44	23	21	21	
Maldah ... ..	Maldah ... ..	58	5	.....	.....	
Total ...		2,246	427	184	195	



COMMISSIONERS' DIVISIONS.	Names of Districts.	Number of false cases— <i>vide</i> column IX (a) of return A (Part I) for 1880.	Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.	Number of cases in which convictions were obtained.	Number of persons convicted for making false complaints.	REMARKS.
Orissa	ORISSA.					
	Cuttack	302	9	5	5	
	Poorse	111	39	24	24	
	Balasore	204	55	23	23	
	Gurjants	7	6	4	4	
	Total	714	89	56	56	
Chota Nagpore	CHOTA NAGPORE.					
	South-West Frontier Agency.					
	Hazaribagh	11	17	26	27	
	Lohardugga	55	14	5	5	
	Sina Bhoom	4	4	1	1	
	Manbhoom	203	36	12	12	
	Total	374	101	44	45	
	GRAND TOTAL	8,908	1,466	580	608	

98. The table above shows the action taken with reference to institution of criminal proceedings against persons bringing deliberately false complaints. On the whole, the action taken has been slightly more vigorous than in previous years, proceedings having been taken in 16.6 of cases judicially pronounced false, as against 14 per cent. in 1879, and 11.8 per cent. of 1878. It is satisfactory to note that some progress is being made in the right direction; still the progress made is not great, when in only 16 per cent. of cases judicially pronounced false, Magistrates see their way to support the decision judicially arrived at by taking criminal proceedings against malicious complainants. It seems to me that many Magistrates fail to realize the effect of their order declaring a charge to have been falsely preferred. This decision, if it means any thing, means that there are on record *prima facie* grounds for believing that the complainant has committed a criminal offence, viz. preferred a false charge against some one. Under such circumstances, the institution of criminal proceedings against the malicious complainant ought to be the rule and not the exception, just as in any other case proceedings are taken, and enquiry made when a person is reasonably believed to be guilty of a criminal offence. I do not think the principle of abstaining from enquiry owing to difficulties in the way of procuring conviction a sound one. The person originally falsely accused has been injured; a contempt has been committed against public justice; and enquiry should follow as a rule, and not be restricted to about one-sixth of the numerous false charges which are instituted.

99. The institution of proceedings has been very sparingly resorted to in the following districts. The figures given show that in some of the districts specified false charges are allowed to be instituted with comparative impunity, *e.g.*, in Cuttack, Dinagopore, and Backergunge. From the figures given below, one of two inferences may be drawn, either that Magistrates on insufficient grounds pronounced cases to be deliberately false, or on equally insufficient grounds withheld enquiry into cases which upon sufficient evidence had been judicially declared false, *i.e.*, to quote the words of the circular, "charges of crime which never occurred, which have been laid through malice, and which, though from their falseness they constitute no offence on the part of the accused, have an aspect of criminality as regards the accuser."

DISTRICT.	Number of false cases.	Number of cases in which proceedings were instituted.
Burdwan	272	30
24-Pergunnals	361	36
Jessore	264	29
Dinagopore	104	5
Rungpore	306	34
Pubna	188	13
Dacca	226	23
Backergunge	623	27
Tipperah	254	19
Chittagong	281	20
Patna	353	28
Sarun	202	21
Maldah	58	5
Cuttack	392	9

100. The percentage of convictions obtained in cases in which criminal proceedings were taken against malicious complainants has improved, as compared with last year, the percentage being 39·9 as against 38·5. I give below the result of action by divisions. The figures clearly show that even the difficulties in the way of conviction in such cases can be met, although I am aware that the results must be considered as those of selected cases :—

DIVISIONS.	PERCENTAGE OF CONVICTION IN CASES.	
	1879.	1880.
Burdwan	32·3	34·4
Presidency	40·2	45·4
Rajshahye	27·9	32
Dacca	21·4	32·9
Chittagong	33·7	30·6
Patna	50·8	41·1
Bhagulpore	50·5	45·9
Orissa	63	62·9
Chota Nagpore	37·1	43·5

The figures for some of these divisions show that crime of this description can be successfully dealt with, and I am quite sure that false charges will disappear to a very great extent, if it is recognized that making a false charge is a criminal offence, to which the ordinary criminal procedure, as regards enquiry, is applicable. There is no valid reason, in my opinion, why cases of false complaint should be habitually dealt with under section 117, Code of Criminal Procedure, enquiry being refused in five-sixths of the cases which occur.

101. The percentage of cases not enquired into has somewhat increased, as was to be expected. The issue of orders allowing the police greater freedom in refusing enquiry in cases of simple hurt has already had some effect, although instructions on this point were given at a late period of the year. The percentage of hurt cases not investigated has risen from 4·8 to 11·2 in 1880, and I have little doubt that, during the present year, it will rise still higher. This is a step in the right direction.

102. The percentage of non-enquiries in burglaries, although still small, has almost doubled, the figure being 4·6 to 2·8 of 1879. Great care must be taken lest the discretion of police officers with reference to non-enquiry in these cases is abused. In the Presidency Division, *e.g.*, where the percentage of non-enquiry has always been high, there is a tendency to refuse enquiry too much. In the 24-Pergunnahs the number of non-enquiries in burglary cases has nearly doubled, the percentage being 16·5 against 8·5, and the high figure of non-enquiries in Nuddea in burglary cases noticed last year, is raised still higher in the year of report. I am well aware that non-enquiries are restricted to attempts, but care must be taken lest real and successful cases of burglary are not concealed under the term “attempts,” non-enquiry being admissible in the latter, but not in the former class of cases.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Number of cases reported.				Not enquired into.				Percentage of cases not enquired into to cases reported.			
		1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Burdwan	Burdwan ...	3,583	2,480	2,570	2,385	293	30	5	32	8·1	1·2	1·9	1·3
	Bankoora ...	822	752	1,073	1,575	132	0	.....	25	10	·8	.....	1·3
	Beerbhoom ...	1,060	1,666	1,704	1,548	32	46	55	37	3·2	2·7	3·2	2·3
	Widnapore ...	4,187	4,253	4,488	4,180	161	46	38	110	3·8	1	·8	2·6
	Hoochly ...	2,461	2,167	3,376	3,995	103	64	15	40	4·1	2·5	·4	1
	Howrah ...	3,444	3,515	3,366	3,445	97	107	78	02	2·8	3	2·3	1·7
	Total	15,500	15,152	16,577	17,078	618	280	191	306	5·2	1·9	1·1	1·7
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs ...	4,398	4,622	5,108	5,275	358	163	43	150	8·8	3·5	·8	2·8
	Nuddea ...	3,553	3,486	4,033	3,597	113	156	192	201	3·1	4·4	4·7	5·5
	Jessore ...	3,568	3,485	3,093	3,457	78	63	37	84	2·1	1·8	1	2·4
	Moorshedabad ...	3,651	3,372	3,713	3,356	212	202	215	68	5·8	5·9	5·7	2
	Total	15,175	14,965	16,546	15,685	761	584	487	503	5	3·9	2·9	3·2
Rajshahye	Dinagpore ...	1,724	1,913	1,831	1,507	100	73	80	28	5·5	3·8	4·3	1·8
	Rajshahye ...	2,707	2,827	2,136	1,880	625	150	74	195	2·3	5·3	·3	10·3
	Ranpore ...	2,797	3,138	2,638	2,041	85	7	15	54	3	·2	·5	2·5
	Bogra ...	1,640	1,512	1,242	917	351	53	73	10	21·2	3·5	5·8	1
	Pubna ...	1,272	1,322	1,574	1,457	93	75	30	73	7·3	5·6	1·9	5
	Darjeeling ...	1,014	1,049	1,927	1,838	23	4	6	5	2·2	·3	·3	·2
	Julpigoree ...	1,193	1,136	1,058	1,049	76	27	1	5	6·3	2·3	.....	·4
	Total	12,426	12,897	12,720	10,689	1,353	389	279	370	10·8	3	2·1	3·4

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Number of cases reported.				Not enquired into.				Percentage of cases not enquired into to cases reported.			
		1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Dacca	Dacca	4,085	4,313	3,934	3,384	479	242	81	86	11.7	5.6	2	2.5
	Furzedpore	2,610	2,924	3,024	2,268	206	56	64	117	7.8	1.9	2.1	5.1
	Buckergunge	4,834	3,914	3,512	3,023	89	38	33	149	1.8	.9	.9	4.9
	Mymensing	3,902	3,904	3,469	3,672	205	174	104	119	5.2	4.4	2.9	3.2
	Total	15,431	15,055	13,939	12,366	979	510	282	471	6.3	3.3	2.0	3.8
Chittagong	Tipperah	2,119	2,254	2,460	2,927	99	86	39	28	4.6	3.8	1.5	.9
	Chittagong	1,782	2,087	1,837	1,718	63	42	51	72	3.6	2	2.7	4.1
	Noakholly	2,068	1,555	1,148	1,092	44	10	1	26	2.1	.6	.....	2.3
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	181	137	75	65	.....	1	2	.....	...	...	2.6	...
	Total	6,050	6,033	5,520	5,802	206	139	93	126	3.4	2.3	1.6	2.1
Patna	Patna	4,470	4,570	4,898	7,370	15	17	25	19	.3	.3	.5	.2
	Gya	3,645	4,386	3,964	3,983	1,280	610	.....	68	33.2	33.9	.....	1.7
	Shahabad	2,915	3,783	2,439	2,280	134	91	16	75	4.5	2.4	.....	3.4
	Mozufferpore	2,305	2,371	2,040	2,229	87	35	50	28	3.6	1.4	2.1	1.2
	Burhanga	2,006	2,576	1,937	2,122	68	10	3	47	2.6	.3	.1	2.2
	Sarun	2,840	2,843	2,474	2,848	307	47	25	23	10.8	1.6	1	.7
	Chumparun	1,395	2,277	1,733	2,180	7	4	13	28	.5	.1	.7	1.2
	Total	20,866	22,806	19,485	22,966	1,898	814	132	298	9.1	3.5	.6	1.2
Bhagulpore	Monghyr	2,792	2,641	2,716	2,724	588	175	12	9	21.0	6.5	.4	.3
	Bhagulpore	1,459	2,023	2,511	3,058	263	68	2	5	18.3	3.3	.....	.1
	Purneah	2,198	2,931	2,759	2,962	263	188	1	19	9.2	6.4	.....	.6
	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	2,944	3,601	2,777	3,243	36	32	17	116	1.2	.8	.....	3.5
	Maldah	1,325	1,168	1,313	1,107	120	11	.....	1	9	.9	.....	...
	Total	10,718	12,404	12,076	13,094	1,215	474	32	150	11.3	3.8	.2	1.1
Orissa	Cuttack	2,383	2,628	3,159	2,439	164	92	59	47	6.8	3.5	1.8	1.9
	Pooree	3,452	2,916	2,590	1,990	104	70	22	29	3	2.4	.8	1.4
	Balasore	1,805	1,774	1,369	1,366	112	11	8	14	6.2	.6	.5	1
	Gurjuts	731	890	564	318	209	11	5	14	28.5	1.2	.8	4.4
	Total	8,371	8,208	7,682	6,033	589	184	94	104	7	2.2	1.2	1.2
Chota Nagpore.	Hazaribagh	1,735	2,067	1,367	1,417	225	83	14	10	12.1	4	.1	.7
	Lohardugga	1,174	1,503	1,176	1,140	165	51	22	26	14	3.3	.8	1.8
	Manbhoom	283	416	325	153	33	42	20	22	11.6	10	6.1	14.3
	Manbhoom	1,270	2,115	1,352	1,532	353	153	13	13	27.8	7.4	.9	.8
	Total	4,462	6,101	4,220	4,542	776	334	69	71	17.3	5.4	1.6	1.5
GRAND TOTAL		108,989	113,621	108,771	108,275	8,595	3,727	1,659	2,389	7.8	3.2	1.5	2.2

103. The total number of cases reported during the year was 108,275, and the number of cases of previous years brought under enquiry was 1,571, making the total 109,846.

General analysis of crime. Deducting from this the number of cases not enquired into, 2,389, and the number of false cases, 8,803, the total number of true cases brought under enquiry was 98,654. Convictions were obtained in 40,445 cases, or 43.2 per cent, as compared with 39.1 per cent. of 1879. Deducting cases under class VI, the percentage of conviction was 28.4 against 27.8 of 1879, 26.5 in 1878, and 24.2 in 1877. The improvement in results is not marked, but still there is improvement in the detection of real crime.

104. Taking, as last year, the figures of cases investigated by the police, the results are as shown below :—

	Cases enquired into.	Convictions.	Percentage of convictions to cases.	Cases omitting class VI and special laws.	Convictions in ditto.	Percentage.
1878	92,549	35,812	38.7	78,492	23,314	29.7
1879	91,043	35,510	42.3	73,004	22,710	30.8
1880	87,764	40,445	46	65,396	20,227	30.9

These figures show improvement in detective results as compared with preceding years.

105. In connection with this subject, I may here note that, during the present year, an attempt will be made to introduce in some selected districts a better class of investigating officers at outposts, and the results of this experiment

will be reported in due course. It will be interesting to watch whether the introduction of a better class of men is attended with improvement in detective results, as well as in the character of investigations made.

106. The number of persons arrested was 102,825, of whom 63,859, or 62·1 per cent., were convicted as compared with 60·6 of 1879. Excluding the result of arrests in class VI cases, in which convictions are more easily obtained, the result of arrests in 1880 is almost the same as that of last year, the percentage of convictions being 51·3 against 51·4 of 1879. The number of persons who actually appeared before a court is 99,721, of whom 64 per cent. were convicted against 62·6 in 1879. Taking the figures with reference to trials actually concluded during the year, the percentage is 66·3 against 65·4.

107. In connection with the percentages in his division, especially those in Bankoora, the Commissioner of Burdwan remarks :—“ The general analysis of the results given shows that almost one man out of every three arrested was arrested on insufficient grounds. The Magistrate of Bankoora thinks that this fact goes to show the efficiency of the police, inasmuch as they sent up all persons whom they considered guilty of an offence without waiting to look into the evidence or selecting cases. \* \* \* It is hardly desirable that the police should be encouraged in arresting and sending up for trial persons whose innocence they might have satisfied themselves of by a more careful enquiry. The persons who were arrested were not sent up without some enquiry; and the large proportion of acquittals shows not that the police refrained from enquiring into their guilt, but that they made enquiry and came to a wrong conclusion. \* \* \* It may not be necessary that the police should take upon themselves the functions of the Courts of Justice, but it is certainly necessary that they should weigh evidence, and not lightly deprive a man of his liberty for fear that they should have been held to have exceeded their province in scrutinizing the evidence for and against him. The diaries of police officers engaged in investigating a case are laid before the District Superintendent, and in any case of doubt the Magistrate's orders are always, or should always be, obtained, so that it is not correct to describe the subordinate police officers as acting on their own unaided judgment in the enquiry into a case. It is to be feared that in many districts the hearing of police reports is too much a matter of form, and that the Sub-Inspector, who is working out a case, does not get as much advice and direction as he ought to have from the District Superintendent and the Magistrate.”

There is a great deal of theoretical truth in these remarks. I agree with the Commissioner in thinking that more help might be given to the subordinate police officers by District Superintendents in the way of advice and direction. The great majority of Magistrates, so far as my experience goes, commence looking into a case when the special reports are received, and do not trouble themselves much with perusal of the special diaries. At the same time it must be remembered that there are many practical difficulties in the way of subordinate investigating officers obtaining advice from either District Superintendents or Magistrates before making arrests, and that, as a matter of fact, the vast majority of arrests must be made by the subordinate police without reference to their superiors. Very many of such arrests must, as a matter of fact, be made by subordinate officers, not upon proof, but upon presumption of the guilt of the accused, and an arrest once made, a police officer is bound to send up the accused within 24 hours of his being taken into custody—not a long time to allow of thorough and complete enquiry being made. I am further bound to say that the acquittal of only one person in three out of the number of those arrested by the police is by no means an unsatisfactory result. So recently as 1870 this result was not attained by the Metropolitan Police of London, with a force, roughly speaking, of 9,000 police to a population of about three and a half millions, and in 1879 the same police, numbering 10,711 men of all ranks, with a population of upwards of four and a half millions, succeeded in procuring conviction of 70 per cent. of the persons arrested by them. With a police force of, say, 24,000 men amongst a population of upwards of 65 millions in Bengal, the proportion of 66 per cent. of convictions to arrests cannot, in my opinion, be considered unfavourable.

108. The results of trials of persons is, as usual, shown below by divisions and districts.

DIVISIONS.	True cases.			ARRESTED						Convicted.			Acquitted.		
				By Police.			By Magistrate.								
	1878.	1879.	1880.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Burdwan ... ..	13,510	14,908	15,740	11,583	12,940	12,830	2,808	2,852	3,456	9,392	10,361	11,017	4,686	4,907	5,092
Presidency ... ..	13,457	16,548	14,647	10,799	12,227	12,137	3,615	3,596	3,453	8,703	9,701	9,754	5,155	5,648	5,671
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar ...	11,124	11,285	9,763	8,156	8,221	7,875	1,854	2,459	2,081	6,143	6,657	6,338	3,499	3,777	3,343
Dacca ... ..	13,088	12,079	10,839	9,099	10,385	9,140	3,709	3,224	3,750	7,116	8,035	7,420	4,949	4,989	4,925
Chittagong ... ..	5,482	5,034	5,162	4,527	4,122	3,680	1,934	1,953	1,828	4,038	3,889	3,562	2,322	2,056	2,109
Total ... ..	56,661	58,854	55,151	44,164	47,845	45,662	13,920	14,084	14,548	35,392	38,023	37,891	20,653	21,377	21,140
Patna ... ..	20,668	17,596	21,287	13,434	11,619	15,215	4,058	3,023	3,221	11,055	9,033	12,399	5,321	4,447	4,795
Bhagulpore ... ..	11,553	11,359	12,527	7,041	6,899	7,302	2,278	2,950	3,017	6,058	6,585	7,135	2,927	2,940	3,118
Total ... ..	32,221	28,955	33,814	20,475	18,518	22,517	6,336	5,973	6,238	17,113	15,618	19,534	8,248	7,387	7,913
Oriassa ... ..	6,804	6,440	5,339	5,740	4,843	4,214	1,719	1,350	1,157	4,385	4,018	3,597	2,686	2,129	1,719
Chota Nagpore ... ..	5,638	3,913	4,168	4,243	3,797	3,251	827	910	1,333	3,257	3,025	2,837	1,545	1,533	1,583
GRAND TOTAL ... ..	101,319	98,162	99,472	74,622	75,003	75,644	22,803	22,317	23,276	60,147	61,284	63,859	33,032	32,426	32,354



[illegible]

**GRAND TOTAL**

109. The result of arrests of persons, according to classes, is shown below:—

		I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.
Percentage of convictions to arrests ...	1878 ... 1879 ... 1880 ...	57.6 58.6 55.1	42.8 44 44.9	49.5 48.8 47.5	55.7 54.2 55.2	53.7 52.8 50.5	86.8 87.8 89.4
Percentage of convictions to men brought to trial ...	1878 ... 1879 ... 1880 ...	58.7 59.8 56.2	44.6 45.6 47	54 53.8 52.2	57.3 55.6 57.6	56.2 55.1 52.8	87.3 88.2 89.8
Percentage of convictions to persons actually tried ...	1878 ... 1879 ... 1880 ...	61.5 64.9 60.4	49.2 51 52	57 57 55.2	59.3 58 59.4	58.8 57.5 54.8	88.3 88.9 90.3

The result is improvement in classes II, IV, and VI, and falling off in classes I, III, and V.

110. The percentage of convictions both to persons arrested and tried is good in the following districts:—

	Percentage of conviction		Percentage of conviction
	To arrest. To persons tried.		To arrest. To persons tried.
Howrah ...	79.9 82	Bhagulpore ...	73 73.7
24-Pergunnahs ...	68.5 69.2	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	70.1 70.1
Darjeeling ...	85.2 86.6	Gurjats ...	81.8 81.8
Patna ...	80.5 83.1	Singbhoom ...	68.8 70.8

The following show bad results in both:—

	Percentage of conviction		Percentage of conviction
	To arrest. To persons tried.		To arrest. To persons tried.
Midnapore ...	52.7 53.2	Rungpore ...	52.9 54.6
Pubna ...	45.8 47.1	Furreedpore ...	47.9 48.7
Backergunge ...	44.2 48	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	22.1 24.6
Gya ...	48.9 58.8	Mozufferpore ...	51.8 57.6
Sarun ...	50.5 56	Balasore ...	52.5 53.6
Manbhoom ...	50.6 52.8		

Rungpore, Pubna, Chittagong Hill Tracts, and Sarun have shown bad results for several years.

111. The result of convictions in cases, as compared with persons, is shown below:—

Percentage of cases in which convictions were obtained to cases investigated.

Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.

DISTRICT.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Average.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Average.
Burdwan ...	55.1	36.2	11.2	41.7	33.1	93.8	49.2	55.7	41	5.1	47.5	52.7	93.7	63
Bankoor ...	60.1	47.2	5	50	34.4	94.1	36.1	62.5	61.4	40.5	47	51.6	88	62.3
Beerbhoom ...	76.9	64.2	12.9	63.8	37.5	95	52.7	47	45.4	48.8	62.7	50.8	94	64.2
Midnapore ...	55.2	38.2	9.3	60	37.4	88.8	45.2	55.1	35.4	36	51.8	43	85	53.2
Hooghly ...	69.3	38.5	11.6	65.9	32.4	93.3	57.9	68.9	36.2	51.2	56.5	44.9	92.3	66.5
Howrah ...	69.5	46.8	20.9	59	50.5	93.8	76.3	76.9	61	61.5	58.5	67.3	92.6	82
24-Pergunnahs ...	54	42.8	18.7	63.2	40.8	91.9	65.9	48.6	38.7	49.3	60.3	47.1	91.1	89.2
Nuddea ...	50.8	45.6	8.2	43.9	31.8	31	34.3	40.7	50.2	52.3	57.4	52	87	58
Jessore ...	57.9	44.7	9.3	62.1	27.4	78	34.3	57.5	46.1	44.5	71.4	46.7	85.2	57
Moorsheadabad ...	53.2	32.1	12.3	47.6	40.3	88.8	44.3	51.4	34.1	41.3	46.7	48.2	86	56.9
Dinagapore ...	50	40.3	9	31.9	45.3	77.8	42.7	38.8	41.8	53.3	57.1	61.2	81.4	62.7
Rajahmhye ...	60.6	40.5	10.5	39.7	30.4	91.2	36.7	73.9	50.3	43.1	51.3	56.9	89	63.2
Rungpore ...	48.6	35.7	8.2	23.8	31.6	83.6	24.3	57.3	48.7	55.1	45.7	53.8	73.3	54.6
Bogra ...	94.1	45	11.3	63.2	52.8	98	46.1	73.9	66.4	53.4	46.2	55.8	69.7	58.4
Pubna ...	64.4	43.1	9.7	39.3	35	100	39.3	46.7	47.3	50	38.1	41	83.5	47.1
Darjeeling ...	100	38.6	11.9	64.5	54.5	93.3	78	93.7	49.8	64.7	63.6	76.7	92.8	86.6
Jalpigoree ...	98.2	48.8	21.5	50	42.5	89.8	52.6	92.9	71.4	57.9	66.2	50	88.3	61.9
Dacca ...	60	33.3	18.4	48.3	41.3	85.2	49.1	59	43.3	59.3	61.7	58.4	86.7	63.9
Furreedpore ...	51.6	51.5	9	50.8	44.3	92	42.2	36.5	41	43.3	63	44.4	75.1	48.7
Backergunge ...	40.6	39.0	13.4	27.2	25.9	88.6	34.4	51.8	40.6	44.4	42.7	36.2	84.1	48
Mymensingh ...	53.3	37.3	11.6	12.4	31.9	62	26.4	62.3	49.3	54.7	69.1	52.1	88.6	63.9
Tipperah ...	60.2	51.7	17.1	50.2	35.5	90.6	42	74.1	59.6	54.7	58.1	43.6	90.8	57.7
Chittagong ...	44.2	28.7	14.1	37.6	27.4	87.2	39.1	60.8	49.1	57.5	35.3	38.6	91.6	54.8
Noakholly ...	61.4	43.6	22	59.2	47.9	74.6	48.3	76.6	63.5	64.3	72.6	60.4	74.1	67.4
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	100	55.5	20	50	22.7	...	33.3	60.6	72.7	20	25	17.8	...	24.6
Patna ...	39.7	37.9	6.6	41.1	34.9	89.7	62.9	40.9	44.4	67.3	44.9	61.9	91.9	83.1
Gya ...	43.7	37	4.4	61.3	34.2	81	23.9	37.7	40.3	50.8	51.9	52.4	82.1	58.8
Shahabad ...	58.8	48.8	10.9	50.4	30.7	89.7	43	53.1	48.9	52.1	71.3	61.1	87.1	66.1
Mozufferpore ...	40.6	37.1	5.3	28.6	20.7	85.9	31.9	50.7	47.2	67.3	42.4	51.1	82.3	57.6
Durbhanga ...	78.7	46.2	4.6	63	41.5	16.1	20	55.5	46.3	67.3	57.2	54.7	92.4	61.7
Sarun ...	53.1	43.6	5.6	28.1	23.6	83.1	20.3	60.3	61.2	57.8	51.6	49.3	82.1	56
Chumparun ...	78.2	36.2	5.3	42.1	42.9	91.0	36.8	73.5	47.5	64	32	66.6	83.1	66.5
Monkhyr ...	61.5	50.6	13.3	70.9	45.9	93.1	60.5	44.8	47.2	60.3	56.5	52.7	99.8	66.3
Bhagulpore ...	53.1	37	5.8	69.7	38.6	92.1	61	55.1	42.5	57.6	46.1	53.1	88.4	73.7
Purneah ...	75.8	50.9	11.4	55.9	32.4	80.6	39.4	66.4	55.5	48.7	69.7	54.6	89.7	63.3
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	82.3	46.1	6.9	94.4	23.4	93	26.5	40	63.6	79	64.6	96.3	70.1	61.3
Maldah ...	54.1	36.8	11.6	67.5	45	93.7	47.1	54.2	15.3	46.7	75.6	57.5	90.4	61.3
Cuttack ...	73	34.7	10.6	85.9	35.8	93.8	49.7	71.3	43.3	40.2	63.5	58.3	87.4	68
Pooree ...	75	54.2	24.4	68	36.5	95	61.2	61.5	60	66.2	52.1	58	91.6	67.6
Balasore ...	100	50	13.8	100	25	99.3	54.3	75	46.9	37.8	47.5	43.6	84.4	53.6
Gurjats ...	100	81.2	22.2	16.6	47.2	85.7	47.8	99.9	75	78.4	25	85.1	86.7	81.8
Hazariabagh ...	63.6	57.8	8.6	68.2	54.7	100	45	72.7	60	42.2	68.5	62.5	88.9	65
Lohardugga ...	60.6	52	16.5	88.6	86.7	93	76.3	88.8	46.1	65.7	67.5	52.5	89.3	62.9
Singbhoom ...	66.6	14.2	8.3	50	40	82.6	51	79.1	18.1	25	72.7	68.1	83	70.8
Manbhoom ...	38.4	36.2	8.3	14	27	84.7	22.7	48	53	40.7	48.3	40.7	84	52.8

112. The above table shows that, as to general average of convictions, Darjeeling with 78 stands best ; Howrah and Lohardugga with 76·3 follow closely, and the results in Patna, Pooree, and the 24-Pergunnahs are also good. Excluding, however, class VI cases, which swell the list of convictions, the districts which show the best results as regards detection of serious crime against property are the following, although even in their case results are poor :—

Howrah	...	...	...	29·9	per cent. of convictions.
Pooree	...	...	...	24·4	ditto ditto.
Gurjhats	...	...	...	22·2	ditto ditto.
Noakholly	...	...	...	22	ditto ditto.

Those districts in which minor offences against property have been most successfully dealt with are—

Lohardugga	...	...	...	88·7	per cent. of convictions.
Hazaribagh	...	...	...	54·7	ditto ditto.
Darjeeling	...	...	...	51·5	ditto ditto.
Bogra	...	...	...	52·8	ditto ditto.
Howrah	...	...	...	50·5	ditto ditto.

Serious offences against the person have been satisfactorily detected in—

Gurjhats	...	...	...	81·2	per cent. of convictions.
Beerbhoom	...	...	...	64·2	ditto ditto.
Hazaribagh	...	...	...	57·8	ditto ditto.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	...	...	...	55·5	ditto ditto.
Pooree	...	...	...	54·2	ditto ditto.

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113. Direct cases.

COMMISSIONER'S DIVISION.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	ARRESTED DURING 1880.		ACQUITTED OR DISCHARGED AFTER TRIAL.				FINALLY CONVICTED (EXCLUDING PERSONS ORDERED TO GIVE SECURITY FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR).				Percentage of acquittals to arrests made by Police <i>suo motu</i> .	Percentage of acquittals to arrests made under orders of the Magis- trate.	Percentage of convictions to arrests made by Police <i>suo motu</i> .	Percentage of convictions to arrests made by order of the Magis- trate.													
		By Police.	By Magistrate.	By Magistrate.		By Sessions or High Court.		By Magistrate.		By Sessions or High Court.																		
				Persons arrested by Police <i>suo motu</i> .	Persons arrested by Magistrate.	Persons arrested by Police <i>suo motu</i> .	Persons arrested by Magistrate.	Persons arrested by Police <i>suo motu</i> .	Persons arrested by Magistrate.	Persons arrested by Police <i>suo motu</i> .	Persons arrested by Magistrate.																	
Burdwan	BENGAL.	Burdwan	1,853	552	389	416	14	4	1,348	159	16	.....	217	721	730	273												
																	Persons arrested by Police <i>suo motu</i> .	Persons arrested by Magistrate.	Persons arrested by Police <i>suo motu</i> .	Persons arrested by Magistrate.	Persons arrested by Police <i>suo motu</i> .	Persons arrested by Magistrate.						
																	24-Perunnahs	975	605	77	6	3,432	330	63	207	620	771	344
																	Nuddea	1,099	833	96	1	1,559	607	61	381	42	582	589
																	Jessore	820	412	131	5	1,470	348	73	364	54	653	43
Presidency	Central Districts.	Moorshedabad	2,313	629	1,026	341	64	21	1,730	241	26	.....	386	575	623	383												
																	Persons arrested by Police <i>suo motu</i> .	Persons arrested by Magistrate.	Persons arrested by Police <i>suo motu</i> .	Persons arrested by Magistrate.	Persons arrested by Police <i>suo motu</i> .	Persons arrested by Magistrate.						
																	Dinapore	245	178	33	.....	716	87	48	256	671	701	328
																	Rajshahye	217	108	45	.....	841	114	41	325	497	653	525
																	Rangpore	645	301	9	.....	340	232	31	27	564	64	364
Rajshahye	Eastern Districts.	Rogra	731	208	254	130	8	.....	467	78	19	.....	377	625	664	379												
																	Persons arrested by Police <i>suo motu</i> .	Persons arrested by Magistrate.	Persons arrested by Police <i>suo motu</i> .	Persons arrested by Magistrate.	Persons arrested by Police <i>suo motu</i> .	Persons arrested by Magistrate.						
																	Pubna	1,185	476	38	.....	620	84	28	433	685	546	271
																	Darjeling	38	203	1	.....	1,539	29	3	144	121	855	878
																	Julpigoree	369	123	1	.....	576	132	1	108	538	783	357
Dacca	Eastern Districts.	Dacca	2,319	958	711	406	104	6	1,836	620	81	.....	289	429	68	552												
																	Persons arrested by Police <i>suo motu</i> .	Persons arrested by Magistrate.	Persons arrested by Police <i>suo motu</i> .	Persons arrested by Magistrate.	Persons arrested by Police <i>suo motu</i> .	Persons arrested by Magistrate.						
																	Furzedpore	644	584	179	1	979	189	78	458	651	631	308
																	Backergunge	915	885	104	25	1,078	422	41	414	626	469	46
																	Mymensingh	1,201	479	63	7	1,323	651	81	238	402	664	551
Chittagong	Eastern Districts.	Tipperah	1,346	988	438	479	26	12	892	514	24	3	344	496	68	523												
																	Persons arrested by Police <i>suo motu</i> .	Persons arrested by Magistrate.	Persons arrested by Police <i>suo motu</i> .	Persons arrested by Magistrate.	Persons arrested by Police <i>suo motu</i> .	Persons arrested by Magistrate.						
																	Chittagong	366	319	9	.....	716	85	38	59	661	661	234
																	Noakholy	1,140	284	18	1	810	208	26	243	412	737	577
																	Chittagong Hill Tracts	56	15	.....	.....	16	33	2	272	1105	327	289
Total	Total	45,662	14,348	11,960	7,943	1,188	121	30,708	6,146	966	40	287	554	693	425													
																Persons arrested by Police <i>suo motu</i> .	Persons arrested by Magistrate.	Persons arrested by Police <i>suo motu</i> .	Persons arrested by Magistrate.	Persons arrested by Police <i>suo motu</i> .	Persons arrested by Magistrate.							

COMMISSIONER'S DIVISION.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	ARRESTED DURING 1890.		ACQUITTED OR DISCHARGED AFTER TRIAL.				FINALLY CONVICTED (INCLUDING PERSONS ORDERED TO GIVE SECURITY FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR).				Percentage of acquittals to arrests made by Police <i>and</i> <i>not</i> by Magistrate.		Percentage of acquittals to arrests made under orders of the Magis- trate.		Percentage of convictions to arrests made by Police <i>and</i> <i>not</i> by Magistrate.		Percentage of convictions to arrests made by order of the Magistrate.		REMARKS.		
		By Police.	By Magistrate.	By Magistrate.		By Sessions or High Court.		By Magistrate.		By Sessions or High Court.		Persons arrested by Police <i>and</i> <i>not</i> by Magistrate.	Persons arrested by Police <i>and</i> <i>not</i> by Magistrate.	Persons arrested by Police <i>and</i> <i>not</i> by Magistrate.	Persons arrested by Police <i>and</i> <i>not</i> by Magistrate.	Persons arrested by Police <i>and</i> <i>not</i> by Magistrate.	Persons arrested by Police <i>and</i> <i>not</i> by Magistrate.					
				Persons arrested by Police <i>and</i> <i>not</i> by Magistrate.	Persons arrested by Magistrate.	Persons arrested by Police <i>and</i> <i>not</i> by Magistrate.	Persons arrested by Sessions or High Court.	Persons arrested by Police <i>and</i> <i>not</i> by Magistrate.	Persons arrested by Sessions or High Court.													
Panna .. .. .	BEHAR.	6,621	396	790	216	69	1	5,532	99	58	...	126	665	847	303	314	474	421	308	58	751	241
		2,115	470	482	314	53	3	1,135	148	51	...	243	672	56	314	474	421	308	58	751	241	
		1,518	481	387	238	23	4	1,059	230	23	...	287	492	712	604	421	308	58	751	241		
		1,163	652	293	350	20	16	699	272	83	...	265	581	604	719	308	58	751	241			
		1,227	415	220	274	23	...	863	138	21	...	193	66	719	308	58	751	241				
		1,290	559	304	318	17	...	694	220	55	...	248	588	58	308	58	751	241				
		1,282	308	281	176	25	1	867	114	101	...	238	574	755	376	58	751	241				
		2,254	426	480	304	37	19	1,656	103	88	...	22	758	751	241	58	751	241				
		1,666	1,037	295	353	24	...	1,306	735	14	...	191	324	792	676	46	716	46	676	46		
		1,466	639	355	276	25	...	1,080	248	20	...	259	613	716	46	676	46	676	46			
Bhagalpore .. .. .	ORISSA.	879	811	189	38	6	1	725	467	18	...	163	414	845	575	575	575	575	575	575	575	
		1,037	154	304	75	43	6	644	78	19	...	359	525	639	506	506	506	506	506	506	506	
		22,517	6,238	4,225	3,223	359	61	16,190	2,812	451	8	203	526	739	456	456	456	456	456	456	456	
		1,880	264	504	124	11	...	1,382	128	22	1	27	46	73	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	
		1,403	518	296	295	10	...	1,086	226	17	...	21	569	786	424	424	424	424	424	424	424	
		687	361	214	204	21	1	353	153	37	...	357	567	601	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	
		274	14	39	6	...	1	225	7	8	...	143	50	85	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	
		4,214	1,157	1,013	629	42	2	3,001	508	64	1	257	545	732	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chota Nagpore .. .. .	South-West Frontier Agency.	1,168	245	344	105	22	4	765	131	19	5	313	444	671	555	555	555	555	555	555	555	
		1,223	443	253	211	11	...	861	175	26	...	215	477	717	395	395	395	395	395	395	395	
		147	24	43	20	1	...	138	34	...	...	299	633	958	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	
		713	622	261	297	10	...	421	272	13	...	36	477	608	457	457	457	457	457	457	457	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	3,251	1,353	901	633	44	4	2,175	602	58	5	29	477	686	455	455	455	455	455	455	455		
	75,644	23,276	18,129	12,433	1,603	188	52,083	10,098	1,540	54	26	543	709	456	456	456	456	456	456	456		
GRAND TOTAL																						



The table given above shows again an improvement in the results of cases investigated by the police *suo motu* as compared with direct cases. .  
114. Result of committals.

DISTRICTS.	Total convictions by the Sessions or High Court.	ACQUITTED AFTER REGULAR TRIAL FOLLOWING ON COMMITMENT BY THE MAGISTRATES.							Percentage of acquittals to the number tried at the Sessions.	REMARKS.
		Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Total number of acquittals.		
Singbhoom ... ..	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	100	A.
Maldah ... ..	10	.....	9	25	.....	1	.....	35	64.8	
Moorshedabad ... ..	26	.....	12	25	.....	8	.....	45	63.3	
Bhagulpore ... ..	14	.....	11	4	.....	9	.....	24	63.1	
Bankoora ... ..	10	.....	1	13	1	.....	.....	15	60	
Furreedpore ... ..	73	61	20	23	.....	1	.....	105	58.9	
Jessore ... ..	72	.....	53	8	.....	15	5	81	52.9	
Beerbhoom ... ..	13	.....	6	8	.....	.....	.....	14	51.8	
Backergunge ... ..	54	11	35	10	.....	.....	.....	56	50.9	
Hazaribagh ... ..	25	.....	10	13	.....	3	.....	26	50.9	
Bajshahye ... ..	41	.....	11	30	.....	.....	.....	41	50	B.
Ropra ... ..	20	1	10	2	2	4	1	20	50	
24-Pergunnahs ... ..	63	13	33	11	2	3	.....	62	49.6	
Lohardugga ... ..	34	.....	8	4	.....	.....	.....	12	46	
Monghyr ... ..	38	1	8	13	.....	23	.....	45	45.7	
Maubhoom ... ..	13	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	43.4	
Purneah ... ..	28	.....	7	9	3	1	.....	20	41.6	
Dinapore ... ..	48	2	3	6	.....	22	.....	33	40.7	
Gya ... ..	51	2	14	11	3	1	.....	31	37.8	
Balasore ... ..	37	.....	16	5	.....	1	.....	23	37.2	
Dacca ... ..	81	2	34	10	.....	.....	1	47	36.7	C.
Shahabad ... ..	26	.....	14	1	.....	.....	.....	15	36.5	
Pubna ... ..	28	4	3	7	1	1	.....	16	36.3	
Burdwan ... ..	16	1	6	2	.....	.....	.....	9	36	
Midnapore ... ..	62	.....	13	21	.....	1	.....	35	30	
Durbhunga ... ..	21	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	34.3	
Patna ... ..	53	3	14	8	.....	4	1	30	34	
Howrah ... ..	43	.....	11	6	1	3	.....	21	32.8	
Rungpore ... ..	40	.....	11	6	1	.....	.....	18	31	
Nuddea ... ..	60	8	9	4	.....	5	.....	26	30.2	
Pooree ... ..	17	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	29.1	D.
Noakholly ... ..	26	1	4	3	1	1	.....	10	27.7	
Darjeeling ... ..	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	25	
Gurjhats ... ..	9	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	3	25	
Mozufferpore ... ..	36	.....	5	2	3	1	.....	11	23.4	
Chittagong ... ..	33	.....	3	6	.....	.....	.....	9	21.4	
Mymensingh ... ..	93	5	17	3	.....	.....	.....	25	21.1	
Chumparun ... ..	103	.....	4	6	.....	8	8	26	20.1	
Tipperah ... ..	27	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	18.1	
Cuttack ... ..	23	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	5	17.8	
Hooghly ... ..	62	.....	4	9	.....	.....	.....	13	17.3	D.
Sarun ... ..	55	.....	2	6	.....	3	.....	11	16.6	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ... ..	18	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	5.2	
Julpigoree ... ..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Chittagong Hill Tracts ... ..	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

The above table gives the result of cases committed to the Sessions. The results are worse than ever, there having been, excluding vagrancy cases, 1,608 convictions to 1,799 acquittals. I have already fully given my views as to the reasons for the unfortunate results of Sessions trials, and I need not repeat my remarks. The important circular of Government on the subject has not

had time to have effect; but I question very much whether the very serious difficulties in the way of securing the punishment of guilty persons at the Sessions will be removed so long as such facilities exist for the escape of the accused as are afforded by our procedure, by the standard of proof which is considered necessary for conviction, and by the skilful tampering with witnesses for the prosecution.

#### 115. Conduct of cases before Judicial Authorities.

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Number of cognisable Sessions cases.	Number of cases in which the District Superintendent conducted the prosecution before the Magistrate.	Number of such cases in which the District Superintendent or his Assistant Superintendents conducted the prosecution before the Sessions.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	Number of cognisable Sessions cases.	Number of cases in which the District Superintendent conducted the prosecution before the Magistrate.	Number of such cases in which the District Superintendent or his Assistant Superintendents conducted the prosecution before the Sessions.
Burdwan ...	26	1	.....	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	10	.....	.....
Bankoora ...	9	5	7	Patna ...	61	.....	.....
Beerbhoom ...	18	2	3	Gya ...	57	9	5
Midnapore ...	32	.....	1	Shahabad ...	17	1	2
Hooghly ...	29	1	5	Mozufferpore ...	29	.....	.....
Howrah ...	38	4	10	Durbhunga ...	24	.....	.....
24-Pergunnahs ...	56	5	1	Sarun ...	33	.....	.....
Nuddea ...	28	.....	.....	Chumparun ...	29	5	1
Jessore ...	53	7	3	Monghyr ...	43	1	1
Moorshedabad ...	42	12	.....	Bhagulpore ...	18	3	2
Dinagepore ...	23	3	1	Purneah ...	29	.. ..	.....
Rajshahye ...	.....	.....	.....	Sonthal Per- gunnahs ...	17	3	.. ..
Rungpore ...	44	.....	.....	Maldah ...	18	5	.....
Bogra ...	.....	.....	.....	Cuttack ...	2	1	1
Pubna ...	19	.....	.. ..	Pooree ...	12	2	.....
Darjeeling ...	4	1	1	Balasore ...	27	.....	4
Julpigoree ...	1	.....	.....	Gurjhats ...	.....	.....	.....
Dacca ...	64	6	2	Hazaribagh ...	24	.....	.....
Furreedpore ...	29	.....	.....	Lohardugga ...	30	1	.....
Backergunge ...	38	6	.....	Singbhoom ...	1	1	.....
Mymensingh ...	65	1	.....	Manbhoom ...	23	.....	.....
Tipperah ...	28	.....	.....				
Chittagoug ...	27	.....	.....				
Noakholly ...	17	10	3				
				Total ...	1,204	96	53

116. The share taken by District Superintendents in prosecuting important cases at the Sessions is set forth in the table above. I am bound to say that further experience leads me to doubt whether the attendance of superior officers of police at Sessions trials is attended with any practical benefit. Some officers are fit to conduct such cases; the majority, however, although fully able to assist the Government Pleader, are as a rule unable to cope with the trained legal talent which is often arrayed against them, and I begin to think that they can be more usefully employed otherwise than in prosecuting cases at the Sessions. The subject has my close attention, and every effort will, as before, be made to secure efficient supervision on the part of District Superintendents of cases committed to the Sessions.

117. In connection with the supervision of important cases by District Superintendents, and with special reference to Personal investigation of cases by District Superintendents. Government circular of August 1880, I append a statement showing the number of serious cases personally investigated by District Superintendents. The orders of Government have not had time to take full effect, and I shall be able to report more fully on the subject next year. The orders of Government were circulated in September, and the special attention of all officers of police has been directed to them. Explanation has been called for from officers who, during the year, have investigated no cases, and the subject will receive special attention during the year.

DISTRICTS.										Number of cases investi- gated by District Super- intendent.	REMARKS.
Burdwan Division	...	{	Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	19	District Superintendent supervised locally the investigation of 11 cases. Two cases were investigated by Assistant Superintendent.	
			Bankoora	...	...	...	...	...	7		
			Beerbhoom	...	...	...	...	...	None.		
			Midnapore	...	...	...	...	...	5		
			Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	5		
			Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	12	Enquiry into 24 cases was specially superintended by the District Superintendent.	
Total									48		
Presidency	"	{	24 Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	...	16	One case by Assistant Superintendent. District Superintendent superintended the investigation locally of eight cases.	
			Nuddea	...	...	...	...	...	7		
			Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	1		
			Moorshedabad	...	...	...	...	...	None.		
Total									24		
Rajshahye	"	{	Dinapore	...	...	...	...	...	6	Lieutenant-Colonel Hume was on leave for six months, and was incapacitated by lameness for a month.	
			Rajshahye	...	...	...	...	...	3		
			Rangpore	...	...	...	...	...	2		
			Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	6		
			Pubna	...	...	...	...	...	8		
			Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	6		
			Julpigoree	...	...	...	...	...	None.		
Total									31		
Dacca	"	{	Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	8		
			Furzedpore	...	...	...	...	...	2		
			Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	1		
			Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	...	3		
Total									14		
Chittagong	"	{	Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	None.		
			Noakhally	...	...	...	...	...	2		
			Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	None.		
			Tipperah	...	...	...	...	...	5		
Total									7		
Patna	"	{	Patna	...	...	...	...	...	None.	Could not personally investigate any case on account of heavy work of his office; paid earnest and close attention to important cases. Six by Assistant Superintendent. Three by ditto ditto.	
			Gya	...	...	...	...	...	16		
			Shahabad	...	...	...	...	...	1		
			Mozufferpore	...	...	...	...	...	4		
			Durbhunga	...	...	...	...	...	6		
			Sarun	...	...	...	...	...	3		
			Chumparun	...	...	...	...	...	52		
Total									82		
Bhagulpore	"	{	Monghyr	...	...	...	...	...	2	By District Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent.	
			Bhagulpore	...	...	...	...	...	5		
			Purneah	...	...	...	...	...	3		
			Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	...	7		
			Maldah	...	...	...	...	...	8		
Total									25		
Orissa	"	{	Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	2		
			Pooree	...	...	...	...	...	1		
			Balasore	...	...	...	...	...	3		
			Gurjhat	...	...	...	...	...	None.		
Total									6		
Chota Nagpore	"	{	Hazaribagh	...	...	...	...	...	1	Six cases were enquired into by Assistant Superintendent.	
			Lohardugga	...	...	...	...	...	None.		
			Singhbhoom	...	...	...	...	...	1		
			Manbhoom	...	...	...	...	...	2		
Total									4		
Government Railway Police									24		
GRAND TOTAL									265		

## 118. Property stolen and recovered.

DISTRICTS.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which all was recovered.	Number of cases in which part was recovered.	Total.	Balance in which nothing was recovered.	Amount stolen.	Amount recovered.	PERCENTAGE OF RECOVERY TO LOSS.		
								1878.	1879	1880.
						Rs.	Rs.			
Burdwan ... ..	700	219	209	428	272	14,882	4,313	49.6	37.1	28.9
Bankoora ... ..	514	133	40	173	341	15,999	1,327	41.2	18.5	8.2
Beerbhoom ... ..	482	185	85	270	212	16,850	6,713	41.1	25.8	39.8
Midnapore ... ..	964	345	208	553	411	24,381	5,854	34.5	23.9	24.4
Hooghly ... ..	906	292	84	346	560	31,532	11,081	31.1	30.1	35.7
Howrah ... ..	757	329	117	446	311	19,244	7,075	32.7	30.4	30.7
24-Pergunnahs ... ..	1,014	491	143	634	380	56,929	33,955	52.7	66.7	59.7
Nuddea ... ..	1,350	483	94	577	773	30,744	7,932	29.5	27.5	25.6
Jessore ... ..	1,039	253	129	382	657	18,507	4,301	34.1	33.5	23.2
Moorshedabad ... ..	1,364	368	147	515	849	55,334	15,159	28.6	18.4	27.3
Dinapore ... ..	540	214	23	237	303	44,544	18,345	30.8	18.7	41.1
Rajshahye ... ..	769	287	53	290	479	25,210	6,883	44.3	26.9	27.3
Runepore ... ..	918	174	60	230	688	30,499	5,304	17.7	13.7	17.3
Bogra ... ..	410	180	26	206	204	11,449	6,288	58.2	52.7	54.9
Pubna ... ..	418	157	30	193	225	13,274	3,057	36.3	20.9	23.7
Darjeeling ... ..	528	239	57	295	233	13,010	5,315	45.5	33.4	40.8
Julpigore ... ..	348	141	56	197	151	16,630	8,249	46.3	33.6	49.6
Dacca ... ..	1,108	312	144	456	652	55,427	8,956	10.8	15.1	16.1
Furreedpore ... ..	681	162	60	222	459	25,174	5,096	26.5	20.0	20.2
Backergunge ... ..	519	167	76	243	276	21,958	5,145	28.2	33.6	23.4
Mymensing ... ..	1,016	227	75	302	714	75,704	13,430	14.4	11.6	17.7
Tipperah ... ..	496	178	53	231	265	11,612	4,329	24.9	27.3	37.2
Chittagong ... ..	321	146	71	217	104	10,182	5,486	26.4	37.8	53.8
Noakholly ... ..	267	107	56	163	104	12,861	6,597	28.2	54.7	51.2
Chittagong Hill Tracts ... ..	25	7	9	16	9	1,409	917	43.2	43.8	61.1
Patna ... ..	1,270	491	85	576	694	33,549	12,060	35.7	43.7	35.9
Gya ... ..	1,228	321	113	434	794	19,493	6,077	30.3	19.6	31.1
Shahabad ... ..	750	309	55	364	386	34,994	4,071	37.4	23.6	11.6
Mozufferpore ... ..	667	290	50	340	327	14,830	5,410	42.6	35.9	36.4
Durbhuaga ... ..	523	302	54	356	166	9,982	4,195	24.6	62.1	45.7
Sarun ... ..	928	225	103	328	600	35,325	7,508	23.5	24.2	22.1
Chumparun ... ..	1,125	300	63	453	672	23,253	8,957	44.4	53.6	38.5
Monghyr ... ..	977	508	82	590	387	29,743	13,537	50.5	38.2	40.5
Bhagulpore ... ..	712	248	86	304	408	18,154	3,410	47.7	21.2	18.7
Purneah ... ..	1,063	395	104	499	564	21,921	5,471	27.2	20.1	24.0
Sonthal Pergunnahs ... ..	1,866	498	49	457	1,409	14,048	5,682	25.5	27.4	26.2
Maldah ... ..	540	197	113	310	230	15,875	4,160	27.7	28.3	26.2
Cuttack ... ..	999	362	148	510	489	19,403	4,602	35.7	17.1	23.7
Pooree ... ..	658	310	111	421	237	7,520	2,241	24.8	77.2	29.8
Balasore ... ..	389	176	52	228	161	7,908	2,440	56.8	30.3	36.8
Gurjants ... ..	258	83	50	133	125	2,787	1,858	26.7	47.3	60.6
Hazaribagh ... ..	693	299	82	381	311	11,319	3,957	24.0	34.7	34.9
Lohardugga ... ..	392	231	39	270	122	7,847	3,223	43.5	47.3	41.7
Singbhoom ... ..	53	35	8	43	10	4,427	1,202	31.4	46.4	27.1
Maubhoom ... ..	409	124	66	190	219	6,774	1,414	32.2	29.2	20.8
Total ... ..	32,352	11,419	3,590	15,009	17,943	9,02,593	3,02,066	31.1	28.9	30.4

The above table shows the operations of the police with reference to stolen property. The percentage of recovery is rather better than last year, while the percentage of cases in which stolen property was recovered is almost the same, being 45.5 to 45.7.

119. The following table shows the classification of true crime for the last five years in the same form as last year:—

Classification of true cases.

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Class I ... ..	2,755	2,700	2,818	2,785	2,840	2,639
„ II ... ..	4,184	4,108	4,141	4,267	3,976	4,061
„ III ... ..	23,957	22,230	20,667	23,837	20,602	18,953
„ IV ... ..	9,862	9,073	8,812	9,534	9,608	10,874
„ V ... ..	38,093	38,832	41,095	45,849	42,442	38,859
„ VI ... ..	15,206	18,257	16,348	14,407	17,406	22,109
Other special laws ... ..	726	495	480	589	1,288	1,977

The various fluctuations of crime in the several classes have already been dealt with in my previous remarks.

120. There is a satisfactory decrease of 201 cases in the number of offences under this class. This decrease is observable under all headings. The results of trials, as regards cases, were almost the same as last year, the percentage of convictions obtained being 51.3 against 51. With reference to persons, the results were inferior to those of last year, the percentage of punishments being 56.2 against 59.8. The result of convictions of persons who either appealed to, or were convicted by, Sessions Courts is very unfavourable. Out of 589 persons who either appealed or were committed, 482 were acquitted and only 107 punished. The large number of persons whose cases were disposed of

by Magistrates shows that the great majority of the cases instituted were of a petty nature.

The number of coining cases decreased by 20 throughout the province. They were mostly all of a petty nature. The results of trials were very nearly the same as last year, the percentage of convictions as to cases and persons being, respectively, 47·6 and 47·9 against 48· and 47·4 of 1879.

121. The most important heading in this class is rioting, and it is satisfactory to record that there has been a substantial decrease of 127 cases throughout the year. The figures by divisions are given below:—

			1878.		1879.		1880.	
			True cases.	False cases.	True cases.	False cases.	True cases.	False cases.
Burdwan	...	...	224	39	244	23	254	23
Presidency	...	...	265	34	283	14	340	30
Rajshahye	...	...	218	86	207	44	164	24
Dacca	...	...	762	74	763	141	472	51
Chittagong	...	...	123	16	90	6	221	24
Patna	...	...	277	41	208	36	246	47
Bhagulpore	...	...	76	9	119		104	5
Orissa	...	...	41	20	50	74	35	14
Chota Nagpore	...	...	26	5	25	1	26	2
Total	...	...	2,012	321	1,989	348	1,862	220

122. With reference to the Dacca Division the comparison is not accurate, inasmuch as the figures for last year include those for the district of Tipperah, which has been transferred to the Chittagong Division. Transferring the Tipperah figures for purposes of comparison to Dacca, the figures will be as follows:—

				1879.		1880.	
				True cases.	False cases.	True cases.	False cases.
Dacca	...	...	...	763	141	593	66
Chittagong	...	...	...	90	6	100	9

123. These figures show that there has been an increase in the divisions of—

Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 cases.
Presidency	...	...	...	...	...	...	57 „
Chittagong (excluding Tipperah)	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 „
Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	39 „
Chota Nagpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 „

124. While in the other divisions there has been a decrease as follows:—

Rajshahye	...	...	...	...	...	...	43 cases.
Dacca (including Tipperah)	...	...	...	...	...	...	170 „
Bhagulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 „
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 „

125. The only division in which the fluctuation of crime under this heading is marked is Dacca, where the decrease is very considerable. This will form the subject of remark when the divisional report is analysed. It is also satisfactory to notice the decrease in the number of false cases which have been instituted.

126. The results of cases are no better than those of last year; as regards convictions of persons they are worse. The percentages are, respectively, 46·8 and 54·7 against 46·3 and 59. In the districts of Howrah, Noakholly, Tipperah, Durbhunga, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs the results of convictions of persons have been fairly satisfactory; in the districts of Nuddea and Furreedpore they have been specially unfavourable.



127. The results, as regards acquittals and convictions of persons whose cases came before the Judge, either on appeal or commitment, are shown below by divisions:—

				Acquitted.	Convicted.
Burdwan	...	...	...	14	20
Presidency	...	...	...	120	14
Rajshahye	...	...	...	14	5
Dacca	...	...	...	208	41
Chittagong	...	...	...	27	.....
Patna	...	...	...	53	.....
Bhagulpore	...	...	...	17	5
Orissa	...	...	...	.....	.....
Chota Nagpore	...	...	...	.....	.....
Total	...	...	...	453	85

I am aware that this method of showing the figures is the most unfavourable that could be adopted for the purpose of exhibiting results. It was followed in previous reports, and I have continued it. The results, as shown in this way, are even more unfavourable than those of previous years. The number of accused in one or two cases being numerous, an adverse decision very materially affects results. Still there can be no doubt that the result of the more important cases which go before Sessions Judges, either on appeal or commitment, is very unsatisfactory, so far as the punishment of persons alleged to be implicated in riots is concerned.

128. Serious cases of rioting have diminished in every division, and in the divisions where a larger number of riots has taken place, the cases are generally of a petty nature. On the whole, progress has been made, during the year, in putting a stop to these cases, which have long been the blot upon the criminal administration of Eastern Bengal. Much, however, still remains to be done. The difficulty of dealing with agrarian crime, when the population is actively or passively hostile to the authorities, and when the landholding classes are powerless to give effective assistance to the police, has very recently been dwelt on by the Prime Minister of England in connection with the state of Ireland. In Bengal we have to deal with agrarian crime amongst a population always more or less passively resistant to the authorities charged with the detection of offences, and with a landholding class so often implicated as instigators of agrarian crime as to be unwilling to give assistance to the police, except when they wish to crush an enemy, or, as not unfrequently happens, to falsely accuse their opponents.

## 129. Class I.

## BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Burdwan	43	49	3	251	27	140	85
Bankoora	43	87	7	202	48	164	95
Beerbhoom	17	21	.....	117	10	55	40
Midnapore	131	100	7	393	43	216	139
Hoochly	46	65	5	193	32	133	56
Howrah	64	51	2	143	32	110	29
Total	344	382	24	1,358	191	818	444

Crime may be said to have been almost stationary, the increase as compared with 1879 being so small as to require no notice. The results, as regards cases and persons brought to trial, are very nearly the same as those of last year. The Commissioner notes that "the results of trial at the Sessions indicate considerable improvement on those of the preceding year." There were altogether 22 convictions to 15 acquittals, against 12 convictions to 72 acquitted in 1879, and 1 conviction to 19 acquittals in 1878.

There has been no fluctuation of crime as regards coining cases in the division, although there have been increases and decreases in individual districts. The successful prosecutions in the Tumlook cases, referred to in last year's report, appear to have had the effect of reducing crime of this description in Midnapore, where there have been only 6 cases as compared with 18 last

year. The increase in none of the other districts is so marked as to call for special notice.

There is again an increase of 10 cases of rioting in this division, the increase being apparent in all the districts of the division except Midnapore and Howrah. The only district in which the increase is considerable is Bankoora, where there have been 58 cases against 35 last year. The Commissioner seems to be of opinion that the increase of area of the district might have something to do with this increase, but the Magistrate is of opinion that the increase is "quite independent of the territorial limits of the district." Mr. Anderson ascribes the increase mainly to better organization of the rural police, increase of vigilance, and the faithful reporting of even the most trivial cases in consequence of strict orders passed by him on the subject.

As a rule, the cases in the division were of a petty nature. In Midnapore there was a serious riot with culpable homicide, and another rather serious riot in Burdwan. In the latter case some railway employes created a disturbance in the Assensole bazar, doing considerable damage to persons and property. Four of the accused were convicted; but, on appeal to the High Court, were acquitted on a technical point of law.

The results of trials, both as regards cases and persons, have been better than last year, convictions having followed in 134 cases out of 254, while 61·2 per cent. of persons were punished, the figures for 1879 being 113 convictions out of 244 true cases, and 60·2 per cent. convictions of persons.

## 130. Class I.

## PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			Acquitted.
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		
					Cases.	Persons.	
24-Pergunnahs	109	91	9	335	47	163	155
Nuddea	114	129	4	545	62	222	310
Jessore	103	166	15	532	80	306	187
Moorshedabad	78	100	2	428	49	220	179
Total	404	486	30	1,840	238	911	831

There has been an increase of crime of 52 cases. The increase is noticeable chiefly in Jessore. The general results are much the same as last year, being as regards cases rather better, and with reference to persons rather worse than 1879. The percentage of conviction in cases is 52·1 against 48·5, and of persons 49·5 against 54· in 1879. The cases were generally of a petty description, as is evident from the number of persons dealt with by Magistrates, 897 of the total number of 1,840 having been convicted by these officers.

The results of coining cases were decidedly unsatisfactory. Of 19 cases, convictions followed in only 6, and of 25 persons sent up for trial only 8 were punished, 17 being acquitted.

The following table shows the number of cases of rioting and unlawful assembly in the different districts of the division:—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.
24-Pergunnahs	54	30	302	143	143	17
Nuddea	99	48	512	207	292	13
Jessore	125	65	500	256	175	39
Moorshedabad	62	33	387	201	161	25
Total	340	176	1,701	837	771	94

These figures show that, except in the 24-Pergunnahs, there was a considerable increase of rioting cases in the division. The increase is distributed amongst the three remaining districts of the division as follows:—

	1879.	1880.	Increase.
Nuddea	75	99	24
Jessore	77	125	48
Moorshedabad	46	62	16

The results of cases generally were slightly better than in 1879; the percentage of convictions being 51·7 against 49·8, while the number of convictions of persons was not so good, being 49·2 compared with 55·8 in 1879.

There were five cases in the 24-Pergunnahs which ended in loss of life (shown as cases of culpable homicide). None of the cases arose out of disputes between zemindars, and they were all of a petty description, arising out of quarrels about small plots of land, trespassing of cattle, &c.

The Nuddea cases were also of a petty description, two only having occurred owing to disputes of landholders regarding rival hâts. The unsatisfactory results of trials are due to a few cases in which large numbers of accused persons were sent up, and in which the rioters on one side were acquitted as having exercised the right of private defence.

In Jessore there were only three cases in which loss of life was caused. The results of trials are better than in Nuddea, but still unsatisfactory.

The cases in Moorshedabad were all of a petty description, and none were attended with loss of life.

131. Class I. RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Dinagapore ... ..	25	20	.....	36	7	14	15
Rajshahye ... ..	70	61	.....	211	38	156	54
Kungpore ... ..	61	67	16	197	28	113	65
Bogra ... ..	24	24	.....	92	16	68	24
Pubna ... ..	115	83	5	364	49	170	149
Darjeeling ... ..	19	13	.....	16	12	15	1
Julpigoree ... ..	25	60	.....	128	55	119	9
Total ... ..	339	327	27	1,044	205	655	317

There has been a slight decrease in crime under this heading throughout the division, there being 39 cases less than in 1879. The divisional decrease would have been much more marked had there not been a very decided increase in the district of Julpigoree. No explanation has been given in the divisional report of this increase which, according to the returns, appears under serial No. 7, sections 140, 170, 171. Under these sections no less than 46 cases appear to have been reported, which is more than half the number of all offences occurring in Bengal. I have asked for information on the subject, and have since learned that all these cases arose in connection with the misdeeds of two ameens deputed to collect census statistics, who gave out that they were deputed to make collections on account of house-cess.

The results of trials, both as regards cases and persons, show a decided improvement on those of last year; the figures being 68·3 convictions in cases and 62·7 convictions of persons, as compared with 56·3 in cases and 55·4 as regards persons in 1879.

The results in coining cases, although not so good as last year, still continue fair. Out of 17 cases decided, 10 ended in conviction, and of 19 persons who were sent up for trial, 12 were punished. None of the cases were of much importance, and most of them were disposed of by Magistrates without committing the accused to the Sessions.

As usual cases of rioting or unlawful assembly constituted the real crime of the district in this class. It is satisfactory to notice that in almost every district of the division this description of crime has decreased, and that all the cases which occurred, except three, were of a petty nature.

These three serious cases took place in the district of Pubna, and in two of them these inveterate peace-breakers, the Sandiyals of Salop, were more or less concerned. Measures have been taken to preserve the peace at the expense of these persons, and I have a scheme in view for strengthening the police at the *dhan* cutting season in the tracts where disputes may be apprehended. The third case was also connected with disputes about rent, a number of recalcitrant ryots having assembled and beaten one Bideshi Khan, who had not withheld payments of rent to his zemindar, for the purpose of intimidating him. There was also a riot of a somewhat serious nature at Sengati Hât. This hât had been recently established in rivalry to an old established hât at Goyta, the owners of which, after various minor disturbances, attacked the new hât in great force. Some of the rioters were convicted, but

disturbances in connection with the dispute are not yet at an end, an order passed by the sub-divisional officer directing the Sengati hât to be held on a different day from that allotted to the Goyta hât, having been set aside by the High Court on the ground that such an order constituted a perpetual injunction. "The Magistrate remarks," says the Commissioner, "that under the present ruling of the High Court, as regards the power of Magistrates to interfere with the days of holding rival hâts, there is no course but to let the rivals fight it out. When this ruling becomes more generally known, he thinks the whole district will be filled with rival hâts, and that disturbances will follow without end." I presume, however, that there would be no perpetual injunction involved in the Magistrate forbidding the hât to be held on a certain specified day, the prohibition only extending to that day alone, and being repeated, if found necessary, as each week came round. It seems inexpedient to acquiesce in the establishment of a system of general lawlessness as regards hâts, without making very strenuous efforts within the law to prevent it.

The following table gives the result of riot cases district by district :—

	True cases.		Convictions.		Persons tried.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
Dinagopore ... ..	12	8	4	2	33	21	15	4	15	10
Rajshahye ... ..	50	38	19	25	190	196	82	142	95	53
Eungpore ... ..	35	30	18	17	170	171	83	95	80	59
Bokra ... ..	10	17	9	10	98	85	67	62	23	23
Pubna ... ..	91	64	40	39	248	342	128	150	88	147
Darjeeling ... ..	1	2	.....	2	6	6	.....	5	6	1
Julpigoree ... ..	10	5	4	3	29	25	17	16	5	9

None of the cases under the other headings of this class are worthy of notice.

### 132. Class I.

### DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Dacca ... ..	188	185	7	552	75	326	187
Furreedpore ... ..	180	120	9	709	47	259	402
Backergunge ... ..	254	215	41	841	74	436	342
Mymensingh ... ..	195	181	2	422	64	263	114
Total ... ..	617	681	59	2,524	260	1,284	1,045

There is a large and satisfactory decrease of offences in this class observable under almost all heads. The results of trials, however, have fallen off very considerably, the percentage of convictions in cases and persons being 41·8 and 50·8, as compared with 48 and 63·4. There is a discrepancy between the figures furnished to my office and those of the Divisional Commissioner with regard to the number of convictions in cases, the Commissioner's report showing 339 convictions, while, according to the figures given above, there were only 260. I have not had time to reconcile this discrepancy before submitting my report.

It will be observed that the result of convictions of persons is specially bad in Furreedpore, and the Commissioner considers that the police of that district must have been reckless in arresting accused persons and sending them up for trial.

133. The only heading under which the state of crime calls for remark is rioting. The number of cases and the results of trials are given below according to the figures supplied to my office :—

	True cases.		Convictions.	Percentage of convictions to cases.		Persons tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
	1879.	1880.		1879.	1880.			
Dacca ... ..	126	108	53	59	49	478	275	171
Furreedpore ... ..	144	81	28	59	34	650	226	376
Backergunge ... ..	215	143	63	57	42	797	416	321
Mymensingh ... ..	159	135	39	53	28	379	224	111
Total ... ..	644	472	183	52·1	38·7	2,304	1,141	979



It will thus be seen that there is a most satisfactory decrease in the number of cases of rioting for which the Dacca Division has long been notorious. The Commissioner remarks—"The year 1880 compares favourably with previous years. There have been 172 true cases less than in 1879, 158 less than in 1878, 209 less than 1877, 146 less than 1876, 87 less than 1875, and 39 less than 1874; from 1874 to 1877 rioting appears to have steadily increased in the division; since then it has received a check. . . . In Furreedpore and Backergunge, where the crime was very prevalent in an aggravated form, the decrease is striking and satisfactory, the number of cases having been reduced to a point considerably lower than that attained in any year within the last seven years. . . . This diminution of the crime has been attained by stringent precautionary measures under section 491, Criminal Procedure Code, parties being bound down to keep the peace on the first symptoms of an approaching breach of it."

The results of trials are, according to the figures given above, very unsatisfactory. As I observed, there is a serious discrepancy between the figures supplied to my office and those given by the Commissioner. The results, as shown by my figures, are much more unsatisfactory than those exhibited in the Commissioner's statement. Even if these figures be accepted, the results are unsatisfactory and inferior to those of last year.

It is satisfactory to note that only eight cases of riot, attended with loss of life, occurred during the year. The steady decrease of serious riots in this turbulent division is matter for congratulation. The following table shows the distribution of these cases:—

				1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Dacca	...	...	...	5	2	...	...
Furreedpore	...	...	...	3	5	5	2
Backergunge	...	...	...	12	9	5	4
Mymensingh	...	...	...	2	...	1	2
Tipperah	...	...	...	3	2	...	...
				—	—	—	—
Total	...	...	...	25	18	11	8
				—	—	—	—

The good effects of a vigorous policy in dealing with these cases are strikingly manifest in the notoriously turbulent district of Backergunge.

The whole of the eight cases originated in disputes about land. Of the two cases in Furreedpore, one originated in a quarrel between a talookdar and his gomasta about the right to possession, and the second was the result of a dispute between some of the inhabitants of a village regarding the right of possession of some lands sown with "teel." In the first case eleven men implicated were sent up—eight were acquitted and three convicted. The second case is still pending.

In the first of the Mymensingh cases two zemindars were implicated. Precautions had been taken to keep the peace by the insufficient means of deputing a constable to the place; but in spite of these a fight ensued, and a man was killed. Both parties were sent up for trial; five men on one side were sentenced to transportation for life, and four on the other side to terms of imprisonment. The sentences were modified on appeal. The zemindars were prosecuted under section 155 and fined two hundred rupees each—a sentence quite inadequate apparently to the offence of which they were guilty.

In the second case a dispute arose between a zemindar and some villagers about land. A large body of armed men attempted to take forcible possession for the zemindar were remonstrated with, and killed one of the party who expostulated with them. Six men on the side of the zemindar were sent up; one was sentenced to pay a fine of two hundred rupees under section 157 P. C., and five were committed to the Sessions, where three of them were sentenced to capital punishment, and two others to three years' rigorous imprisonment. A case against the zemindar has also been instituted and is pending trial at the Sessions.

Sections 155 *et seq.* of the Penal Code provide the only practical punishment of abetment of agrarian offences on the part of zemindars, and the punishment of fine awardable under these sections is of very little use in deterring zemindars or their agents from instigating the commission of



riots. The fine costs the zemindar or his agent nothing; the ryots have to pay it, and until some more severe punishment is provided by law for those who are at the bottom of almost all the riots which take place, viz. the zemindars and their agents, agrarian crime of this description will be abetted with impunity.

With reference to the four cases in Backergunge, I quote the remarks of the Commissioner at length:—"One was a dispute between two neighbours, Jamir and Kadam Ali, regarding the right to plough a piece of land. Jamir went to plough the land with his brother, when Kadam Ali collected a number of armed men and proceeded to his house. Jamir's wife seeing them approach, took up her infant and started to warn her husband; but was pursued and murdered with her child. Six persons were sent up for trial and committed to the Sessions Court, but acquitted. The Government was moved to appeal to the High Court against this decision, but the Legal Remembrancer decided against the proposed appeal.

The second case arose out of a dispute for possession of a piece of land. A breach of the peace was apprehended, and the parties were bound down. But notwithstanding this precaution, Mani Khan of the first party proceeded with armed followers to plough, and Raj Kumar and Kali Kumar, with the second party, also armed, opposed him. The dispute began with abuse, but when Mani Khan advanced, Kali Kumar speared him. Both parties were sent up for trial, of whom six persons on the side of Kali Kumar, and two on the side of Mani Khan were committed to the Sessions. That Court sentenced one man on Mani Khan's side to three years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, in default to undergo nine months' further imprisonment, and acquitted the remaining accused on the ground that there was a right of private defence, inasmuch as the land was the property of Raj Kumar and Kali Kumar. An appeal was recommended, but not allowed by the Government.

In the third case there was a dispute between one Reazuddi and Gooroo Churn Chung regarding the right to plough a certain plot of land. Both the parties attempted to plough, and in the dispute which ensued a man on the part of Reazuddi was wounded in the thigh by a spear; at the same time a blow was inflicted on his head; he afterwards died. Thirteen persons were sent up for trial, of whom ten were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment under section 147, Indian Penal Code, by the Magistrate. Three more, absconding at the time of the first trial, were subsequently arrested and committed to the Sessions, but acquitted, as it appeared that they had not been named in the first information report. The Judge took no evidence in this case, and a reference was made to the High Court, but without result. The above three cases ended very unfortunately, and the Judge's decision in them is open to question.

The fourth case originated in a dispute about land. A fight ensued, and several persons were wounded, of whom one died. Ten persons were sent up for trial, one of whom died, and the remaining nine were committed to the Sessions under sections 148 and 304, Penal Code, of whom only one was ultimately convicted and sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment under section 326, Indian Penal Code. The remaining eight persons were discharged by the Court of Sessions, although the assessors found five of them guilty, and the Judge considered that criminal trespass was proved against another."

The number of persons bound down to keep the peace is shown below—

				1878.	1879.	1880.
Dacca	...	...	...	51	55	48
Furreedpore	...	...	...	121	49	133
Backergunge	...	...	...	1,280	838	828
Mymensingh	...	...	...	54	48	37

The number of cases in Backergunge is still large, but repressive action in this direction is very necessary in that district, and the effect in diminishing the number of riots has been pronounced satisfactory.

The Commissioner of the Division, while remarking upon the reduced number of these cases in Dacca and Mymensingh, is of opinion that in both districts the number might have been profitably increased. He remarks that if "the Magistrate of Mymensingh, instead of deputing a useless constable" (as

referred to in one of the cases above mentioned), "had taken stringent measures under these sections against Sadut Ali Khan and Dwarka Nath Chowdry and their latyals, a fatal riot might have been prevented." I entirely agree with the Commissioner. The judicious use of these sections is one of the most powerful means of repression of disturbance at the disposal of a Magistrate, and I cannot understand why Magistrates are frequently so averse to employ the power given them by law in the interests of the public peace and of the inhabitants of the district.

## 134. Class I.

## CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Chittagong	44	65	9	226	27	151	64
Noakholly	67	71	1	372	35	285	57
Chittagong Hill Tracts	7	3	.....	3	1	2	.....
Tipperah	130	152	16	460	59	341	108
Total	248	289	26	1,061	122	779	229

There is a slight increase of crime under this class during the year, but in no district was such increase of any marked character. In Chittagong the Magistrate attributes the increase, which amounts to ten cases, to the lenient manner in which cases of rioting have been treated for some time past. The Commissioner, however, apparently does not quite assent to this view. But the fluctuation is really so slight that any argument as to its cause is unprofitable.

"It is satisfactory to note," says the Commissioner, "that rioting with loss of life has disappeared from the division during the year. There was only one case with serious hurt in the district of Chittagong, in which five persons, since the close of the year, have been sentenced to ten years' transportation."

The general results of trials are inferior to those of last year, the percentages of conviction in cases and of persons being 46·4 and 73·4 as against 51·7 and 82 respectively.

## 135. Class I.

## PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Patna	92	93	8	298	37	123	139
Gya	53	100	27	212	35	80	112
Shahabad	60	63	2	266	29	136	101
Muzafferpore	42	36	6	126	13	64	56
Darbhanga	56	45	.....	162	26	90	42
Sarun	28	44	5	224	25	133	56
Chumparun	20	25	2	87	18	64	20
Total	350	408	50	1,365	192	689	526

Crime in this class has been almost stationary in the division generally. The only district in which there has been any considerable increase is Gya, where there have been 73 cases against 52 last year. The general results have been as regards cases slightly worse, and with reference to persons rather better, than in 1879, the percentage of convictions being, respectively, 50·8 and 50·4, as against 55·4 and 45·9 in 1879. Patna and Gya both show badly, while the results in Sarun and Chumparun are more satisfactory.

There has been a decrease in the number of coining cases as compared with last year, there having been 18 cases as compared with 24. The results of trials have also improved, the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons being, respectively, 50 and 62·5 per cent., as compared with 37·5 and 55·1 of 1879. None of the cases demand special notice.

Cases of rioting have increased by 38 in the division, the increase being specially noticeable in the districts of Gya and Sarun, where it amounts to 21 and 15 cases respectively. The results of trials are rather better than last year, the

percentage of convictions in cases and of persons being, respectively, 43 and 48.9 against 40.3 and 40.8 in 1879.

The great majority of these cases were of a petty nature, but there were five cases of riot attended with loss of life, as compared with two in 1879. Two of these cases took place in Shahabad, one in Patna, one in Mozufferpore, and one in Sarun. In the first Shahabad case some persons were cutting grass in the indigo fields of Mr. Fox, and were forbidden to do so by some of the piyadas of that gentleman who chanced to pass by at the time. The remonstrances of the piyadas were not attended to, abuse was interchanged on both sides, and an affray ensued in which one of the piyadas was killed. The case was pending at the close of the year. In the second case, the servants of a zemindar attempted to carry off forcibly the crop of a ryot. He opposed them, and was so severely beaten that he died. The accused, who were sent up for trial, were acquitted. In the Patna case, which originated in a sudden dispute about a water-course, a man was killed with a sword, and two persons who were charged with the crime were convicted and sentenced to seven and five years' rigorous imprisonment respectively. In the Mozufferpore and Sarun cases disputes about land led to riots, in which two men were killed. The result of these cases is not given in the Divisional Report. There was only one case of rioting in connection with indigo, which is noticed under the head of "Dacoity."

The results of cases generally are not satisfactory, and they are specially bad in Patna and Gya.

## 136. Class I.

## BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Monghyr ... ..	66	43	...	154	24	69	63
Bhagulpore ... ..	33	40	5	136	17	75	43
Purneah ... ..	40	45	.....	172	22	114	58
Sonthal Pergunnahs ... ..	16	19	.....	50	14	40	10
Maldah ... ..	23	27	2	107	13	58	47
Total ...	178	174	7	619	90	356	219

There is a slight decrease, so slight that crime in the division may be said to have been stationary. Taking the districts of the division separately, there has been a slight increase in each of them, except Monghyr. The results of cases are rather better than those of last year, the percentage of conviction of persons is not so good. The result of trials at the Sessions in Monghyr, Purneah, and Maldah is still very bad; in Bhagulpore the results are better.

The number of coining cases is the same as that of last year, ten cases in each year having been reported and accepted as true. Convictions followed in the present year in six cases, and six persons out of ten sent up for trial were punished. The results are inferior to those of last year, when convictions were obtained in eight cases, and ten persons out of twelve concerned were punished.

Rioting cases have slightly decreased throughout the division, and it is satisfactory to find that in Monghyr, where the gradually increasing number of riots had attracted attention, there have during 1880 been only 33 true cases as compared with 52 in 1879. Even this diminished number, however, is still large compared with the occurrences in years prior to 1879. The results of trials both as regards cases and persons are only moderately satisfactory. The cases were almost all of a petty nature. In one case which occurred in the district of Maldah murder was committed. The most remarkable case which the Commissioner notices occurred in the town of Bhagulpore. "It was a dispute between the Hindoos and Mahomedans, which originated in one of the latter having brought a cow into his house for sacrifice during the festival of Bukraeed, in a locality chiefly inhabited by Hindoos. The Hindoo party were considered the aggressors and punished. No one was hurt. There was a great deal of angry language and violent threats, and a little stone-throwing and tile-breaking, and then the animosity of the parties expended itself

in hotly contested cases in court. In the course of enquiries which I made connected with the affair, I was led to believe that the case occurred in consequence of some sort of stimulus to Hindoo religious feeling which seems to have been felt in more places than Bhagulpore. I am told that at Benares and Mirzapore opposition between the followers of the two religions was experienced this year. Subsequently to the row at Bhagulpore, the districts of Bhagulpore and Monghyr were flooded with chits, carried from village to village, exhorting the Hindoos not to associate with the Mahomedans in the Mohurum festivities."

## 137. Class I.

## ORISSA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Cuttack ... ..	23	46	13	103	21	74	29
Poorce ... ..	31	22	1	39	9	24	15
Balasore ... ..	76	5	.....	8	3	6	2
Gurjhata ... ..	9	1	.....	2	1	2	.....
Total ...	79	74	14	152	34	106	46

There has been a decrease in the number of cases in this class, but crime under class I in Orissa is generally of a very petty description. The conclusion of settlement operations has put a stop to boundary disputes, and rioting cases have consequently diminished. The results of trials are better than last year's both as regards cases and persons, the percentage of convictions being, respectively, 56·6 and 69·7 against 52 and 65·1 in 1879.

The Commissioner notices a case of passing counterfeit coin which occurred in Cuttack. A gang of gipsies on their journey towards Jugernath endeavoured to pass off a number of counterfeit rupees and were detected. A large number of counterfeit coins was found upon them, and three of the gang were convicted and punished.

## 138. Class I.

## CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Hazaribagh ... ..	23	23	3	44	14	32	12
Lohardugga ... ..	23	9	.....	18	6	7	11
Singbhoom ... ..	8	3	.....	24	2	19	5
Manbhoom ... ..	27	23	.....	102	10	49	45
Total ...	81	58	3	188	32	107	73

There has been a considerable decrease in the number of cases in this class, there having been only 55 against 81 of last year. The decrease is chiefly noticeable under serial No. 5, Other offences against public justice, under which heading there have been only 12 cases as against 41 in 1879. The results of trials, both as regards cases and persons, have fallen off; the percentage of conviction having been, respectively, 58·1 and 59·4 as against 80·2 and 65·9 of 1879.

Crime under each of the headings of this class is of a very petty nature in Chota Nagpore generally, and no case or class of cases calls for special notice.

139. There is a slight increase in the number of cases in this class, but so small that crime may be said to have been stationary.

## Class II.

The number of true cases is 4,061 as compared with 3,996, so that the increase is only 65. The fluctuation in most of the more serious forms of crime is towards decrease rather than otherwise. But under none of the headings is the increase or decrease so marked as to call for special explanation.



The results of trials are given below. The percentage of conviction in cases is better than last year, while the percentage of persons convicted after being put on trial has decreased as compared with 1879 :—

		Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	Persons			Percentage of convictions to arrests.	Percentage of convictions to persons tried.
					Arrested.	Tried.	Convicted.		
1878	...	4,267	1,622	38	6,609	5,740	2,829	42·8	49·3
1879	...	3,996	1,672	41·8	6,366	5,491	2,805	44·1	51·1
1880	...	4,061	1,735	42·7	6,621	6,320	2,973	44·8	47

The results of cases which came up on appeal or commitment before Sessions Judges are worse than last year, there having been 649 convictions to 501 acquittals.

140. There has been a decrease of 23 cases of murder apparent under all forms of the crime, except murder by dacoits, of which there were two cases as against one last year. Cases of murder throughout the province have steadily decreased since 1874, as shown by the table given below :—

	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
By dacoits	...	9	2	3	4	5	2
„ robbers	...	19	18	17	9	13	8
„ poison	...	15	12	23	19	23	12
Other murders	...	259	270	299	283	281	243
Total	...	302	302	342	315	322	265

Results of trials are shown below. The percentage of convictions in cases has remained almost the same as in 1879, while the percentage of convictions to arrests and to persons tried is unfavourable. Judging from these figures, the Police must have arrested, and the Magistrates must have sent for trial, a very considerable number of persons on insufficient grounds. The cases of a large number of persons remained pending at the close of the year :—

		Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	Persons			Percentage to persons arrested.	Percentage to persons tried.
					Arrested.	Tried.	Convicted.		
1878	...	322	110	34·1	835	637	173	20·7	27·1
1879	...	288	108	37·5	738	491	188	25·5	38·3
1880	...	265	100	37·7	662	638	156	23·5	24·4

Murder by dacoits.

141. One of these cases occurred in Darjeeling and the other in Maldah. Both remain undetected.

Murder by robbers.

142. The eight cases which took place occurred in the following districts. The results of police action are also given :—

District.	Cases.	Conviction.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...
24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...

So far as the cases have been hitherto decided, the results are more favourable than those of last year.

143. There were 12 cases distributed amongst 12 districts. The results were lamentable. In only one case was conviction obtained, and all the accused who were sent up, 31 in number, escaped punishment with the exception of two in a case at Hazari-bagh.

Murder by poison.

144. The number of other murders has decreased by 16. Dacca and Backergunge head the list with 17 and 16 cases respectively; Lohardugga has 15 cases; Jessore 13.

Other murders.

The general result of cases was as follows :—

Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.
243	96	579	147	249	183



These results are very much the same as last year. In the following districts the results were very unsatisfactory.

District.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	District.	Convictions.	Acquittals.
Burdwan ... ..	...	6	Jessore ... ..	4	13
Midnapore ... ..	4	14	Shahabad ... ..	4	13
24-Pergunnahs ... ..	6	20	Monghyr ... ..	1	13
Furreedpore ... ..	...	14			

In the following districts better results followed:—

District.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	District.	Convictions.	Acquittals.
Pubna ... ..	5	2	Purneah ... ..	2	...
Tipperah ... ..	1	4	Pooree ... ..	5	1
Sarun ... ..	5	2	Balasore ... ..	9	...

Attempts at murder.

145. There has been a decrease of 13 cases, and the results of trials have improved, as shown below:—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1878 ... ..	60	25	79	32	39
1879 ... ..	60	26	82	31	38
1880 ... ..	47	27	75	30	40

146. Cases of culpable homicide have increased by 18. The results exhibit the same defects on the part of the police in making arrests on insufficient evidence as in murder cases. The percentage of convictions in cases remains the same as in 1879:—

Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	Persons tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage of convictions to persons tried.
1878 ... 224	91	40·6	486	187	238	44
1879 ... 185	93	48·6	435	158	178	47
1880 ... 203	99	48·7	483	177	231	36·6

The following districts show very unsatisfactory results:—

	Acquittals.	Convictions.		Acquittals.	Convictions.
Jessore ... ..	39	6	Balasore ... ..	11	...
Backergunge ... ..	16	6	Hooghly ... ..	7	...
Bhagulpore ... ..	10	...	Darjeeling ... ..	4	...

In the following districts results were good:—

	Acquittals.	Convictions.		Acquittals.	Convictions.
Mozufferpore ... ..	...	9	Lohardugga ... ..	...	10
Chumparun ... ..	...	6	Furreedpore ... ..	9	18
Sonthal Pergunnahs ... ..	...	5			

147. Rape.

Division.	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons tried.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
Burdwan ... ..	24	15	5	4	32	20	5	4	27	15
Presidency ... ..	19	35	2	6	27	60	6	19	31	40
Rajshahye ... ..	31	35	5	2	43	33	6	2	36	28
Dacca ... ..	33	33	4	1	41	43	13	7	28	30
Chittagong ... ..	8	15	2	3	13	18	4	4	9	15
Patna ... ..	23	29	6	7	26	28	6	7	19	18
Bhagulpore ... ..	37	17	4	...	27	18	6	2	19	13
Orissa ... ..	5	6	1	1	7	11	2	1	5	10
Chota Nagpore ... ..	10	21	3	8	7	26	3	8	4	14
Total ... ..	190	204	33	32	223	257	51	54	163	181

Cases of rape have increased, and the usual bad results of trials have again to be recorded. Not a single conviction in any case which occurred during the year was obtained in the Bhagulpore Division; and in every division, except perhaps Chota Nagpore, the results were very unsatisfactory.

Unnatural offences.

148. The number of cases has increased, and the results of trials have improved, as shown below:—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1878 ... ..	62	21	60	23	35
1879 ... ..	38	14	45	15	24
1880 ... ..	55	21	58	25	28

## 149. Exposure of infants.

DIVISIONS.	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons brought to trial.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
Burdwan ... ..	15	11	6	6	15	11	8	7	4	3
Presidency ... ..	7	5	3	1	8	9	5	1	3	6
Rajshahye ... ..	5	2	1	1	8	5	2	3	4	4
Dacca ... ..	3	6	1	3	5	4	1	2	4	2
Chittagong ... ..	4	1	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	5	1
Patna ... ..	47	61	21	36	41	54	24	36	13	13
Bhagulpore ... ..	9	8	4	2	15	10	8	3	5	5
Orissa ... ..	7	13	3	10	7	17	4	13	2	5
Chota Nagpore ... ..	5	4	3	.....	7	2	4	.....	3	2
Total ... ..	102	111	42	58	111	113	56	64	43	39

The number of cases has slightly increased, and, as the above table shows, the results of trials have improved. This crime has again begun to increase in the Patna Division, where last year the decrease in cases was marked.

150. The number of cases has slightly increased. The results of cases are very much the same as those of last year:—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1879 ... ..	374	233	334	237	88
1880 ... ..	391	242	315	245	84

Grievous hurt to extort confession, &c.

151. There were three cases during the year, one in Gya and two in Pubna, in none of which successful results followed.

## 152. Grievous hurt.

DIVISIONS.	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
Burdwan ... ..	58	55	30	33	78	95	43	59	29	28
Presidency ... ..	80	92	51	63	145	143	92	105	42	25
Rajshahye ... ..	63	65	35	37	95	93	61	76	23	16
Dacca ... ..	79	108	48	60	188	180	114	114	52	39
Chittagong ... ..	39	49	16	30	57	87	31	62	23	19
Patna ... ..	109	134	58	69	143	243	83	115	47	100
Bhagulpore ... ..	48	51	24	29	88	83	49	52	35	31
Orissa ... ..	30	16	20	5	43	19	32	8	10	11
Chota Nagpore ... ..	32	30	17	21	61	47	35	39	25	7
Total ... ..	538	590	290	347	903	990	540	629	291	272

There has been an increase of cases to an inconsiderable extent. The results of trials have considerably improved:—

	Convictions in cases.	Persons convicted.
1878 ... ..	44.7	56.8
1879 ... ..	55.6	59.8
1880 ... ..	60.3	63.5

153. There is a satisfactory decrease in cases, there having been only 22 as compared with 38. The disappearance of the

Administering stupefying drugs. noted poisoner Kedru, no doubt, has a good deal to do with the cessation of this form of crime. It is also not improbable that the movements of the two special sub-inspectors who have been employed in looking up well-known poisoners, and keeping a watch on them, may have been productive of good. Convictions were obtained in only six cases, and of 26 persons sent up, 14 were punished.

## 154. Hurt by dangerous weapons.

DIVISIONS.	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
Burdwan ... ..	103	97	43	33	118	112	62	55	46	46
Presidency ... ..	123	150	52	69	133	154	61	88	59	53
Rajshahye ... ..	65	69	23	33	80	93	30	55	42	36
Dacca ... ..	212	203	113	81	278	242	169	144	71	81
Chittagong ... ..	48	53	22	23	51	53	31	34	14	13
Patna ... ..	60	103	20	44	73	142	35	77	33	58
Bhagulpore ... ..	39	20	20	13	43	24	26	14	15	10
Orissa ... ..	43	21	18	10	48	23	19	11	26	10
Chota Nagpore ... ..	52	40	20	15	67	62	30	31	33	25
Total ... ..	745	758	331	321	890	905	463	509	339	334

The preceding table gives the results of these cases. The results, both with reference to cases and persons, are slightly worse than those of last year. There is an unimportant increase in the number of cases.

155. Below are given details of cases of hurt ending in death :—

COMMISSIONER'S DIVISION.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	Grievous hurt.	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	Hurt by dangerous weapon.	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	Robbing with hurt by other means.	Voluntarily causing hurt.	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	TOTAL.
<i>Western Districts.</i>											
Burdwan ...	Bankoora ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Beerbhoom ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	3
	Hooghly ...	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	7
	Howrah ...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	Total ...	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	3	.....	12
Presidency ...	24-Pergunnahs ...	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	6
	Nuddea ...	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	7
	Jessore ...	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
	Moorshedabad ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
	Total ...	5	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	7	1	18
Rajahahye ...	Dinapore ...	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	6
	Rajahahye ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	5	.....	8
	Kungpore ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
	Pubna ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
	Total ...	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	15	.....	22
Dacca ...	Furroedpore ...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	4
	Backergunge ...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3
	Mymensingh ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	4
	Total ...	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	5	.....	11
Chittagong ...	Noakholly ...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
	Total Bengal ...	14	1	1	.....	.....	17	.....	31	1	65
Patna ...	Gya ...	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	4
	Shahabad ...	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4
	Mozufferpore ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	4
	Chumpanu ...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	Total ...	2	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	7	.....	13
Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
	Purneah ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	6
	Total Behar ...	2	.....	.....	2	1	2	.....	12	.....	19
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Chota Nagpore ...	Hazarihagh ...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	Lehardugga ...	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	Total ...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
	GRAND TOTAL ...	17	2	1	2	1	19	.....	45	1	88

## 156. Kidnapping.

DIVISIONS.		Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
		1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
Burdwan ...	...	27	41	6	6	38	67	12	21	25	36
Presidency ...	...	21	15	3	4	29	30	5	4	21	28
Rajahahye ...	...	30	16	10	5	61	37	19	9	36	27
Dacca ...	...	41	37	12	6	73	72	25	10	42	61
Chittagong ...	...	16	10	.....	2	16	15	1	8	15	7
Patna ...	...	28	39	11	11	43	42	18	16	21	28
Bhagulpore ...	...	11	13	2	2	10	15	3	2	7	13
Orissa ...	...	9	11	2	1	10	7	1	2	9	5
Chota Nagpore ...	...	7	8	5	2	10	13	5	5	5	4
	Total ...	190	190	51	39	290	304	89	77	181	207

The number of these cases is precisely the same as last year, but the results as given above have fallen off considerably. The result in every division is very unsatisfactory.

157. The number of cases has slightly decreased. The result of cases is not so good, but the number of persons punished has increased:—

			Cases.	Convictions.	Persons tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1878	...	...	25	5	41	9	29
1879	...	...	21	11	44	19	20
1880	...	...	17	6	38	18	20

Criminal force to a public servant, &c.

158. The figures below give results of cases and persons:—

			Cases.	Convictions.	Persons tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1878	...	...	923	317	1,390	742	593
1879	...	...	988	355	1,667	814	758
1880	...	...	1,014	367	1,755	856	813

Rash or negligent act, &c.

159. A decrease of cases with better results:—

			Cases.	Convictions.	Persons tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1878	...	...	65	28	86	39	43
1879	...	...	73	40	102	51	50
1880	...	...	65	43	93	58	28

160. Class II.

#### BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			Acquitted.
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		
					Cases.	Persons.	
Burdwan ... ..	99	103	14	129	37	53	58
Bankoora ... ..	37	56	10	96	26	59	33
Beerbhoom ... ..	46	49	3	66	18	30	35
Midnapore ... ..	123	130	20	153	39	56	70
Hooghly ... ..	133	175	26	193	49	70	105
Howrah ... ..	87	99	13	136	41	83	47
Total ...	525	611	86	778	213	351	348

Taking all the headings in this class together crime has been stationary. There have, however, been some fluctuations, tending to increase in the more serious forms of crime, but increase in no class is so marked as to call for special notice. Results of trials, both as regards cases and persons, are rather better than last year; but they are still far from satisfactory. The percentage of convictions in cases and persons respectively was 40·5 and 45·1, as compared with 37·3 and 43·2 in 1879. Hooghly and Midnapore still show very unfavourably.

There has been an increase in murder cases, there having been 34 true cases as against 26 last year. There was no case of murder by dacoits. There were, however, four murders by robbers, one murder by poisoning, and 29 other murders. To the latter must also be added two cases of other years, which came under investigation.

Three of the four cases of murder by robbers occurred in Hooghly, and one in Burdwan. Conviction was obtained in only one of the Hooghly cases, and the Burdwan accused absconded and has not yet been captured. The poisoning case occurred in Midnapore; two persons were sent up for trial: one was discharged by the Magistrate, the other acquitted by the Sessions Court.

161. Of the other murders, one was a case of parricide committed by a lunatic. In three of the cases wives were killed by their husbands or paramours, eight were the result of intrigue, four were murders of children for the sake of their ornaments, and the rest resulted from other causes. Convictions followed in only 11 cases, and of 64 persons sent up for trial, 10 were convicted, 27 acquitted at the Sessions, six discharged by Magistrates, one otherwise disposed of, 20 await trial.

The disposal of cases is shown below, district by district:—

			1878.		1879.		1880.	
			Cases.	Convictions.	Cases.	Convictions.	Cases.	Convictions.
Burdwan	...	...	13	6	5	4	7	...
Bankoora	...	...	2	1	3	1	3	2
Beerbhoom	...	...	2	...	5	...	3	1
Midnapore	...	...	10	6	6	1	9	5
Hooghly	...	...	5	3	2	...	4	1
Howrah	...	...	2	...	2	1	5	2
			—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	...	...	34	16	23	7	31	11
			—	—	—	—	—	—

The results are very unsatisfactory. The Commissioner remarks:—"As both Hooghly and Burdwan are jury districts, these results may not unnaturally give rise to suspicion, which has several times been hinted at, that native juries are reluctant to convict in murder cases. In one or two cases during the year which came under my personal cognizance when Magistrate of Hooghly, the action of the jury was certainly such as to give strength to this suspicion." The figures of previous years, however, show that convictions in the jury districts were not worse than in districts without a jury.

162. Attempts at murder are nearly the same in number as last year, there having been nine cases as compared with eight in 1879; convictions were obtained in three cases.

163. Cases of culpable homicide have increased from 13 in 1879 to 22 in the present year. The results of trials which, as regards cases, are not so good, and as regards persons nearly the same as those of last year, are shown below.

DISTRICTS.	1879.					1880.				
	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Burdwan	3	4	10	7	1	5	2	3	1	.....
Bankoora	2	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beerbhoom	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3	2	6	5	1
Midnapore	2	.....	3	.....	1	5	4	5	4	.....
Hooghly	3	1	2	2	.....	6	.....	10	.....	7
Howrah	2	.....	8	.....	8	3	.....	2	.....	2
Total	13	6	26	10	11	22	8	26	10	10

The results of Sessions trials are much better than those of last year. Of the ten persons shown above as released, only one was acquitted at the Sessions, the remaining nine being discharged by Magistrates. The ten convictions took place before the Sessions.

The results both in Hooghly and Howrah are very unsatisfactory. In Midnapore and Beerbhoom convictions were good.

164. The number of cases of rape was 15 as compared with 24 last year. As usual, the results of trials in this class of cases were unsatisfactory, only four persons being convicted out of 30 brought to trial. The same remark applies to cases of unnatural offence, which were three in number, but in none of which were the parties implicated punished.

165. The number of cases of grievous hurt was almost the same as last year, there having been 55 true cases as compared with 58 in 1879. Convictions were obtained in 33 cases against 30 last year. None of the cases were of importance.



166. It is satisfactory to note that there were only two cases of administering stupefying drugs during the year. There can be no doubt that the occurrence of so few cases is due to the disappearance of the notorious poisoner Kedru Singh. Up to date this man has not been captured, although untiring efforts have been made to secure his arrest. He has, however, remained quiet; but since the close of the year a case has occurred in another division which is suspected to be his handiwork, and the police are more than ever on the alert to secure his arrest.

In neither of the two cases, one of which took place in Burdwan and the other in Howrah, were the guilty parties discovered.

167. Cases of kidnapping or abduction have increased from 27 to 41, and the results of trials are still very unsatisfactory, convictions having been obtained in only six cases. In one of the cases which occurred in Bankoora, a girl under age was abducted in connection with cooli recruiting, and in Howrah three girls were similarly abducted for the purpose of being taken to a cooli depôt. In Howrah the guilty parties were punished, in the Bankoora case the accused was acquitted.

168. There is a slight increase in the number of cases of criminal force, but none of the cases appear to be of any importance.

## 169. Class II.

## PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			Acquitted.
				Brought to trial	Convicted.		
					Cases.	Persons.	
24-Pergunnahs ... ..	225	280	26	390	102	151	192
Nuddea ... ..	151	165	15	237	74	119	93
Jessore ... ..	140	192	28	271	73	125	122
Moorshedabad ... ..	99	150	17	205	44	70	117
Total ...	621	787	86	1,103	293	465	524

There has been an increase of crime in this class, visible in the districts of 24-Pergunnahs, Jessore, and Moorshedabad. The increase has taken place chiefly as regards cases of rape, hurt by dangerous weapons, and criminal force to public servants. It is difficult to assign any valid reason for the fluctuations of crime under these headings; the results are inferior to those of last year, the percentages as regards cases and persons being 40·1 and 42·1, as compared with 42·5 and 45·5 in 1879.

There is a large decrease in the number of murders, there having been 36 true cases as compared with 52 last year. The results are very unsatisfactory. In eleven cases only were convictions obtained, and of 118 persons arrested, 19 only were convicted. A large number of persons remained awaiting trial at the close of the year.

There was no case of murder by dacoits, and there were only two cases of murder by robbers, both of which took place in the 24-Pergunnahs. In one of these cases the accused was convicted, and in the second the three persons charged with the commission of the crime were acquitted. This case created a very considerable sensation at the time, the victim being a Brahman woman, who was said to have been murdered by a Brahman and two accomplices. The murderers stole the trinkets of the murdered woman. The jewels were recovered by the police, and the three accused were committed to the Sessions, where the jury returned an unanimous verdict of guilty against them. The Judge, however, disagreed with the jury, and referred the case to the High Court, who acquitted the accused. The conduct of the police was animadverted upon by the Judge, and, as Officiating Commissioner of the Division, I carefully enquired into their proceedings. The result of my enquiries convinced me that a grave miscarriage of justice had taken place on the

acquittal of the accused. I have no doubt that the woman was barbarously murdered, and that the jury were right in their verdict.

There were no cases of murder by poison during the year.

170. The figures of other murders are given below. The results, so far as the trials have hitherto been completed, are very unsatisfactory.

DISTRICTS.	CASES.		Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
	1879.	1880.				
24-Pergunnahs ... ..	19	10	8	55	6	20
Nuddea ... ..	6	9	1	18	6	3
Jessore ... ..	14	13	4	28	4	13
Moorshedabad ... ..	6	3	2	9	2	5

The only case which is mentioned as deserving of notice is the case of murder of Shujo Bibi, in the district of Jessore. "The deceased had an intrigue with a neighbour. It was discovered by her husband, and he told her not to allow the man to come to the house again. The woman obeyed, and would not receive her paramour's visits. On the night of the occurrence the paramour forced his way into the woman's room. The husband came to the door and demanded that it should be opened. As the deceased was going to comply with his order, the paramour struck her a blow with a bill-hook and killed her; and as the husband and his brother tried to arrest him, he wounded them both. The accused was sent up for trial and committed to the Sessions, but he was only convicted under section 307, I. P. C., for wounding the two men, and transported for life. The Judge did not believe that he murdered the woman, as no motive for such a deed could be elicited." The fact remains that the woman was murdered, and that her murderer, if the accused was not the man, was not discovered.

171. There were four true cases of attempt to murder in the 24-Pergunnahs against three in 1879. Five persons were arrested, three convicted, one acquitted. The case of one remained pending. In two cases which occurred in Moorshedabad, the accused, six in number, were all acquitted.

172. The details of cases of culpable homicide are given below:—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.
24-Pergunnahs ...	13	8	34	11	15	8
Nuddea ...	8	2	15	3	9	3
Jessore ...	8	4	48	6	39	3
Moorshedabad ...	4	1	3	1	1	1
Total ...	33	15	100	21	64	15

The number of cases is almost the same as in 1879, and the results in no district are satisfactory. The number of acquittals in Jessore is very large. The Magistrate observes "that out of 39 persons shown as acquitted in 1880, 22 belonged to a riot case which occurred about the end of 1879. All the persons arrested during that year were awaiting trial at the Sessions at the close of the year, and were tried and acquitted in the year of report. It is also stated that eleven persons acquitted by the Sessions Court in a case of riot with murder, which occurred about the middle of March, were also included under this head."

173. Cases of rape have increased from 19 to 35, there having been six in the 24-Pergunnahs, fourteen in Nuddea, seven in Jessore, and eight in Moorshedabad. The results of trials were as usual unsatisfactory, except in Jessore, where out of sixteen persons implicated ten were convicted.

174. There were five cases of administering stupefying drugs, in only one of which was conviction obtained. Three of these occurred in the 24-Pergunnahs. Altogether eight persons were arrested, four of whom were convicted and four acquitted.

175. In cases of hurt by dangerous weapons, there has been an increase of 32 cases. None of the cases were of any special importance, arising chiefly out of disputes amongst ryots at the time of harvest.

176. There has also been an increase of true cases under the heading Criminal force to public servants or to women. Most of these arise from persons

obstructing process-serving or civil court peons, as well as chowkidari punchayats, in the execution of their duty.

177. Class II. **RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.**

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			Acquitted.
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		
					Cases.	Persons.	
Dinagapore ... ..	57	73	9	86	23	36	45
Rajshahye ... ..	109	114	15	153	45	77	74
Rungpore ... ..	120	141	35	207	54	101	85
Bogra ... ..	74	55	2	125	23	83	37
Pubna ... ..	80	67	3	93	25	44	44
Darjeeling ... ..	27	52	6	45	17	23	17
Julpigoree ... ..	33	46	10	49	21	35	13
Total ...	500	548	79	758	208	398	315

The decrease in cases under this class, noticed last year, still continues, the number of true cases in 1880 having been 469 as against 500 in 1879. The only district in which there has been any considerable increase is Darjeeling, and here the fluctuations are spread over almost all headings of the class. The general results, both as regards cases and persons, show improvement as compared with last year, the percentage of convictions in cases of persons being, respectively, 44·3 and 52·7 as against 38·4 and 43·5 in 1879. The results are best in Bogra and Julpigoree.

178. Murder cases have decreased, there having been 31 true cases as compared with 38 last year. There was one case of murder by dacoits, and one case of murder by poison. No murder by robbers occurred during the year.

In the case of alleged murder by dacoits which took place in Darjeeling the police failed to obtain any clue, though the enquiry threw strong suspicion on the persons who laid the charge of dacoity. It is supposed that the man was murdered by them on account of an intrigue with the wife of the complainant's son.

The case of murder by poison took place in Rungpore. The deceased had been seduced, and finding herself with child, married another man. After giving birth to her child she was poisoned with arsenic, traces of which were found in her stomach, but there was no proof as to the person by whom the crime had been committed.

179. There were 29 true cases of other murders, distributed as below :—

	Cases.	Conviction.	Persons tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending or otherwise disposed of.
Dinagapore ... ..	6	2	11	2	8	1
Rajshahye ... ..	4	2	10	4	6	...
Rungpore ... ..	8	4	26	5	6	15
Bogra ... ..	3	2	2	2	...	...
Pubna ... ..	4	2	9	5	2	2
Darjeeling ... ..	3	1	3	1	...	2
Julpigoree ... ..	1	1	1	1	...	...
Total ...	29	14	62	20	22	20

The results are rather better than last year, but still far from satisfactory.

One case was peculiar. "The corpse of a man was discovered in a railway side cutting, and the police obtained a clue to the murder through a letter found on the body while the inquest was being held. On subsequent enquiry it was proved that the man had been carrying money for his master, and on the night of the occurrence stopped at the house of the accused, who murdered him while asleep for the sake of the money. The accused was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life."

180. There were 26 true cases of culpable homicide during the year against 18 in 1879. Convictions were obtained in 13, and of 42 persons put on trial 19 were convicted, 17 acquitted, and 6 remained pending trial. Results are not so good as in 1879.

181. Cases of rape increased slightly, there having been 35 true cases as against 31 in 1879. Results of trials are worse then ever, convictions having been obtained in only two cases. Rungpore, as usual, is conspicuous for the number of false charges of rape preferred, 11 out of 18 cases having been ascertained to have been false.

182. Cases of grievous hurt have again slightly decreased, there having been 55 true charges as compared with 63 last year. The results of trials were better, convictions having been obtained in 37 out of the 55 cases, and 76 persons out of 93 sent up having been punished.

183. There was only one case of administering stupefying drugs of a petty nature. "A man and five members of his family were drugged, probably with *dhatoora*, by a man who got a footing in the house by pretending to cure some diseased silkworms. The accused induced his host and family to partake of some sweetmeats, after partaking of which they all became more or less intoxicated and insensible. The accused evidently intended to rob, but before he could accomplish his purpose an alarm was raised and he decamped. He was subsequently arrested and punished.

184. In Dinagepore a case of hurt to extort confession occurred. The property of a sub-inspector was stolen, and a man upon whom suspicion fell was brought to the outpost and ill-treated with the view of making him confess. This man subsequently complained to the Magistrate, the sub-inspector and others implicated were put upon their trial, but the sub-inspector was discharged by the Magistrate as there was no evidence against him. Since the close of the year a writer-constable, implicated, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment by the Sessions Judge.

## 185. Class II.

## DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.						True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
									Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
										Cases.	Persons.	
Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	214	239	42	348	70	151	160
Furreedpore	...	...	...	...	...	119	118	8	210	49	101	84
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	270	291	51	438	94	178	220
Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	...	212	230	34	306	68	151	113
Total						821	878	135	1,302	281	581	567

There has been a decrease of 78 true cases in this class, chiefly observable under culpable homicide, wrongful confinement, and criminal force, &c. The results are inferior to those of last year, the percentage of convictions, as regards cases and persons respectively, being 37·8 and 44·6, as compared with 41·6 and 46·1. The results are specially unsatisfactory in Backergunge.

186. Murders have decreased from 60 to 51. There was only one case of murder by robbers, one case of murder by poison. The rest were all other murders.

The single case of murder by robbers took place in Dacca, and ended in conviction after the close of the year. A girl of eight was enticed by another girl to the house of a third woman, where she was murdered for the sake of her ornaments. The accused were convicted, one being transported for life.

The only case of murder by poison occurred in Backergunge, where a man was poisoned by his wife and her paramour. The Chemical Examiner failed to discover any poison in the stomach of the deceased; and the woman who had been sent up for trial was discharged.

## Other murders.

DISTRICTS.					Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
					1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
Dacca	...	...	...	...	5	17	1	2	16	28	3	3	7	10
Furreedpore	...	...	...	...	11	8	3	.....	57	21	11	.....	24	14
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	23	16	13	6	83	71	30	22	36	41
Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	15	8	7	3	47	31	17	11	16	9
					54	49	24	11	203	151	61	36	53	74



The table above shows the result and distribution of cases of "Other murders." In all the districts there has been a satisfactory decrease in the number of cases, except in Dacca, where there has been a large increase of 12 cases. The results, as shown by the figures given above, are very unsatisfactory, especially in Furreedpore; but it must be borne in mind that of the 49 cases shown, 21, with 41 accused, were pending trial at the close of the year.

None of the cases are specially mentioned in the Divisional Report.

187. The following table shows the distribution and results of cases of culpable homicide—

DISTRICTS.	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
Dacca ... ..	15	7	4	4	25	16	5	5	13	10
Furreedpore ... ..	3	7	1	5	8	32	4	18	2	9
Backergunge ... ..	16	5	12	4	47	23	23	6	20	16
Mymensingh ... ..	19	13	10	6	54	53	23	20	24	20
Total ...	53	32	27	19	134	124	55	49	59	55

The results show, as compared with last year, a decrease in the number of cases, specially noticeable in Backergunge, an improvement on the results of cases, and a falling off as regards convictions of persons. The results in Backergunge and Dacca are specially unsatisfactory; in Furreedpore they are not unfavourable.

188. The number of cases of rape is nearly the same as last year, being 33 as compared with 37. In 19 of these cases, which were decided during the year, convictions were obtained in only two instances. Of 43 persons brought to trial, only seven were convicted. The results are everywhere unsatisfactory, specially so in Dacca and Mymensingh.

189. Cases of grievous hurt have increased, but not to any very marked extent, throughout the division. The results of cases are almost the same as last year, the percentage of convictions in cases and persons being 55.5 and 63.3 against 55.3 and 63.6.

190. Cases of hurt by dangerous weapon have again remained almost stationary, but results have much fallen off, the percentage of convictions in cases and persons being 39.5 and 59.5 as against 51.5 and 69.3. As usual, Backergunge supplies half the number of these cases, and the Commissioner remarks that "more vigour on the part of the Magistrates, and greater carefulness on the part of police officers, are essentially required in Backergunge if this crime is at all to be reduced. The results in this district are so bad this year that there is reason to apprehend a large increase under this head next year."

# 191. Class II.

## CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			Acquitted.
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		
					Cases.	Persons.	
Chittagong ... ..	75	117	30	106	31	51	45
Noakholly ... ..	66	82	11	118	31	75	42
Chittagong Hill Tracts ... ..	11	12	.....	22	5	16	6
Tipperah ... ..	116	130	18	196	45	117	58
Total ...	268	341	59	442	112	259	151

There is an increase of 14 cases throughout the division; but, on the whole, it may be said that the fluctuation of crime in no district has been so great as to merit special notice. The result of cases has been very nearly the same as last year, the percentage of convictions being 39.7 against 40, while the percentage of persons convicted has risen from 38 to 58.5.



192. The figures for murder and culpable homicide are given below. None of the cases are deserving of special notice. The results are better than those of last year :—

DISTRICTS.	MURDER.			CULPABLE HOMICIDE.		
	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.
Chittagong ... ..	5	7	3	6	6	4
Noakholly ... ..	6	8	1	2	8	5
Tipperah ... ..	5	9	4	7	14	8

None of the crime under other headings of this class calls for special notice. The Magistrates of Noakholly and Chittagong think that the police force is too weak and easily intimidated, as is shown by the increasing number of assaults on police. It is difficult to get policemen for these districts who are not residents, and it is quite possible that the people are not in such awe of them as in other districts where there is a larger up-country element in the force.

## 193. Class II.

## PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Patna ... ..	110	185	21	227	74	101	101
Gya ... ..	109	147	21	159	50	64	86
Shahabad ... ..	130	141	13	194	66	95	82
Mosufferpore ... ..	51	78	8	108	26	51	53
Durbhunga ... ..	32	59	10	75	25	34	32
Sarun ... ..	73	102	12	124	45	76	26
Chumparun ... ..	44	91	17	163	33	49	48
Total ... ..	549	803	105	990	319	470	427

There has been an increase of about 150 cases throughout the division, chiefly noticeable in Patna and Chumparun. The increase is spread over several headings of crime, but is marked in cases of culpable homicide and hurt by dangerous weapons.

The results are very nearly the same as last year, the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons being 45·6 and 47·4, as compared with 45·3 and 49·2 of 1879.

194. Cases of murder increased by two throughout the division. Increase is marked in Durbhunga, where there were six cases against one in 1879, and in Sarun, where there were eight cases as compared with four last year.

There were no cases of murder by dacoits or robbers during the year. Murders by poison show four cases as compared with two in 1879, and it is to be regretted that in none of those cases convictions were obtained. The four cases occurred in Gya, Shahabad, Durbhunga, and Chumparun. Six persons were sent up for trial, but all were acquitted, the proof of their guilt not being sufficient for conviction.

The Gya case was peculiar. "The police received information that a child aged 4 years had died after eating some sweetmeats which were suspected to have contained poison. The Assistant Surgeon who held the *post mortem* examination reported that the child had died of cholera, but the Chemical Examiner discovered arsenic in the stomach of the child. The only evidence against the accused was the statement of some persons before whom the child, while in a dying condition, stated that the sweetmeats given to him by the accused caused purging and vomiting. The Judge did not consider this evidence sufficient and acquitted the man, holding that it was not unlikely that arsenic was administered to the child after he was seized with cholera."

195. Of the 35 other murders, only 13 ended in conviction, and of 62 persons brought to trial, only 17 persons were convicted, 29 having been acquitted or discharged; 16 were awaiting trial at the close of the year. The results were very unsatisfactory in all districts of the division.

196. There has been a marked increase in the number of cases of culpable homicide, there having been 36 cases as compared with 17. It is impossible to assign any special cause for this fluctuation of crime. The results are no better than last year, convictions having been obtained in 14 cases only. There is a slight improvement as regards convictions of persons, but the results are still very unsatisfactory. One of the cases was that in which Mr. Blechynden, owner of a sugar factory, was charged with having beaten a servant to death. The case has been already specially reported to Government. A case which occurred in Shahabad was of a very atrocious character. "A lad was ordered by his employer to go and fetch a horse, and, as the former refused to carry out the order, the accused had the horse brought by some other person, fastened the lad to it by a rope, and then started the animal off. The result was that the boy was dragged to death." The result of the trial is not given in the Divisional Report.

197. Cases of rape slightly increased during the year, there having been 29 true cases against 23 of 1879. The result of trials was as usual most unsatisfactory—in only seven cases convictions having been obtained, and only seven persons out of 28 sent up for trial punished.

198. Unnatural offences, the marked decrease in which was noticed last year, have risen from 2 to 13 in number. Convictions were obtained in seven cases, and seven persons out of 13 brought to trial were punished.

199. Cases of exposure of infants have increased, as has been the case in other divisions. The number of true cases was 61, in 36 of which conviction followed, 36 persons being punished.

200. Under the heading of grievous hurt there is a slight increase in the number of cases, there having been 69 true cases against 47 last year. Results of trials have also fallen off, the percentage of conviction in cases and of persons being 51·4 and 47·3, as compared with 53·2 and 56 in 1879. The results are specially unsatisfactory in Mozufferpore, where convictions were obtained in two out of eleven cases.

201. There has been an increase in the number of cases of administering stupefying drugs—eleven cases of this sort having occurred—six of which took place in Patna, three in Durbhunga, and two in Chumparun. The disappearance of this crime during the year in the other districts of the division is satisfactory. In two of the Patna cases convictions were obtained; one of the Durbhunga cases was successful, in the other the police failed to bring the offence home to the guilty parties.

202. Under none of the other headings is special remark required.

203. Class II. BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS				
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.	
					Cases.	Persons.		
Monghyr ... ..	75	85	13	110	39	52	54	
Bhagulpore ... ..	45	73	2	87	23	37	36	
Purneah ... ..	45	73	9	81	28	45	30	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ... ..	76	56	8	78	19	32	37	
Maldah ... ..	40	22	1	53	7	8	41	
Total ...	287	309	40	408	116	174	197	

There has been a slight decrease in the number of true cases under this class. The results are slightly better as regards cases, and worse with reference to convictions of persons than in 1879, the percentage, respectively, being 43·1 and 42·6, as compared with 41·8 and 49. The results in Maldah are specially bad.

204. Cases of murder have again decreased, there having been 20 as against 24 last year. There was one murder by dacoits, no murder by robbers. Two murders by poison, and 17 other cases.

The case of murder by dacoits took place in Maldah. The police sent up 11 men, eight of whom were discharged by the Magistrate, and the remaining three, who were committed, acquitted at the Sessions.

Of the two cases of murder by poisoning, one occurred in Bhagulpore and the other in Maldah. The former case, in which a man and his wife were drugged for gain, is still pending; in the latter, in which a woman killed her husband at the instigation of her lover, the accused were discharged.

The results of the cases of other murders are given below, according to districts :—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons tried.	Convicted	Acquitted.	Otherwise disposed of or pending.
Monghyr	4	1	18	1	13	4
Bhagulpore	4	1	8	1	1	6
Purneah	3	2	4	2	1	1
Sonthal Pergunnahs	5	3	11	3	3	5
Maldah	1	1	2	1	...	1
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	17	8	43	8	18	17
	—	—	—	—	—	—

The results of cases hitherto decided have been unsatisfactory. The number of acquittals in Monghyr is large. None of the cases are of any special interest, or present peculiar features.

205. Cases of culpable homicide increased from 11 to 17. The results of cases are shown below, district by district :—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.
Monghyr	3	1	5	1	4	...
Bhagulpore	5	...	13	...	10	3
Purneah	3	1	3	1	...	2
Sonthal Pergunnahs	6	4	9	5	4	...
Maldah	2	1	8	1	6	1
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	17	7	38	8	24	6
	—	—	—	—	—	—

The results of cases hitherto decided are unsatisfactory in all districts except the Sonthal Pergunnahs. In Bhagulpore especially no conviction has hitherto been obtained.

206. Cases of rape have much decreased in number, there having been only 17 true cases against 37 of last year, but the result of trials has been a total failure, not a single conviction having been secured. The two persons who are shown as convicted were punished by the Magistrate under another section of the Code.

207. "It is gratifying," says the Commissioner, "that the crime of administering stupefying drugs, which reappeared in the division lately, after many years, has again disappeared, owing to vigorous measures taken to have the professional gangs punished. Two cases were reported in Monghyr, both of which were false."

208. None of the other headings call for special remark.

## 209. Class II.

## ORISSA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS				
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.	
					Cases.	Persons.		
Outtack	97	79	15	72	25	31	38	
Poores	55	37	.....	45	19	27	15	
Balasore	32	45	7	61	18	28	33	
Gurjha	19	16	.....	20	13	15		
Total	203	177	22	198	75	101	91	

Crime in this class has decreased, there having been 155 true cases against 203 in 1879. The fluctuation in no district is so great as to call for remark. The results of trials are, as regards cases, slightly inferior to those of last year, and with reference to persons rather better, the percentages of conviction being, respectively, 48·3 and 51·1, as compared with 49·2 and 47·3 of 1879.

210. Murder cases diminished in number, there having been in all 12 cases, not including two of other years, against 18 last year. There was no case of murder by poison throughout the division. The results of these murder cases are still better than in any other division in Bengal. In nine cases out of 14, including two of other years, convictions followed, and out of 26 persons sent for trial, 19 were found guilty and punished.

The case of murder by robbers occurred in Cuttack. A man waylaid and murdered a school-boy for the sake of his ornaments. On being arrested, he gave up a portion of the ornaments, and produced others from the house of another man, whom he named as the murderer. This accusation was found to be untrue, he was convicted of having committed the murder himself and hanged.

In Cuttack there were two cases of "other murder," in neither of which did conviction follow. The first case, in which two men were suspected of murdering a woman, turned out to be one of suicide, and both accused were discharged. In the second case a boy was missed, and on enquiry it was found that he had been pushed by another boy in the course of a quarrel into the river Katgori then in flood. The boy accused of the crime was sent in for trial, but was discharged by the Magistrate; he was afterwards committed to the Sessions under orders of the Judge, but was acquitted.

In Pooree there were five cases of "other murder," and one of a previous year came under investigation. In three of the cases widows, to conceal their shame, murdered their new-born infants. One was punished capitally, a second transported for life, the third discharged. In another case a man stabbed another with a goad and absconded. In this case the police displayed cowardice in not arresting the murderer, who might have been captured red-handed. In another case a man murdered and robbed another of his money. He was capitally punished.

In Balasore two cases of murder were reported, and one of last year came under investigation; convictions followed in all these cases. The first was a case of a widow murdering her new-born infant. She was transported for life. In the second a school-master, who murdered a school-boy for the sake of his ornaments, was capitally punished. In the third a conspiracy was made to murder an obnoxious zemindari agent. His dead body was discovered in a quarry. Enquiry followed, and of six men who were implicated in the commission of the crime, two were hanged and four transported for life.

211. The number of cases of culpable homicide also diminished during the year. In four cases out of seven brought to trial convictions were obtained; but the results in Balasore were unfortunate, all the accused who were sent up for trial, 11 in number, having been discharged or acquitted. In one case, a case broke down at the Sessions owing to the Magistrate's opinion of the suspicious conduct of the principal witness. The Commissioner thinks that this witness was the man who committed the crime.

212. There was one case of administering stupefying drugs for the purpose of committing theft. Two men were implicated, and each was sentenced on conviction to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment.

213. None of the other headings call for remark.

214. Class II.

#### CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Hazaribagh ... ..	46	62	5	85	37	51	30
Lohardugga ... ..	58	94	11	130	50	60	43
Singbhoom ... ..	17	13	.....	11	2	2	6
Manbhoom ... ..	31	74	8	115	26	61	46
Total ...	202	243	24	341	118	174	125



There has been a slight increase of crime in the division in this class, there having been 219 cases as compared with 202 of 1879. The increase is noticeable in Hazaribagh and Lohardugga, while both Singbhoom and Manbhoom show a slight decrease. No explanation can be given of the fluctuation of crime in this class.

The general results are, as regards cases, better than those of last year, the percentage of conviction being 53·8 against 47·5. The percentage of conviction of persons is almost the same in both years, being in 1880 51·02, in 1879 51·4.

215. Murders have increased, there having been 29 true cases as compared with 21 last year. There has been a marked decrease in Manbhoom, and an equally marked increase in Lohardugga. The general results are better than those of last year, the percentage of convictions in cases and persons being, respectively, 53·3 and 37·7 against 47·6 and 33·3 of 1879.

There were two cases of murder by poison, and the rest were "other murders." One was in Hazaribagh, the other in Lohardugga. The former case was one in which a husband was poisoned by his wife at the instigation of her paramour; the wife confessed her guilt and was transported for life; the paramour was hanged. In the Lohardugga case, a man was charged with having killed another by giving him some poisoned tobacco. The man admitted having mixed something with the tobacco for the purpose of establishing friendly feelings between himself and the deceased. The medical evidence was to the effect that the man died from asphyxia, and there was not sufficient evidence to convict the accused of having caused his death.

216. The figures relating to other murders are given below—

DISTRICTS.	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
Hazaribagh ... ..	2	4	1	4	1	8	1	4	.....	4
Lohardugga ... ..	7	15	3	9	19	23	3	7	7	4
Singbhoom ... ..	1	2	2	.....	4	2	2	.....	1	1
Manbhoom ... ..	10	5	4	2	20	15	9	4	8	11

More than one of the cases was connected with the belief of the ignorant people in evil spirits, and there was a case of human sacrifice in Manbhoom, some men of the Sonthal caste having offered a human victim before their goddess with a view to recover some money which had been mislaid. The accused confessed their crime before the Moonsif and Magistrate of Bara Bazar, but as the confession was not recorded properly, and no other evidence was forthcoming, the defendants were discharged by the Court of Sessions.

217. There were fourteen cases of culpable homicide as compared with sixteen last year. In ten of these cases convictions were obtained, a decided improvement on the results of last year. In Manbhoom there were three cases, in all of which all the accused sent up were convicted.

218. Cases of rape more than doubled in number, there having been 21 true cases as against 10 of last year. The results of trials were better than in most divisions, there having been convictions in eight cases. Out of 26 persons sent up for trial, 8 were convicted and 14 acquitted. The Commissioner reports 16 as convicted, but there is some discrepancy between his figures and mine. I have called his attention to this, but the submission of my report cannot be delayed till his reply is received.

219. There were eight true cases of kidnapping as compared with seven of 1879, and in only two of these were convictions obtained. In six of these cases, coolie recruiters were charged with having enticed minors away from lawful custody. Four of the cases awaited decision at the close of the year.



## 220. Class III.

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
True cases ... ..	22,280	20,667	23,887	20,602	18,953
Convictions ... ..	2,022	1,876	2,290	2,174	1,868
Persons brought to trial ... ..	6,551	5,732	6,915	6,526	5,695
Ditto convicted ... ..	3,654	3,327	3,738	3,511	2,971
Ditto acquitted ... ..	2,831	2,368	2,817	2,642	2,402

The above table gives the number of cases and the results for the last five years. It is satisfactory to note that there has been a marked decrease in the number of cases, 1880 showing the least amount of crime of any year since 1875. There can be no doubt that this decrease is real.

The results of cases have not been quite so good as last year; but they are still rather better than in any of the preceding years, except 1879. The result of trial of persons has decidedly fallen off as shown below :—

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Percentage of convictions to cases ... ..	9·7	9·	9·6	10·5	9·8
Ditto ditto to persons arrested ... ..	55·7	52·8	53·9	53·8	47·5
Ditto ditto to persons tried ... ..	59·	55·1	57·	57·	55·4

221. There were 122 cases during the year, and 13 cases of previous years came under investigation, making a total of 135 cases enquired into,—the smallest number of cases for several years, as shown below :—

1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
154	138	188	171	135

The following table shows the number of cases that actually took place in each division during these years, excluding cases of previous years :—

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Burdwan Division ... ..	45	30	41	50	28
Presidency ... ..	17	9	6	6	7
Rajshahye ... ..	20	17	15	20	29
Dacca ... ..	10	28	37	32	19
Chittagong ... ..	7	12	14	6	1
Patna ... ..	18	13	26	8	11
Bhagulpore ... ..	10	7	9	12	11
Orissa ... ..	2	3	8	1	5
Chota Nagpore ... ..	8	14	28	20	11
Total ... ..	137	133	184	165	122

These figures show that the number of dacoities ascertained to have been committed during the year amounts to 122, which is exactly the number reported to have taken place in one division of the province, after several years' struggle with dacoits on the part of the Dacoity Commission, not 25 years ago, and which is less than the number of dacoities committed in one district, Hooghly, when the suppression of dacoity was first taken in hand in 1852. If we exclude from the total of 122 cases merely technical dacoities, I am within the mark when I say that not more than 85 dacoities have been committed in the whole province, which shows considerable progress in stamping out this crime, of which there were no less than 511 cases reported in Bengal, excluding Chota Nagpore, in the year 1857. I have lately read in a book, which professes to give an account of the rural crime of Bengal, written by a late Judge of the High Court of Calcutta, Sir J. Phear, that one of the commonest forms of rural crime in Bengal is dacoity; that the police are almost entirely powerless to prevent the commission of this crime; and that, if somewhat irregular measures were not taken to suppress it, it would probably attain unendurable dimensions. I am not aware upon what information these remarks are made, but the statement as to the common occurrence of dacoity in Bengal appears as inaccurate as an assertion that sheep-stealing is now, or was within recent years, the prevailing crime in Scotland; and the figures which I give above appear to show with tolerable certainty that dacoity is not now a common crime in Bengal, and that the police have been able to repress it very

thoroughly and effectively. I am not aware that any irregular measures are used by the police in putting a stop to this crime. The habitual resort by the police to any irregular measures in dealing with this crime has not come under my notice as head of the police, nor, so far as I am aware, has it formed the subject of comment on the part of the Judicial authorities. I am well aware that irregularities of an exceptional character have been discovered in police procedure in certain districts, but such irregularities are the exception, not the rule.

222. The figures above given show that in 1880 the crime of dacoity increased by 17 cases in the divisions of the Presidency, Rajshahye, Patna, and Orissa, and decreased by 50 cases in the remaining five divisions of the province—Burdwan, Bhagulpore, Dacca, Chittagong, and Chota Nagpore. There were eleven districts in which no case of dacoity occurred, ten in which there was only one case, and only one in which the number of dacoities, real and technical, exceeded ten.

	1876.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Cases (true), including those of previous year ...	254	154	128	188	171	135
Convictions ... ..	71	58	35	40	48	36
Persons tried ... ..	1,057	1,017	562	872	786	576
Ditto convicted ... ..	347	397	186	213	269	187
Ditto acquitted ... ..	574	505	300	517	431	317

The above table shows the result of trials which, as regards both cases and persons, is slightly inferior to that of last year, the percentages being, respectively, 26·6 and 32·4, as compared with 28 and 34. The results are almost exactly the same as those attained in 1877, when the number of cases and persons were nearly the same as in 1880.

The percentage of convictions in cases was good in Moorshedabad and Rajshahye, in each of which convictions were obtained in two out of three cases. In Lohardugga, Howrah, Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Pooree convictions followed in the single case which occurred in each.

In Beerbhoom, Backergunge, Hazaribagh, Midnapore, 24-Pergunnahs, Dinagepore, Rungpore, Darjeeling, and Julpigoree the results were specially unsatisfactory.

223. The results as regards persons were satisfactory in the following districts :—

	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Cuttack ... ..	4	...
Dacca ... ..	26	4
Hooghly ... ..	18	9
Dinagepore ... ..	20	11

and in the following districts very unfavourable—

Bankoora ... ..	3	14
Beerbhoom ... ..	5	10
Moorshedabad ... ..	9	25
Rajshahye ... ..	6	36
Gya ... ..	3	8
Maldah ... ..	14	31
Balasore ... ..	1	11
Hazaribagh ... ..	2	19

Of 576 persons sent for trial, 124, or 21·5 per cent., were discharged by Magistrates, showing improvement on the part of the police in sending up accused persons. Of 377 persons committed, 184, or 48·8 per cent., were convicted, as compared with 54 per cent. in 1879.

224. The amount of property stolen and recovered in dacoity cases is as follows :—

	Stolen.	Recovered.
1879 ... ..	59,188	6,873
1880 ... ..	61,071	12,455

225. I give below, as usual, a table showing the operations of the police by districts for the last four years:—

COMMISSIONER'S DIVISION.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	Cases reported and accepted as true.				Cases in which convictions were obtained.				Number of persons convicted.				Number of persons acquitted.			
		1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
BURDWAN	BENGAL.																
	Western Districts.																
	Burdwan ... ..	5	5	5	...	2	2	1	.....	7	14	2	.....	8	96	3	.....
	Bankoora ... ..	3	4	11	3	...	...	6	1	...	1	26	3	4	3	38	14
	Beerbhoom ... ..	1	10	6	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	2	26	30	10
	Midnapore ... ..	7	7	20	15	3	2	3	6	13	8	17	34	12	39	55	42
	Hooghly ... ..	11	11	2	4	3	1	3	2	8	4	20	18	17	13	18	9
	Howrah ... ..	3	4	6	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	5	1	...	13	9	5
	Total ... ..	30	41	50	28	8	5	14	11	28	28	70	61	43	190	153	80
	PRESIDENCY	24-Pergunnahs ... ..	5	4	2	3	1	1	2	.....	1	2	6	.....	16	30	12
Nuddea ... ..		2	1	...	1	1	1	...	.....	17	4	...	.....	5	2	11	4
Jessore ... ..		1	...	1	...	1	...	...	.....	1	...	6	.....	15	...	1	...
Moorshedabad ... ..		1	1	3	3	1	...	2	2	1	...	20	9	1	4	2	25
Total ... ..	9	6	6	7	4	2	4	2	20	6	32	9	37	36	26	49	
RAJSHAHYE	Dinapore ... ..	1	5	2	10	1	...	2	2	8	...	12	20	1	...	18	11
	Rajshahye ... ..	3	2	5	3	2	...	2	3	10	...	5	6	10	1	15	36
	Rungpore ... ..	6	2	6	5	2	1	2	...	4	4	2	...	35	14	13	4
	Bokra ... ..	1	1	3	2	1	...	1	...	3	...	5	...	4	...	...	...
	Putna ... ..	1	2	3	1	1	...	1	1	9	...	8	...	14	5	13	8
	Darjeeling ... ..	2	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Julpigoree ... ..	3	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Total ... ..	17	15	20	29	7	1	8	5	34	4	32	29	64	20	59	68	
DACCA	Dacca ... ..	3	9	11	5	...	1	1	2	...	1	12	26	8	5	35	4
	Furzedpore ... ..	10	6	11	4	3	...	2	1	9	4	14	10	28	5	19	17
	Backergunge ... ..	13	14	8	5	2	4	5	...	14	15	34	1	13	27	28	8
	Mymensingh ... ..	2	8	2	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	13	3	5	6	...	3
Total ... ..	28	37	32	19	5	5	8	4	23	20	73	40	49	43	62	32	
CHITTAGONG	Chittasong ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly ... ..	1	5	...	1	...	3	...	1	4	17	...	3	9	27	...	1
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ... ..	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	19	...	...	4
	Tipperah ... ..	4	9	6	...	1	6	1	...	2	42	3	...	3	19	6	...
Total ... ..	12	14	6	1	2	9	1	1	35	59	3	3	31	46	6	5	
BEHAR.																	
PATNA	Patna ... ..	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2
	Gya ... ..	7	15	5	5	...	1	2	...	...	4	11	3	1	50	2	8
	Shahabad ... ..	1	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	6	5	1	2	9	...	1
	Mornfarpore ... ..	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
	Durbhanga ... ..	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	6	...	...
	Saran ... ..	3	4	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	20	...	6	...
Chumpanun ... ..	2	1	1	...	2	1	1	...	24	6	3	...	3	5	...	...	
Total ... ..	13	26	8	11	3	4	4	3	27	17	22	9	29	72	9	12	
BHAGULPORE	Monghyr ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhagulpore ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	11	2
	Purneah ... ..	4	2	6	2	3	1	...	1	14	5	...	3	13	4	2	3
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ... ..	3	5	2	1	1	1	...	1	1	6	...	3	19	19	19	2
	Maldah ... ..	...	1	3	7	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	14	...	...	1	31
Total ... ..	7	9	12	11	4	3	1	5	15	12	4	20	32	23	32	38	
ORISSA DIVISION.																	
ORISSA	Cuttack ... ..	2	5	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	11	...	4	4	16	17	...
	Pooree ... ..	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	21	...	2
	Balasore ... ..	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	11
	Gurjhat ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	3	8	1	5	...	2	...	3	...	13	...	13	10	37	17	13	
CHOTA NAGPORE.																	
South-West Frontier Agency.																	
CHOTA NAGPORE	Hazaribagh ... ..	11	11	13	10	1	6	5	1	4	18	22	2	3	13	33	19
	Lohardugga ... ..	2	5	3	1	...	1	2	1	...	26	8	1	2	10	5	1
	Singbhoon ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoon ... ..	1	12	4	...	...	2	1	...	...	10	3	...	...	27	9	...
Total ... ..	14	28	20	11	1	9	8	2	4	54	33	3	5	50	47	20	
GRAND TOTAL		133	184	155	122	34	40	48	36	180	213	269	187	300	517	431	317

226. Cases of robbery have decreased from 177, not 167 as wrongly printed in last year's report, to 168, as shown below:—

	1879.	1880.
Robbery with hurt by means of drugs...	5	2
Ditto with hurt by other means ...	16	11
Ditto in dwelling-house ...	19	10
Ditto on highway ...	20	21
Other robberies ...	117	124
<b>Total</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>168</b>

The more serious forms of the crime have diminished in number. Highway robbery was almost entirely confined to the Burdwan and Patna Divisions, in which 18 of the 21 cases took place. In five divisions of the province—Chittagong, Dacca, Bhagulpore, Orissa, and Chota Nagpore—there was no case of highway robbery, although it must be borne in mind that most of the Chota Nagpore dacoities are in reality highway robberies. There were two cases in the Rajshahye and one in the Presidency Division.

The results as shown below are slightly inferior to those of last year :—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Property stolen.	Recovered.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.
					Rs.	Rs.	
1879 ... ..	177	75	306	159	10,633	2,924	62
1880 ... ..	168	61	266	119	9,296	1,700	69

227. There has been a considerable decrease in cases, and the results of trials have much improved, as shown below. The decrease is chiefly visible in the Rajshahye and Dacca Divisions. The fluctuations in other divisions are trifling, except in Bhagulpore, where cases have increased from 56 to 86. The percentage of conviction is better than that secured for several years past.

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons sent up for trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1877 ... ..	637	153	651	231	367
1878 ... ..	606	96	660	216	405
1879 ... ..	676	118	763	270	444
1880 ... ..	595	185	735	321	370

228. This form of crime has remained almost stationary. The results of trials of cases and persons are slightly worse than those of last year, as shown below :—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.
1879 ... ..	625	191	616	293
1880 ... ..	626	175	599	286

229. From the figures given below, it will be observed that there has been a large decrease in cases of this form of crime. The results are slightly inferior to those of last year, the percentage of convictions in cases being 8·4 as compared with 9·2. The detective result is still very bad, and the want of success on the part of the police in dealing with the crime is still very marked :—

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Cases reported ... ..	23,646	20,624	23,590	20,209	18,509
Not enquired into ... ..	6,445	4,846	2,161	523	651
Balance of cases enquired into ... ..	16,201	15,778	21,429	19,686	17,858
False ... ..	2,027	1,531	1,351	1,250	1,081
True ... ..	14,174	14,247	20,078	18,436	16,777
Convictions in cases ... ..	1,564	1,442	1,878	1,705	1,407
Persons tried ... ..	3,803	3,564	4,112	3,996	3,449
Ditto convicted ... ..	2,435	2,175	2,805	2,482	2,030
Ditto acquitted ... ..	1,367	1,389	1,307	1,514	1,419

### 230. Class III.

### BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Burdwan ... ..	31	34	11	25	9	11	13
Bankoora ... ..	26	31	7	65	16	33	19
Beerbhoom ... ..	35	44	13	41	9	17	23
Midnapore ... ..	62	86	17	156	23	57	62
Hoochly ... ..	46	67	11	96	30	61	29
Howrah ... ..	28	25	4	35	14	21	14
Total ... ..	227	287	63	418	101	200	180

Excluding serial Nos. 35 and 36, serious crime in this class has been almost stationary, if the totals of all the headings are considered, there having been 225 cases as compared with 227 last year. The results of cases and trials of persons have been decidedly better than last year, the percentage of convictions with regard to cases and persons having been 44·8 and 47·8, as compared with 30·3 and 33·2 in 1879. This result is satisfactory, as showing that serious crime against property has been more successfully dealt with. The worst results are visible in Burdwan.

231. There has been a marked decrease in dacoity, there having been only 28 true cases during the year as compared with 49 last year. This diminution of dacoity in the division, which was the home of dacoits in former times, is a subject for congratulation. It has not yet been eradicated in Midnapore, but in the other districts it may be said practically to have ceased to exist. Sporadic dacoities crop up every now and then, but dacoity has quite ceased to be, as it used to be, endemic in Hooghly, Burdwan, and Howrah. Along with the decrease in the number of cases, it is satisfactory to have to record an improvement in the result of trials as compared with last year. The result of cases is shown below, district by district :—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bankoora	...	...	3	1	17	3
Beerbhoom	...	...	5	1	15	5
Midnapore	...	...	15	6	89	34
Hooghly	...	...	4	2	32	18
Howrah	...	...	1	1	6	1
Total	...	28	11	159	61	80

It is satisfactory to observe that no case occurred in Burdwan. This is no doubt due to the fact of one of the most criminal thanas of the district, Jehanabad, having been transferred to Hooghly, which in consequence is the only district which shows an increase of crime.

Bankoora shows three cases against 11 in 1879. This decrease is remarkable, especially as the district now comprises several additional thanas transferred from other districts. The results as shown above are not good, but one case failed owing to the conduct of the complainant and his servants, who lied and prevaricated to such an extent before the Sessions Court as to preclude all possibility of a conviction. The complainants in two cases of dacoity which were ascertained to be false were prosecuted and punished. The Commissioner believes that “the successful prosecution of these false cases has doubtless had a most beneficial effect, as showing the people that they cannot set the law in motion (in such false cases) with impunity.”

The subject of dacoity in Beerbhoom is not dealt with in the Divisional Report.

Midnapore shows a decrease of four cases, and an improvement in the results of trials. The convictions which have been obtained, and the long terms of imprisonment which have been awarded to the convicted dacoits, should do good. The Commissioner remarks—“The Magistrate agrees with his predecessor that the action of the police of this district has generally been successful in dealing with dacoities, owing to their tact in obtaining confessions, which are not readily made by hardened criminals. The District Superintendent, however, says that the dacoits of Midnapore confess freely. As the Sessions Court does not place much reliance on confessions, unless they are supported by corroborative evidence, some cases at the Sessions broke down for want of such evidence.” The more the police are brought to learn experimentally that a confession is only the beginning of police operations, and not the end, the better. A confession judiciously verified in detail is good evidence, but the police are undoubtedly careless in securing such detailed verification, and cases consequently suffer before the Judicial authorities.

Hooghly, as above observed, is the only district in which there has been an increase of dacoity, and the reason has been already given. The number of convictions secured at the Sessions is good.



The decrease of dacoity in Howrah, one case only having occurred, is marked. "Most of the noted dacoits," says the Commissioner, "have been punished, and the gangs broken up; and it may now fairly be inferred that professional and organized dacoity has left the district. The result reflects much credit on the police."

232. Cases of robbery are the same in number as in the two preceding years, 31 cases having been accepted as true. The results during 1880 are, however, better than previously, convictions having been obtained in fifteen cases as against nine. The results in Bankoora, where there were eight cases, were particularly good, conviction having been secured in every trial. In Beerbhoom, on the other hand, every case sent up ended in acquittal.

233. None of the other headings call for any special remarks. Cases of lurking house-trespass are dealt with elsewhere.

## 234. Class III.

## PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
24-Pergunnahs ... ..	67	106	18	119	48	49	64
Nuddea ... ..	68	50	6	58	12	17	41
Jessore ... ..	53	58	11	43	9	14	26
Moorshedabad ... ..	85	64	12	173	21	35	75
Total ...	273	278	47	333	90	115	206

There has been a decrease of crime under this class (serials 35 and 36 being excluded), principally under the head of serious mischief. The general results are as regards cases better, and with reference to persons worse, than in 1879, the percentages being respectively 38·9 and 34·5 as against 32·6 and 41·5.

There is an increase of one case of dacoity as shown by the returns, there having been seven cases as against six of 1879. In reality, the number of true cases is the same as in 1879; for the case in Nuddea, which is shown in the returns, has since the close of the year been shown to be false. The following table gives details of cases, district by district:—

	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
24-Pergunnahs ... ..	2	3	2	.....	18	20	6	.....	12	20
Nuddea ... ..	.....	1	.....	.....	11	4	.....	.....	11	4
Jessore ... ..	1	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	6	.....	1	.....
Moorshedabad ... ..	3	3	2	3	24	34	20	9	2	25

It will thus be seen that the only two districts in which there have been dacoity cases are the 24-Pergunnahs and Moorshedabad. In the former there has been total failure as regards conviction of persons implicated, and in the latter only very partial success. In one of the cases in the 24-Pergunnahs there was a distinct failure of justice. The police arrested 11 persons, and recovered Rs. 1,787 of the plundered property, but the Joint-Magistrate before whom the case originally came, for some reason, took an unfavourable view of the proceedings of the police. After the transfer of the Joint-Magistrate, the case proceeded before a Deputy Magistrate, but it "had suffered so much while it remained before the Joint-Magistrate, that the Deputy Magistrate was obliged to discharge the greater number of the prisoners. He committed three for trial at the Court of Sessions, but notwithstanding that the Judge charged strongly for a conviction, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. In this case there was a striking failure of justice. The District Magistrate carefully reviewed the conduct of the police and exonerated them from blame." I agree in those remarks. In one of the Moorshedabad cases also, I think, there was a failure of justice. I proposed to appeal against the order of acquittal, but the Legal Remembrancer was unable to advise this course being adopted.

235. The number of robberies has decreased by one, and it is satisfactory to note that the decrease is apparent in the more serious forms of this crime;

the results of trials are given below. They are better than those obtained in 1879. None of the cases call for special notice:—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1879 ... ..	19	5	24	8	14
1880 ... ..	18	8	33	14	18

236. The result of cases of serious mischief are shown below:—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
24-Pergunnahs ... ..	64	42	77	43	29
Nuddea ... ..	5	.....	5	.....	5
Jessore ... ..	13	.....	12	1	10
Moorshedabad ... ..	31	16	51	18	32
Total ... ..	113	58	145	62	76

It will thus be seen that the bad results of cases noted last year in Jessore and Nuddea still continue. I cannot help thinking that some of the cases taken up in the 24-Pergunnahs, which show such comparatively good results, must be really of a not very serious nature.

237. Class III. RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Dinagapore ... ..	43	58	8	62	8	31	29
Rajshahye ... ..	26	27	7	78	9	23	46
Rungpore ... ..	43	69	28	36	7	7	20
Bogra ... ..	27	16	4	11	4	7	4
Pubna ... ..	29	19	3	45	7	16	29
Darjeeling ... ..	14	5	3	1	.....	.....	1
Julpigoree ... ..	12	18	2	22	2	3	17
Total ... ..	194	212	55	255	37	87	146

Excluding serials 35-36, there has been a decrease of 37 cases, but the results of trials have fallen off, and are very far from satisfactory. The percentage of convictions in cases and of persons is, respectively, 23·5 and 34·1, as compared with 27·3 and 40·1 of last year, and with 23·3 and 36·3 of 1878.

238. There has been an increase in dacoity cases, there having been 29 ture cases against 20 last year. This number may be reduced by two, which will probably be found to be false; but the fact remains that dacoity has increased in the division, notably in Dinagapore. The results are given below for each district:—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.
Dinagapore ... ..	10	2	31	20	11	...
Rajshahye ... ..	3	2	51	6	36	9
Rungpore ... ..	5	...	12	...	4	8
Bogra ... ..	2	...	...	...	...	...
Pubna ... ..	1	1	11	3	8	...
Darjeeling ... ..	3	...	...	...	...	...
Julpigoree ... ..	5	...	9	...	9	...
	29	5	114	29	68	17

These results are very bad, and it cannot be said that the operations of the police in most of the districts of the division have been otherwise than very unsuccessful, both as regards detective results and the issue of cases sent for trial.

239. The increase of dacoity cases in Dinagapore is marked. It is said that the facilities now afforded by the railway for travelling bring down large numbers of up-country and Behar men, who commit dacoity and make off with the property beyond the limits of the district. Two of the cases have been traced to Purneah gangs, and the Kanaurias, a thieving tribe of that district, are suspected of having had a hand in more than one of the cases. Six of the ten cases which occurred were undetected; a clue was found in a 7th case, but the evidence was not strong enough for conviction. The 8th and 9th

cases were successfully worked out, and the 10th case has been detected since the close of the year. The cases which were detected were very successfully worked, especially the 9th case. This was a very heavy dacoity, in which property of the value of nearly Rs. 10,000 was stolen. The District Superintendent and Inspector Santo Nath Bhattacharji took up the investigation, and, after a lengthened enquiry, the Inspector recovered an iron safe which had been plundered, and property of the value of Rs 6,193. He arrested 23 men, of whom 18 were convicted by the Judge, 14 being sentenced to ten years', three to seven years', and one to three years' imprisonment. The Inspector did good service in this case, and has been specially rewarded for his exertions.

In Rajshahye there were three cases, all of which were detected by the police, although the result of trial before the Judicial authorities tells against them. The first case was not a regular dacoity, but one of the old *loot-taraz* description. A zemindar and his followers were accused of plundering a man's property under colour of executing a civil court decree. Twenty-two persons were sent up for trial, of whom 16 were convicted by the Sessions Court. On appeal, however, these were all acquitted by the High Court.

In the second case 16 persons were arrested and sent up for trial. The Sessions Judge convicted and passed heavy sentences on all but one of the prisoners. On appeal, however, the High Court acquitted nine of the convicted men, and modified the sentence passed on the other.

In the third case nine persons were committed; three were convicted, and the others acquitted at the Sessions.

The cases in Rungpore were all of an ordinary description. The result of police action was very unsuccessful.

In Bogra no clue was found in one of the two cases which occurred. The second case occurred in December, and enquiry had not been completed at the close of the year.

The case which occurred in Pubna was a river dacoity, a mahajun's boat being attacked and plundered. The case was traced out, and three of the accused convicted. Two are still at large.

Two out of the three cases which occurred in Darjeeling were unsuccessful. There is no doubt, as remarked by the Commissioner, that detection of such cases in Darjeeling is beset with special difficulties, owing to there being no chowkidars in the district, and owing to the facilities afforded to thieves for getting away with their plunder across the frontier.

The third case was a dacoity, something like a raid, by Nepalese into British territory, who carried off twenty buffaloes. The case is still under enquiry; two of the robbers have been arrested, and measures are being taken to effect the capture of the others.

In one of the Julpigree cases the accused were arrested and sent up for trial, but were acquitted for want of evidence. Another case was of a peculiar description, being a raid by Bhootias for the purpose of kidnapping rather than dacoity. The accused have not been surrendered by the Bhootan authorities, and the annual subsidy to the Bhootan Government has been withheld in consequence.

240. There were 24 true cases of robbery of all kinds during the year, as compared with the same number last year. The results of trials were not satisfactory, fourteen persons out of 34 sent up for trial being convicted. None of the cases were of any special importance.

241. Crime under other headings of this class does not call for special notice.

#### 242. Class III.

#### DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Dacca ... ..	73	38	3	82	13	43	27
Farreedpore ... ..	60	29	3	45	5	17	28
Backergunge ... ..	101	100	21	61	9	13	46
Mymensingh ... ..	75	91	24	61	10	28	28
Total ...	309	258	51	249	37	101	129

There is a satisfactory decrease in the number of cases in this class, excluding serials 35-36, which is observable in all the serious forms of crime against property. Results of cases are still very unsatisfactory, although they are slightly better than those of last year, the percentage of convictions as to cases and persons being 17·8 and 41·3 as against 17 and 38 of 1879.

243. Dacoity has much decreased, there having been only 19 cases—in reality only 18, one case being shown twice—as against 32 of last year, 37 of 1878, and 30 of 1877. During the present year there have been fewer cases than in any year since 1876, when there were only 10 cases in the division.

There were five cases in the Dacca Division, one really having occurred in Mymensingh, but being detected by the Dacca police. Two were river and two were land dacoities. In the two river dacoities the police successfully worked up the clue and arrested the offenders. In one of the cases the accused were discharged by the Magistrate; in the other five persons were arrested, of whom one was admitted as Queen's evidence, and the remaining four were sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment. "It is stated," says the Commissioner, "that the accused are habitual offenders, and that the undetected river dacoities of former years are chiefly due to them. But whether this is true or not, it is certain that ever since their arrest and incarceration there has been no more dacoity in the district. Great credit is due to the police for the successful prosecution of this case."

In one of the land dacoities the police failed to obtain a clue, but in the other, which took place at Gangolinugur in Manikgunge, they were very successful. In this case forty persons were implicated. Evidence was obtained against 37, of whom 26 were arrested. Of these, two were discharged by the Deputy Magistrate, two were admitted as Queen's witnesses, and the remaining 22 were, on committal and conviction at the Sessions Court, sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment each. The successful issue of this case ought to do much good.

The Mymensingh case, referred to above, has also since the close of the year resulted in conviction of the accused, six of the persons implicated having been sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

Dacoity in Dacca has, therefore, during the year been successfully dealt with by the police.

There were four cases in Furreedpore. Of these, one was committed in Backergunge by Furreedpore dacoits. The three cases which occurred in the district were all, I regret to say, unsuccessful. The police arrested ten men, who were committed by the Magistrate, but they were all acquitted at the Sessions. In the Backergunge case the result was more favourable. The case was a very atrocious one, and is thus described in the Divisional Report:—"A Furreedpore mahajan, going to trade in Backergunge in his boat, was dogged day by day by a boat full of dacoits until he reached one of the great arms of the Megna. At some of the places where the mahajan had stopped, the dacoits succeeded in seducing the crew, who consequently permitted the dacoits to approach and board. The dacoits then throttled the mahajan and his gomasta, threw their corpses into the river, plundered and sank the boat. The treacherous crew was taken over into the dacoits' boat, but eventually they were also murdered. The police arrested ten persons, of whom one was admitted to pardon and made Queen's evidence. Of the remaining nine who were committed to the Sessions, five were transported for life, and one sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment. The rest were acquitted."

Writing of the results of cases in Furreedpore, the Commissioner observes: "Altogether 27 persons were put upon their trial, including eight persons pending at the close of 1879. Of these, 10 were convicted and 17 acquitted by the Sessions Court—a result for which I cannot hold the Police or the Magistrate wholly to blame, as I think the Judge was too sceptical and suspicious.

Of the five cases which occurred in Backergunge, all were river dacoities of the usual type. The result of police action was total failure to find a clue in four cases, and in the fifth case all the accused sent up for trial were acquitted at the Sessions. This is a disappointing result; but, as is well known, river dacoities in the Eastern Districts are most difficult of detection.

Excluding the case of dacoity which has been shown in the Dacca returns, there were four cases in Mymensingh, one river and three land dacoities. In



the river dacoity and two of the land cases no result followed from police enquiry; in the other case nine persons were committed, of whom seven were convicted by the Sessions Court, and two discharged by the High Court.

It will then be seen that the number of river dacoities in the division has decreased from 20 in 1879 to nine in 1880. It is to be hoped that the expectation of cessation from river dacoity in Dacca, owing to the conviction of some habitual dacoits, will be realised in the current year.

244. There was only one case of robbery with hurt which occurred in Dacca, and ended in conviction. Simple cases of robbery decreased from 25 to 13 cases, and of these 60 per cent. ended in conviction. These results are satisfactory.

245. No other heading calls for remarks.

246. Class III.

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1879.	Cases report- ed in 1880.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			Acquitted.
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		
					Cases.	Persons.	
Chittagong ... ..	65	69	14	21	6	8	10
Noakholly ... ..	26	32	4	60	10	41	17
Chittagong Hill Tracts ... ..	2	5	.....	14	.....	2	3
Tipperah ... ..	51	65	9	47	6	19	25
Total ... ..	144	174	27	142	22	70	55

There has been so slight an increase of crime in this class that it may be said to have been stationary. There has again been no dacoity in the division, and arson cases, which form the chief crime in class III, have decreased in Chittagong. There has been an increase of four cases of arson in Noakholly, but the number of persons convicted has risen from 22 to 51. Still the result of these very difficult cases is unsatisfactory.

247. Class III.

PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Patna	32	59	16	45	12	19	23
Gya	42	54	8	59	9	16	33
Shahabad	36	40	8	56	11	22	34
Mozufferpore	20	28	6	28	2	11	11
Durbhanga	14	23	4	40	4	18	10
Sarun	42	52	10	53	15	25	19
Chumparun	16	37	17	26	8	14	11
Total	202	293	69	305	61	125	141

These figures, which do not include serials Nos. 35 and 36, show that there has been a slight increase of crime in this class. In no district, however, is the increase considerable. The results of trials are very unsatisfactory; the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons being, respectively, 27·2 and 40·9, which is worse than that attained either in 1878 or 1879.

248. Dacoity cases have increased by three, there having been eleven true cases as compared with eight of last year. The distribution of these cases with the results of trials are shown below:—

DISTRICTS.	True cases.			Convictions.			Persons tried.			Persons convicted.		
	1878.	1879.	1880.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Patna ... ..	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	4	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Gya ... ..	15	5	5	1	2	2	56	13	13	4	11	3
Shahabad ... ..	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	19	7	2	6	5	1
Mozufferpore ... ..	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	8	.....	.....	5
Durbhanga ... ..	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarun ... ..	4	2	2	.....	1	.....	8	9	5	.....	3	.....
Chumparun ... ..	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	11	3	.....	6	3	.....
Total ... ..	26	8	11	4	4	3	104	33	30	17	22	9



In two districts of the division no dacoities occurred, but in Mozufferpore, where there has been no dacoity for several years, there were three cases. It is, however, satisfactory to record that, with the exception of one case, none of those which occurred were of the old or real type of dacoity. They were, in the great majority of cases, robberies, which, being committed by five men, come within the legal definition of dacoities. The results of trials were very bad, only three cases out of 11 having ended in conviction, and only nine persons out of 30 sent for trial, having been punished. It will be borne in mind, however, that five cases remained undecided at the close of the year, and nine persons awaited trial. Still, making every allowance, the results are decidedly unsatisfactory.

Of the three cases which occurred in Mozufferpore one was really a riot accompanied with plunder; the second was a mail robbery; the third alone was a case of real dacoity. In the first case, an indigo factory at Kewalpara was attacked at night by about 100 persons armed with lathes, who plundered the cutchery, and burned it down. The District Magistrate convicted nine of the villagers for rioting.

In the second case, a dâk runner, carrying the mails between Mozufferpore and Motiharee, was attacked by ten persons and wounded. Almost the whole of the property plundered was recovered shortly afterwards in an indigo-field, close to the scene of occurrence, but the perpetrators of the crime remained undiscovered.

The third case, a real dacoity, took place at Bazitpore, the terminus of the Tirhoot Railway, and was of a daring character. "Some 20 men entered the Bazitpore bazar, carrying torches and shouting that any one who should come out of his house would be cut down, a threat which had the desired effect, as not a single soul dared to stir out of his house. The gang then attacked two shops, and carried away property valued at Rs. 824. After plundering the shops, the dacoits left the place, having struck one or two persons whom they came across. No trace could be got of the offenders who, it is believed, came and left by boat."

The two cases which occurred in Sarun were not real dacoities. One was a mail robbery said to have been committed by more than five persons, and the second was a burglary effected by five Mugheya Domes.

All the Gya cases were highway robberies committed on travellers in the jungles, similar to cases in Chota Nagpore.

249. Cases of robbery have increased by ten, there having been 40 cases as compared with 30 of last year. This increase is specially noticeable in the two districts of Sarun and Chumparun. The distribution and results of cases are shown below:—

		1879.					1880.				
		True cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	True cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Patna	...	9	4	14	5	...	11	3	12	7	5
Gya	...	7	2	8	4	4	3	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	...	2	1	11	4	2	4	1	8	5	3
Mozufferpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	3
Durbhunga	...	1	1	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...
Sarun	...	5	3	6	6	...	9	7	18	14	1
Chumparun	...	6	4	15	13	2	11	6	13	10	4
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	...	30	15	59	35	10	40	17	55	36	16
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The results with reference to cases are not so good as those of last year; as regards persons they are rather better. Police action in these cases has been very unsuccessful in Patna, but in Sarun and Chumparun the results are favourable.

250.

Class III.

## BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Monghyr ... ..	25	60	5	77	26	34	29
Bhagulpore ... ..	27	41	16	36	11	20	17
Purneah ... ..	51	69	10	68	12	31	36
Sonthal Pergunnahs ... ..	25	37	1	46	15	33	14
Maldah ... ..	25	21	3	59	5	18	36
Total ...	153	228	35	268	69	135	131

Excluding serials 35 and 36, there has been an increase of crime in this class, which appears chiefly under the heading of serious mischief. No explanation is given of the cause of this increase. The results of trials, both as regards cases and persons, are better than last year, the percentage of convictions in cases being 35·7 as compared with 26·8, and of persons 46·8 as against 28·8 in 1879.

251. Dacoity, so far as regards the total number of cases in the division, may be said to have been stationary; but as a matter of fact it has increased in Maldah, while it has decreased throughout the division generally. The number of cases, district by district, is given below:—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.
Monghyr ... ..	1	...	11	...	...	11
Bhagulpore ... ..	...	...	2	...	2	...
Purneah ... ..	4	1	6	3	3	...
Sonthal Pergunnahs ... ..	1	1	5	3	2	...
Maldah ... ..	7	3	50	14	31	5
Total ...	13	5	74	20	38	16

It will thus be seen that there were 13 true cases (including two of previous year). The only district in which the state of this crime calls for any remark is Maldah. As regards this district the Commissioner remarks: "The steady increase in Maldah is bad. The district officer has not been able to assign any reason. He seems to think, however, that a few old hands instigated the dacoities, if they did not themselves take part in the committal of the crimes. The convictions in certain cases which have been effected at the first Sessions held under the new Judge, if they are not disturbed by the High Court, may be expected to have a good effect. Prior to this the crime of dacoity for a long time went unpunished in Maldah."

In Purneah, which for some time has enjoyed comparative immunity from this crime, a number of old dacoits, convicted in 1874-75, are now being released, and amongst them are some men of notoriously bad character. The movements of these men must be carefully watched.

The results, as shown by the figures given above, can hardly be called satisfactory. The number of acquittals is large. It will be borne in mind that, of the 13 cases which occurred, four were undisposed of at the close of the year.

252. The number of robberies has increased by two, there having been 15 cases as compared with 13 in 1879. It is so far satisfactory that all these robberies were of a simple kind, there having been no case of robbery with hurt, &c., in a dwelling-house, or on the highway during the year. On the other hand, the results of police action are miserable, conviction having been secured in only one case, and only four persons having been punished, while 17 were acquitted.

253. Cases of serious mischief have increased, but no explanation is given. The results are better than last year, as shown below:—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1879 ... ..	58	11	110	22	80
1880 ... ..	87	33	105	58	46

254.

Class III.

## ORISSA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Cuttack ... ..	23	30	2	33	5	13	20
Pooree ... ..	17	28	.....	61	13	40	21
Balasore ... ..	12	30	10	46	6	13	33
Gurjhat ... ..	4	6	.....	6	3	3	3
Total ...	56	94	12	146	27	69	77

There has been an inconsiderable increase of crime in this class, excluding serials 35 and 36. The results are very much the same as last year with reference to cases, and better as regards persons, the percentage of convictions being 32·9 and 47·2 against 33·9 and 38·3 of 1879.

There is very little organized crime of a serious nature in Orissa. There were two cases of dacoity, not of an aggravated type, in Cuttack; in one of which four persons were punished. In Balasore four cases were reported, two of which were pronounced false. In one of the two true cases, conviction followed. The complainant in one of the false cases was prosecuted, and was fined Rs. 20, a most inadequate sentence, under section 186, Penal Code. The proceedings were quashed by the High Court, who directed a trial under section 211, and the case was pending at the close of the year.

There was one case of robbery with hurt by other means, and five cases of simple robbery. In none of these cases was any one punished, two persons awaiting trial from last year having been finally convicted. This is a very unsatisfactory result of police action.

255.

Class III.

## CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Hazaribagh ... ..	45	42	10	47	5	10	37
Lohardugga ... ..	23	21	4	25	6	15	4
Singbhoom ... ..	8	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manbhoom ... ..	11	13	4	28	4	14	14
Total ...	87	78	19	100	15	39	55

There is a decrease in this class, and it is satisfactory to note that this decrease is observable in the more serious forms of crime. The results, however, are very much worse than those obtained last year, convictions having been obtained in only 25·4 of cases, and 39 persons only out of 100 sent up having been punished. The percentage last year of convictions in cases was 49·4; of persons 51·2.

256. The division has, on the whole, had very little dacoity during the year. Manbhoom and Singbhoom show no cases, and Lohardugga has only one; in Hazaribagh, on the other hand, there have been ten true cases during the year, and one case of last year came under investigation in 1880. The results have, I regret to say, been very bad, in only one of the Hazaribagh cases was conviction obtained, the Lohardugga case was also successful. Almost all the Hazaribagh cases were of the highway-robbery type, and in spite of the Digwar police, an establishment of police outposts, all occurred on the high road, travelers being plundered by parties of robbers who, emerging from the jungle, made off with their plunder with as great rapidity as they appeared. There seems reason to believe that some of the Gya gangs are at the bottom of these cases. The subject has my attention.

257. Roberries have also decreased, there having been 14 cases against 18 of last year. Here, again, however, the detective results have fallen off, convictions having been obtained in only two cases. These results reflect anything but credit on the police of the division. The same remarks apply to the state

of crime under other headings. Crime has decreased and detective results have fallen off, not a satisfactory state of matters as regards police administration in the various districts of the division.

258. There has been a very considerable increase in the number of cases in this class, chiefly visible under the heading "Hurt." I have observed elsewhere in this report

Class IV.

that, in a prosperous year, minor offences against the person have a tendency to increase in number. A ryot, with a good crop cut and good prospects, is much more prone both to give and to take offence than when, as in a bad season, he is troubled with anxiety as to his means of subsistence. He can afford to idle and quarrel with his neighbour, and the result of his idleness and quarrelling is an increased number of petty cases in the criminal courts.

259. The results of trials as regards cases and persons are shown below; as regards cases rather worse, with reference to persons rather better, than last year—

	True cases.	Conviction in cases.	Percentage of convictions.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons acquitted.	Percentage of convictions.
1878	9,531	3,018	31·6	11,112	6,377	4,376	57·3
1879	9,608	3,180	33	11,245	6,261	4,526	55·6
1880	10,874	3,183	29·2	11,744	6,775	4,615	57·6

260. The number of cases of hurt and wrongful restraint with the result of trials is given below. An increased number of hurt cases generally leads to unfavourable results as regards trials, owing to a greater number of suits being compromised. It will be seen that the orders of Government regarding cases of hurt not being taken up by the police, are beginning to have effect. Full effect could not be given to these orders during the year under report—

#### HURT.

	Cases.	False cases.	Total true.	Not enquired into.	Balance.	Convictions in cases.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons acquitted.
1878	7,078	344	6,734	362	6,372	2,386	7,531	4,787	2,516
1879	7,082	301	6,781	345	6,436	2,524	7,600	4,743	2,595
1880	8,194	216	7,978	925	7,053	2,568	8,237	5,243	2,777

#### WRONGFUL RESTRAINT.

	Cases.	False cases.	Total true.	Not enquired into.	Balance.	Convictions in cases.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons acquitted.
1878	3,613	938	2,675	23	2,652	548	3,383	1,440	1,817
1879	3,572	906	2,666	15	2,651	541	3,396	1,328	1,874
1880	3,499	745	2,750	23	2,723	521	3,319	1,389	1,795

261. Class IV.

#### BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Burdwan	308	332	21	427	132	203	224
Bankura	86	292	7	325	121	218	106
Beerbhoom	142	152	4	129	30	81	48
Midnapore	390	425	32	276	81	143	121
Hooghly	254	459	15	497	120	281	206
Howrah	263	263	8	309	91	181	120
Total	1,443	1,923	87	1,963	576	1,107	825

There has been a considerable increase in crime under this class, the increase being chiefly visible in cases of hurt. Some of the local officers attribute this increase in hurt cases to the abundant harvest, but these explanations the Commissioner considers to be merely conjectural and illusory. Increase and decrease in this class of cases is, the Commissioner considers, purely accidental. For reasons given elsewhere, I am inclined to agree with the local officers.

The results, as regards cases, are not quite so good as those of last year, the percentage of convictions being 31·3 against 35·8. The increase of hurt cases and consequent larger number of compromises have a good deal



to do with this. The percentage of convictions of persons was rather better than in 1879, being 56·3 against 54·3.

262. Class IV. PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
24 Pergunnahs	592	614	23	678	265	409	255
Nuddea	334	433	17	490	112	285	205
Jessore	515	572	22	637	246	455	175
Moorshedabad	343	436	14	449	131	210	223
Total	1,784	2,055	76	2,260	754	1,359	858

There is an increase of about 200 cases in this class, chiefly visible under the heading of "Hurt." The Magistrate of Nuddea remarks that "in a year of plenty people are not so ready to brook insult or injury as they are in years of scarcity and high prices." The Commissioner is of opinion that, though "it is quite possible that when people's thoughts are not concentrated upon the mere question of how to live, they may be the more prone to quarrel, but I doubt whether 77 cases of this kind, more or less, in a big district can be assigned to any particular cause." It is, nevertheless, a fact that, in years of plenty, people are more prone to quarrel and to fight their quarrels out in the criminal courts.

The results of cases are not so good as last year, the percentage of conviction in cases being 38·1 and of persons 60·1 against 42·5 and 62·5 respectively. The large number of hurt cases, which are frequently compromised, affects the results.

All the cases in this class are petty, and require no special notice.

263. Class IV. RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Dinagapore	151	140	24	168	31	96	64
Rajshahye	118	105	16	115	33	59	52
Rungpore	196	203	58	234	43	107	124
Borra	159	132	3	160	43	74	54
Pubna	258	198	31	207	52	79	128
Darjeeling	42	52	2	77	31	49	28
Julpigoree	83	63	5	74	20	49	23
Total	985	953	139	1,035	253	513	478

There is a decrease in the number of cases in this class, chiefly visible under cases of "Hurt" and "Wrongful confinement." The decrease in hurt cases is attributed to the effect of such cases being not so readily taken up by the police. This may be the case, but as the circular on this subject issued late in the year, I doubt whether there was time for it to have much effect. The fact that there is an increase in assault cases, however, shows that the circular was beginning to take effect.

The results of trials were much the same as last year, rather worse as regard cases, and rather better with reference to persons, the figures being, respectively, 31·08 and 49·5 against 32·2 and 47·3.

264. Class IV. DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted
					Cases.	Persons.	
Dacca	457	444	42	484	146	299	173
Furreedpore	374	501	60	422	92	266	139
Backergunge	503	739	169	538	98	230	290
Mymensingh	746	970	70	840	64	581	231
Total	2,080	2,654	341	2,284	400	1,376	883



There is an increase in the number of cases in the division, visible chiefly under the heading of "Hurt." The Commissioner observes—"the District Superintendent of Mymensingh thinks that the increase of wrongful restraint cases is due to the unsettled state of affairs existing between landlords and tenants. The former, expecting a new rent law, have been doing their best to obtain kabulyats from their tenants, who have formerly held lands without any agreement. The latter refuse stoutly to grant any such agreement, hoping that the new rent law will give them many rights and privileges which they will not sign away in the dark. As a result, there have been many charges of wrongful confinement by the tenants against their landlords." If this be true, it is somewhat remarkable that the new Rent Bill should have caused more agitation in Mymensingh than in Dacca or Furreedpore."

## 265. Class IV.

## CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS				
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.	
					Cases.	Persons.		
Chittagong ... ..	163	267	23	108	41	70	93	
Nonkholly ... ..	184	182	16	230	77	107	62	
Chittagong Hill Tracts ... ..	4	8	.....	8	1	2	2	
Tipperah ... ..	550	797	55	533	87	310	203	
Total ... ..	901	1,254	94	969	206	549	360	

I quote the remarks of the Commissioner in full: "In Chittagong crime under this class has increased by nearly one-third of the last year, while convictions have declined from 55 to 48 cases. This is unsatisfactory, the number of persons convicted being 70 against 81, in 91 cases against 119 of the year of report. This result is due to the weakness of the administration. There is delay in getting information, delay in enquiry, and delay in getting cases decided by the Magistrates when sent in. The Magistrates, who try the cases, are to supervise over the police, and the weakness of the police the District Magistrate attributes to the deficiency in the number of Magistrates during the year. There was no Joint-Magistrate for a greater part of the year, and no first class Magistrate. The number of officers sick or transferred was unusually large, and the staff was much less than in 1879, when the crime was greatly under the average. Besides this, work in other departments has increased during the year."

The above not very lucid statement scarcely affords a satisfactory explanation of the increase of minor offences against the person in Chittagong. The number of police remained the same as in 1879, and I hardly see how the weakness of the police is traceable to the diminution in number of the Magisterial staff. The numerical weakness of the Magisterial staff may account for delay in disposing of cases; but, if the officers of police did their duty, crime ought to have been repressed without reference to the admitted weakness of the judicial administration.

## 266. Class IV.

## PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS				
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.	
					Cases.	Persons.		
Patna ... ..	248	186	14	276	77	124	146	
Gya ... ..	69	211	7	206	65	107	86	
Shahabad ... ..	152	227	8	213	63	152	60	
Mozufferpore ... ..	153	151	16	193	33	84	110	
Durbhanga ... ..	92	189	10	187	53	107	66	
Saran ... ..	230	304	16	304	84	157	141	
Chumparun ... ..	31	105	19	134	27	43	77	
Total ... ..	1,055	1,373	92	1,518	402	774	686	

There has been a considerable increase in the number of cases in this class, chiefly under "Hurt" and "Wrongful restraint." The results are slightly

worse, as regards cases, than those of last year, the percentage of convictions being 31·3 against 33·4. As regards persons the results were rather better, the percentage of convictions being 50·9 as compared with 47·7.

## 267. Class IV.

## BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Monghyr ... ..	62	119	8	138	44	78	54
Bhagulpore ... ..	99	140	7	175	60	114	53
Purneah ... ..	226	287	24	253	75	180	73
Sonhal Pergunnahs ... ..	69	67	.....	88	34	68	17
Maldah ... ..	157	106	6	144	54	109	33
Total ...	613	719	45	801	267	549	229

There has been an increase in the number of cases throughout the division, noticeable under "Hurt" and "Wrongful restraint." The number of hurt cases increased everywhere, except in Maldah, notably so in Monghyr. The Commissioner observes:—"The Magistrate of Monghyr attributes the increase to larger consumption of liquor. As he observes that there has not been much increase in drunkenness, I suppose it is meant that a brawling disposition is developed. The decrease in Maldah was striking, because it is said the police are now more careful in not taking up petty cases, and which really come under the head of Assault."

The results are better than those of last year, both as regards cases and persons, the percentage of convictions being, respectively, 39·6 and 68·5, as compared with 34·2 and 60·2 of 1879.

## 268. Class IV.

## ORISSA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Cuttack ... ..	170	230	48	206	92	135	71
Pooree ... ..	230	115	7	115	34	60	53
Balasore ... ..	110	141	11	122	37	58	62
Gurjhata ... ..	9	8	.....	8	1	2	6
Total ...	519	494	66	451	164	255	192

There has been a decrease in the number of cases, and the results are better than those of last year. The decrease is specially marked in hurt cases in the district of Pooree. The Magistrate attributes this decrease to the fact of the people becoming aware that the police were making more use of section 117. The Commissioner, however, observes with great force;—"the Magistrate's theory is hardly borne out by the facts, for I find that the police reported only seven cases under section 117 this year against only one of the preceding. These rejections can have had but very little effect. The real cause of the decrease is, I think, to be found in the general adjustment of disputes consequent on the settlement to contested claim to lands in the Government estate of Khoorda."

## 269. Class IV.

## CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Hazaribagh ... ..	90	158	11	226	68	155	71
Lohardugga ... ..	39	67	4	106	47	73	33
Sinubhoom ... ..	13	7	.....	12	3	6	3
Manbhoom ... ..	66	180	8	118	24	67	53
Total ...	228	412	23	462	162	293	159

There has been a considerable increase in the number of cases, chiefly under the heading of "Hurt." In Hazaribagh this is explained by the fact of the police having accepted many cases which they should not have done. This, however, hardly explains the fact; for, in past year, the police took up almost all cases of hurt. The fact that this year they did not act on the circular of September will not explain the fact of more charges having been preferred. In Manbhoom, the increase is solely due to the very large number of cases taken up directly by the Magistrate without any reference being made to the police. But why did the people prefer such a large number of charges, as compared with 1879?

The results are slightly worse than those of 1879.

270. Class V.

	Cases.	False.	Total true.	Not enquired into.	Balance.	Convictions in cases.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons acquitted.
1878.									
Excluding serial Nos. 35 and 36 ...	53,825	7,976	45,849	1,126	44,723	15,069	44,207	24,862	17,558
Including ditto ditto ...	77,415	9,327	68,088	3,287	64,801	16,942	48,619	27,667	19,027
1879.									
Excluding serial Nos. 35 and 36 ...	49,043	6,601	42,442	721	41,721	14,335	41,214	22,746	16,782
Including ditto ditto ...	69,252	7,851	61,401	1,244	60,157	15,940	45,200	25,228	18,124
1880.									
Excluding serial Nos. 35 and 36 ...	44,285	5,426	38,859	742	38,117	12,086	36,961	19,516	16,089
Including ditto ditto ...	62,794	6,507	56,287	1,393	54,894	13,493	40,410	21,546	17,365

The table above given shows the number of cases in class V taken by themselves, and also including house-breaking cases under serials 35 and 36. There is a large diminution in the number of cases. Taking class V cases alone, the number of true cases, compared with 1879, has decreased by 4,758; if house-breaking be added, the decrease is 6,458. If we compare the results with 1877, which was not an exceptional year, class V cases have decreased by 6,254; including burglaries, the diminution in number is 8,369. It is thus clear that there has been a real decrease in crime of this class during the year, attributable, in my opinion, to the prosperous season, and also to the improvements in criminal administration referred to by Mr. Lyall in paragraph 245 of last year's report.

The results are not quite so good as those of last year, the percentage of convictions in cases and persons being, respectively, 31·7 and 52·8, as compared with 34·1 and 55·2.

271. The table below gives the result of cases of theft, cattle-theft, and receipt of stolen property:—

	Cases reported.		False cases.		Total true.		Not enquired into.		Balance.		Cases in which convictions were obtained.		Persons tried.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
Theft ...	33,015	29,093	4,953	4,294	28,062	24,799	584	425	27,478	24,374	9,409	7,733	24,627	21,237	13,626	11,332	9,898	9,044
Cattle-theft ...	2,403	1,855	340	238	2,063	1,617	9	8	2,054	1,609	1,161	826	2,554	1,945	1,674	1,149	616	738
Receiving stolen property ...	2,087	1,974	58	61	1,979	1,913	1	3	1,978	1,910	1,472	1,399	3,570	3,400	2,461	2,283	1,033	1,038

These figures are interesting as showing the effect of a good year in reducing thefts, the crime of the casual more than the habitual offender.

272. During the year I was led to make enquiries into the number of thefts in which property of the value of Rs. 10 and upwards was stolen. In the North-Western Provinces the attention of the police seems to be directed more to thefts of large than small value, but in Bengal we make no distinction as to procedure with reference to enquiry, whether the value of the property stolen be large or small. If any such distinction based on the value of property stolen was adopted, the operation of the police would be much restricted, seeing that, in about half of the thefts committed, property of less value than Rs. 10 was stolen.

273. I give below a table illustrative of these remarks, which is interesting in more than one way. It shows the comparative poverty of the inhabitants when nearly 50 per cent. of thefts committed had reference to property of the value of less than Rs. 10, and the relative wealth and poverty of districts is strikingly brought out by the figures. In the rich districts of Eastern and Northern Bengal, the number of thefts of property of insignificant value is small, while in the poorer tracts of Behar, Bhagulpore, and Chota Nagpore the number of thefts of articles of small value is very large. In one or two of the district returns I doubt the accuracy of the figures, but, on the whole, the table is trustworthy—

DISTRICTS.		Total number of thefts.	Number of cases in which less than Rs 10 worth of property was stolen.	Percentage.	REMARKS.
BURDWAN DIVISION	Burdwan	576	272	47	
	Bankoora	354	206	58.1	
	Beerbhoom	505	252	49.9	
	Midnapore	1,397	434	31	
	Hoochly	485	324	66.8	
	Howrah	625	375	60	
Total		3,912	1,863	47.2	
PRESIDENCY DIVISION	24-Pergunnahs	1,020	422	41.3	
	Nuddea	1,054	500	47.4	
	Jessore	727	292	40.3	
	Moorshedabad	896	546	61.0	
Total		3,687	1,761	47.7	
RAJSHAHY DIVISION	Dinagopore	507	146	28.7	
	Rajshahye	563	282	50	
	Rangpore	479	183	38.2	
	Bogra	301	165	53.8	
	Pubna	431	116	26.9	
	Darjeeling	400	196	49	
	Julpigoree	273	91	33.3	
Total		2,954	1,179	39.9	
Dacca DIVISION	Dacca	855	313	36.6	
	Furreedpore	621	207	33.3	
	Backergunge	809	111	17.4	
	Mymensingh	720	172	23.7	
Total		3,005	833	27.7	
CHITTAGONG DIVISION	Chittagong	390	142	36.5	
	Noakholly	229	163	71.1	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	22	10	45.4	
	Tipperah	853	203	23.6	
Total		1,503	518	34.3	
PATNA DIVISION	Patna	1,098	605	55.2	
	Gya	756	453	59.9	
	Shahabad	763	398	53.5	
	Mozufferpore	734	390	53.1	
	Durbhuanga	809	281	35.1	
	Sarun	492	361	73.3	
	Chumparun	736	400	54.3	
Total		5,368	2,992	53.8	
BHAGULPORE DIVISION	Monghyr	828	504	60.8	
	Bhagulpore	543	367	66.9	
	Parneah	1,369	400	35	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	1,478	1,189	80.4	
	Maldah	438	204	46.5	
Total		4,061	2,754	69	
ORISSA DIVISION	Cuttack	1,274	703	55.3	
	Pooree	527	470	86.8	
	Balasore	492	229	46.5	
	Gurjhat	201	181	90	
Total		2,794	1,585	56.7	
CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION	Hazaribagh	400	302	75.5	
	Lohardugga	457	148	32.3	
	Singbhum	68	38	55.8	
	Manuhoom	208	203	98.8	
Total		1,223	693	56.6	
GRAND TOTAL		29,142	14,078	48.3	

274. The results of cases are shown below :—

	Cases.			Persons.		
	1878.	1879.	1880.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Class V generally ... ..	32·8	33·5	31·7	56·3	55·1	53·8
Theft ... ..	33·1	33·5	31·1	58	55·3	53·3
Cattle theft ... ..	49·5	56·3	51	62·5	65·5	59
Receiving stolen property ... ..	75·5	74·3	73·1	68·6	68·6	67·1

These figures show that the results have not been so good as last year, the percentages of convictions in cases and persons having fallen off. I find that the percentage of convictions of persons in cases of larceny in London in 1879 was 53·7 only, or almost exactly the same as attained by the police of the Lower Provinces in cases of theft in 1880.

275. Class V. BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.							True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			Acquitted.	
										Brought to trial.	Convicted.			
											Cases.	Persons.		
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,180	1,178	222	883	318	468	397	
Bankoora	...	...	...	...	...	...	743	930	72	538	171	286	269	
Beerbhoom	...	...	...	...	...	...	931	915	84	604	190	308	280	
Midnapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,307	2,715	311	1,727	414	733	906	
Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,464	1,806	253	1,252	318	558	664	
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,159	1,052	126	983	434	648	290	
Total							...	7,784	8,596	1,068	5,967	1,845	2,981	2,806

There has been a slight decrease of cases throughout the division generally, but the results of cases are not so good as those of last year. The changes of jurisdiction, which came into effect late in 1879, still render comparison of results of different years not quite accurate. By next year, this element of uncertainty in comparing results will have disappeared. The general results are as below :—

					Percentage of convictions in cases.	Percentage of convictions of persons.
1878	...	...	...	...	25·4	50·4
1879	...	...	...	...	26·4	51·4
1880	...	...	...	...	24·5	49·7

showing a falling off of results both as regards cases and persons. The results in each district are as below :—

Burdwan ... ..	...	...	...	...	33·2	53
Bankoora ... ..	...	...	...	...	19·9	49·4
Beerbhoom ... ..	...	...	...	...	22·8	50·9
Midnapore ... ..	...	...	...	...	17·2	42·4
Hooghly ... ..	...	...	...	...	20·4	44·5
Howrah ... ..	...	...	...	...	52·5	67·2

Howrah, Burdwan, Bankoora have improved since last year, although the results in the last mentioned district are capable of much improvement, while Beerbhoom, Midnapore, and Hooghly have fallen off.

276. Cases of lurking house-trespass, &c., have decreased in every district, except Bankoora, which gained territory in 1879. The results in this class of cases are also not so good as last year, as the cases were more fully dealt with under section 117.

277. Cases of cattle-theft have decreased throughout the division, there having been 145 cases as against 196 of last year. The results have fallen off as compared with 1879, the percentage of convictions in cases and persons being, respectively, 46·2 and 48·3, as compared with 48·3 and 51·1 of last year. The only district in which there has been an increase of cattle-theft is Burdwan,



which is noticeable, as the area of the district was diminished. The decrease in other districts is attributable to successful operations against some gangs of cattle-lifters.

278. Thefts have also decreased. The fluctuations in most of the districts are accounted for by changes in territorial jurisdiction. In Howrah, which shows a decrease of about 150 cases, it is explained that many petty thefts that used formerly to be brought to the notice of the courts are now decided by the village chowkidari punchayats. The Magistrate remarks: "It seems to me, indeed, better that such small matters should be decided locally in perhaps a rough-and-ready fashion, to which presumably both parties agree, than that the overworked courts should be resorted to, and witnesses brought away from their homes, and undue importance attached to the proceedings. I do not think there is any fear of the people not seeking redress from the courts when important interests are at stake." The Commissioner adds:—"Provided that substantial justice is done, as it generally is, I do not see any harm in the practice, but if not carefully watched, it may lead to abuses." I have to point out that any such assumption of authority on the part of the punchayats constitutes an abetment of a direct breach of the law by the village chowkidar. The chowkidar is bound to report immediately to the police all cases of theft occurring in his village. He reports also such occurrences to the punchayat, and if the punchayats dispose of such cases, and prevent the chowkidar reporting them to the police, they abet the chowkidar in disobeying the plain direction of the law as laid down in section 39, Act VI of 1870. I have no objection to the punchayats settling petty disputes amongst villagers, although even such a delegation of power to them is likely to lead to oppression, but I strongly object to their having anything to do with the disposal of cases of theft, which under the law ought to be reported by the chowkidar to the police. To give either the chowkidar or the punchayat any discretion whatever as to choosing cases to be reported or not reported, is, in my opinion, most inexpedient and dangerous. It is almost certain to lead to the concealment of crime;—a practice which is only too easily resorted to by village chowkidars, and which ought not, in my opinion, to be encouraged by any illegal acts on the part of punchayats.

## 279. Class V.

## PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1879.	Cases re- ported in 1880.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS				
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.	
					Cases.	Persons.		
24-Pergunnahs ... ..	2,155	2,065	282	1,466	538	703	712	
Nuddea ... ..	2,630	2,360	156	1,454	516	771	631	
Jessore ... ..	2,384	2,208	186	1,524	354	723	760	
Moorshedabad ... ..	2,219	2,022	164	1,556	528	751	755	
Total ... ..	9,388	8,655	788	6,000	1,936	2,948	2,858	

There has been a decrease in every district of the division;—the result doubtless of the good harvest of 1880. The results generally are not so good as last year, the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons being, respectively, 24·6 and 49·1 against 25·9 and 51·6. The results in Jessore are still very unsatisfactory.

280. Burglaries and thefts have decreased everywhere, and the following are the results of cases, district by district:—

	Burglary.						Theft.					
	Cases.			Persons.			Cases.			Persons.		
	1878.	1879.	1880.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1878.	1879.	1880.
24-Pergunnahs ...	11·4	17·4	13·5	60·5	72·4	59·1	42	36·6	34·1	60·3	52·4	46·3
Nuddea ...	8	5·5	6·6	52·4	46·4	57·2	33·6	33·5	27·8	56·6	55·7	52
Jessore ...	8·8	9	10·2	42·7	56·2	49·4	27	19·5	19·1	46	46·4	42·7
Moorshedabad ...	10·6	7·5	12·2	47	39·5	48	30·7	34·6	35·6	50·5	45·7	48·5

281. In dealing with burglary cases, the 24-Pergunnahs has fallen off both as regards cases and persons. Nuddea and Moorshedabad have improved

in both respects, although much still remains to be desired. Jessore has improved in cases, and fallen off as regards persons.

282. The results of theft cases in Jessore are still very bad. The conviction of some habitual criminals both in Nuddea and Jessore ought to have some effect, but this is not at present apparent.

Cases of cattle theft have decreased in all the districts of the division, except Nuddea, where there is a considerable increase. The divisional result is an increase of five cases. In Nuddea, it is still believed, that many cases are not reported. I have no doubt that this is the case in several sub-divisions of the district, in which notorious cattle thieves live. The Gwalas of many parts of Nuddea have deservedly a most evil reputation, and the large supplies of cattle which go from the district to Calcutta, enable them easily to get rid of animals which have been stolen.

283. The following figures show the results of cases in each district:—

			Percentage of convictions in cases.			Percentage of convictions of persons.		
			1878.	1879.	1880.	1878.	1879.	1880.
24-Pergunnahs	...	...	52.3	68.8	47.2	61.5	68.4	52.7
Nuddea	...	...	65	51.4	49.4	60	58.4	50.4
Jessore	...	...	74	67.9	50	67	49.4	52.7
Moorshedabad	...	...	42	46.1	46.6	53.1	55.2	41.3

Cases of criminal breach of trust have diminished in the division; but the results are very far from satisfactory.

284. Class V. RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.							True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS				
										Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.	
											Cases.	Persons.		
Dinagore	...	...	...	...	...	...	835	960	64	703	227	428	259	
Rajshahye	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,717	1,298	129	707	261	405	289	
Bungpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,484	1,346	168	767	254	427	313	
Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	787	622	46	493	187	273	199	
Pubna	...	...	...	...	...	...	896	949	144	703	207	301	364	
Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	583	551	22	404	254	355	160	
Julpigoree	...	...	...	...	...	...	728	677	48	637	161	337	274	
Total							...	7,130	6,406	619	4,474	1,551	2,526	1,806

There has been a very marked decrease in crime in this class, which is spread over all the districts of the division, and which is visible in almost all the headings of the class. The figures of class V alone show that there has been a decrease in crime in all districts of the division, except Dinagore. The reasons of the decrease in crime I have already set forth in my general remarks.

The results of cases have slightly fallen off, the percentage of convictions being 26.8 against 29. Convictions of persons are almost the same as last year, the percentage being 56.4 against 56.

Burglaries have decreased all over the division, except in Pubna, where the operations of a gang of bad characters in Serajgunge are said to have affected crime of this description. These men are now being closely watched. The result of police action was fairly satisfactory in Rungpore, Julpigoree, and Darjeeling.

Thefts decreased throughout the division generally. In Pubna and Darjeeling there was a slight increase. The results of cases were fair in Darjeeling, Bogra, and Julpigoree. In the first mentioned district, the percentage of convictions in cases was above 50 per cent., in the two latter districts above 40 per cent.

Cattle thefts have also decreased throughout the division generally, 147 cases having taken place, as compared with 212 in 1879. The percentage of convictions in cases and persons is slightly inferior to that of 1879, being 59.1 and 70.1 against 61.8 and 71.5 of 1879. Pubna was particularly successful in dealing with these cases. Of 26 cases which occurred, convictions followed in 23, and of 28 persons sent up for trial 27 were punished. Cases were very unsuccessful in Julpigoree and Darjeeling.

## 285. Class V.

## DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Dacca ... ..	2,226	1,778	131	1,480	452	873	567
Fulradpore ... ..	1,555	1,390	253	905	195	404	404
Backergunge ... ..	1,166	1,367	329	974	214	375	531
Mymensingh ... ..	1,964	1,841	215	1,180	317	624	490
Total ...	6,911	6,276	928	4,539	1,178	2,275	2,052

There is a large decrease in the number of cases in all districts of the division, chiefly observable in cases of theft. Results have fallen off, the percentage of convictions in cases and persons being 22 and 51.1 against 24.8 and 54.9.

None of the headings require special remark. The decrease of theft cases in Mymensingh is attributed to the orders of the Magistrate about standing crops referred to in the report of last year. These orders, the Commissioner observes, were in force up to the middle of November 1880, when they were withdrawn. "The order was an injudicious one, but in a separate correspondence, the Magistrate has explained, that he did not intend to issue a general order, and his meaning was misunderstood."

## 286. Class V.

## CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Chittagong ... ..	710	915	202	663	157	270	318
Nowsholly ... ..	554	641	73	675	207	407	261
Chittagong Hill Tracts ... ..	40	37	.....	180	6	29	130
Tipperah ... ..	1,313	1,597	156	1,013	234	452	524
Total ...	2,626	3,190	431	2,511	604	1,158	1,233

There has been an increase of crime in this class, which is apparent chiefly in Tipperah. The Commissioner remarks: "In Chittagong there is a very large increase under this class, which is distributed under all the heads. Last year there was a decline of about one-third below the average, which was attributed to the improvement in the condition of the people consequent on good crops. This could not have been the real reason, for last harvest was most abundant, and yet crime has largely increased." Mr. Manson remarks that this is due to the weakness of the police, and says: "In 1879, out of all the occurrences in this class 329 cases came to trial, and convictions were obtained against 292 persons in 173 cases. Such a result is sufficiently poor, and if the aggregate of punishment meted out were set against the offenders' gains, it would be seen how small a risk a criminal incurs." In 1880, the figures show still poorer results. Only 318 cases came to trial and 236 persons were convicted in 156 cases. I do not understand the remarks of the Commissioner as to the "very large increase of crime in Chittagong under class V," for the figures show no such increase. I have received the Divisional Report too late to make enquiries on the subject. The figures for 1879 and 1880 are given below:—

## Class V.

## CHITTAGONG.

			1879.			1880.		
			Cases reported.	False cases.	Total true.	Cases reported.	False cases.	Total true.
Serial 42	...	6	1	5	8	3	5	
" 43	...	41	3	38	35	15	20	
" 43	...	409	61	348	436	134	302	
" 44	...	109	2	107	117	20	97	
" 45	...	22	1	21	45	3	42	
" 46	...	106	6	100	147	14	133	
Total	...	693	74	619	788	189	599	
Serial 35	...	106	18	88	126	13	113	
" 36	...	4	1	3	1	...	1	
Total	...	803	93	710	915	202	713	

So that there is only an increase of three cases in 1880.

The decrease in cattle theft in Noakholly, noticed in last year's report, continues.

The general results throughout the division are better as regards cases, and worse with reference to persons, than in 1879, the percentages of convictions being, respectively, 28·8 and 47·7 against 26·7 and 51·4 of last year.

## 287. Class V.

## PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			Acquitted.
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		
					Cases.	Persons.	
Patna ... ..	2,182	2,396	287	1,043	534	666	363
Gya ... ..	3,099	3,003	128	954	366	511	383
Shahabad ... ..	1,507	1,271	203	732	287	468	272
Mozufferpore ... ..	1,300	1,563	177	853	270	448	383
Durbhunga ... ..	1,350	1,029	208	894	348	505	354
Sarun ... ..	1,668	2,230	158	850	285	435	380
Chumparun ... ..	1,303	1,643	187	902	409	602	272
Total ... ..	12,409	13,735	1,348	6,263	2,469	3,635	2,407

These figures show that, taking the division as a whole, crime under this class has remained almost stationary. It will be found, however, that in most of the districts of the division there has been a sensible decrease of cases, but that there has been a large increase of crime of this description in the districts of Sarun and Chumparun. This increase in Sarun is attributed by the District Superintendent to cases being better reported, and also to increased activity on the part of the Mugheya Domes. The Magistrate, however, attributes it entirely to cases being better reported. He does not consider that there was any increase of activity on the part of the criminal classes during the year; the activity was there before, but was not recorded. The increase in Chumparun is not explained.

The results were decidedly worse than last year, the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons being, respectively, 19·9 and 54·8 against 22·3 and 59·3 of 1879. The results in Gya are specially bad.

## 288. Burglaries.

DISTRICTS.	True cases.			Convictions.			Persons arrested.			Persons convicted.			Percentage of cases convicted.			Percentage of persons convicted.		
	1878.	1879.	1880.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Patna ... ..	1,804	1,043	1,032	1	92	73	195	172	141	137	111	92	8·5	8·8	7	70·2	64·5	65·2
Gya ... ..	2,516	2,289	2,105	151	111	95	385	257	292	215	145	133	6	4·8	4·5	55·8	56·4	45·5
Shahabad ... ..	806	440	288	123	65	29	274	109	69	195	82	39	15·2	14·7	10	71·1	75·2	56·5
Mozufferpore ... ..	501	488	460	46	33	32	84	63	50	56	43	38	9·1	6·7	6·9	66·6	68·2	76
Durbhunga ... ..	714	504	516	28	43	23	72	71	63	39	50	49	3·9	8·5	4·4	54·1	70·4	79
Sarun ... ..	1,097	911	1,210	89	47	62	166	103	150	120	60	78	8·1	5·1	5·1	72·3	58·2	52
Chumparun ... ..	573	377	587	52	30	28	78	66	65	70	43	43	9	7·9	4·7	89·7	65·1	66
Total ... ..	7,511	6,052	6,198	600	421	342	1,254	841	829	832	534	472	7·9	6·8	5·5	66·3	63·4	56·9

The above table shows the number of cases of burglaries with their results. The steady diminution of such cases in Shahabad is satisfactory, and the crime continues also to decrease in Patna City. In Sarun and Chumparun, on the other hand, there has been a considerable increase. Results are still lamentably bad everywhere, especially in Gya and Sarun. I have lately visited Gya, and fully discussed the subject with the Magistrate, and I hope some improvement may be effected.

289. Cattle thefts have also decreased, there having been 252 cases, as compared with 314 last year. The decrease is especially marked in Shahabad, where the number of cases is 51 against 103. I am very suspicious as to this decrease in Shahabad being real. I suspect that many cases of alleged loss or straying of cattle are really cases of cattle-lifting. The District Superintendent suspects that a profitable trade is still carried on in the Kymore Hills by herdsmen in charge of cattle on behalf of their owners during the rainy season, when animals are sent up to the plateau for grazing purposes. Results are



here also inferior to those of 1879, the percentage of convictions in cases and persons being, respectively, 46· and 62·1 against 47·9 and 67·2 of last year.

290. Thefts have decreased generally. The only district which shows a considerable increase is Sarun, and the increase of offences against property generally in this district throughout the year is marked.

291. The results of cases are given below :—

					1878.	1879.	1880.
True cases	...	...	...	...	5,952	4,534	4,267
Cases detected	...	...	...	...	2,432	1,673	1,464
Persons tried	...	...	...	...	4,953	3,551	3,221
Ditto convicted	...	...	...	...	3,282	2,149	1,924
Percentage of convictions in cases	...	...	...	...	40·8	36·9	34·3
Ditto ditto of persons	...	...	...	...	66·2	60·5	59·7

292. Class V.

### BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Monghyr ... ..	1,775	1,760	149	1,278	513	698	549
Bhagulpore ... ..	1,095	1,307	80	777	249	417	325
Purneah ... ..	1,822	2,191	124	1,184	380	669	490
Sonthal Pergunnahs ... ..	2,380	2,870	35	1,154	411	741	389
Maidah ... ..	915	771	46	659	242	382	259
Total ...	7,987	8,899	434	5,052	1,798	2,908	2,012

There is a considerable increase under this class (in which the figures for serials 35 and 36 are included). The increase is chiefly visible in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and is due to a pernicious system which, in some extraordinary way, had crept into the district of not entering in the returns cases which appeared hopeless, such cases being merely entered in the thana diaries. The system was entirely unauthorized, and produced results entirely misleading as to the true state of crime in the district. It has now been stopped, and I can only regret that it went on without being detected. Excluding this district from consideration, an increase of crime is still apparent in Bhagulpore and Purneah. No explanation is given of the increase in Bhagulpore. In Purneah there was no serious inundation, such as usually takes place in this district during the rains, and the normal comparative cessation from crime during the rains was not experienced.

The general results have not been quite so good as last year, the percentage of convictions in cases and persons having been, respectively, 21·2 and 57·5 against 23·1 and 59·6 in 1879.

293. Burglaries have gone down, as compared with last year and 1878, but they are still more numerous than in 1877. I should have expected a larger decrease considering the favourable season. The figures are given below :—

	True cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1877	2,046	149	297	207	75
1878	2,800	203	403	292	107
1879	2,463	225	430	280	130
1880	2,332	184	414	266	132

Results under these serials have also fallen off slightly, the percentage of cases convicted being 7·8 against 9·1 in 1879, and of persons punished 64·2 against 65·1

294. I give below the figures showing the results of cases of cattle theft, theft, and receipt of stolen property. In each of these classes of cases the results have fallen off as compared with previous years—

	True cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
Cattle theft ... ..	252	305	123	132	288	302	200	183	87	113
Theft ... ..	3,955	4,127	1,178	1,119	3,030	2,746	1,801	1,628	1,083	1,046
Receipt of stolen property ...	199	230	146	159	362	345	252	222	108	114



Cattle thefts decreased in Monghyr and Purneah, but increased largely in the other districts, specially in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. No special explanation of the large increase is given, but it is stated that the figures are swollen by the successful operations of a single depredator, who after committing many thefts was arrested and convicted. His arrest, it is expected, will lead to considerable decrease in this crime. The practice of letting people go and look for their own cattle, suspected to be stolen, which was referred to in the report of last year, has been stopped.

## 295. Class V.

## ORISSA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted..		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Cuttack ... ..	1,700	1,568	312	1,046	422	599	305
Pooree ... ..	1,348	1,325	103	1,161	359	680	445
Balasore ... ..	652	850	164	538	227	237	289
Gurjhat ... ..	490	280	7	254	108	215	35
Total ...	4,230	4,032	586	2,999	1,116	1,731	1,142

There has been a decrease in the number of cases in all districts of the division, except Balasore, where thefts have increased. No explanation of this is given. The chief decrease has been in thefts, the result, doubtless, of prosperity of the people.

Results are inferior to those of last year as regards persons, but the percentage of convictions in cases has improved slightly, being 32·3 against 31·9. The percentage of persons convicted is 57·7 against 65·2. The results were worst in Balasore.

## 296. Class V.

## CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Hazaribagh ... ..	981	1,019	83	846	354	525	306
Lohardugga ... ..	869	852	86	1,015	359	541	372
Singbhoom ... ..	219	73	3	70	25	46	23
Manbhoom ... ..	916	1,056	183	674	238	272	354
Total ...	2,935	3,005	305	2,605	976	1,384	1,055

There has been a decrease throughout the division. Results are not so good as last year, the percentage of convictions in cases being 36·1 against 37·4; and of persons 53·1 against 61·5.

On the fluctuation of crime in the various districts, the Commissioner remarks—"There is increase under this class in the Hazaribagh district, principally under the heads of Ordinary theft, Receiving stolen property, and Criminal trespass, which, however, has been more than counterbalanced by the marked decrease of cases under the head of Cattle theft, due in a great measure to the detection and punishment of a gang of professional thieves and cattle-lifters. In Lohardugga, the small increase is under the head of Receiving stolen property, which is attributed to the fact of many cases, which were really offences under section 457, having been decided by Magistrates under section 411. In Manbhoom, as in class IV, the increase is attributed to a very large number of cases having been taken up directly by Magistrates. Were these cases taken out of consideration, the results of police administration in the district in the prevention of minor offences against property would compare favourably with that of the preceding year. The supervision of the criminal classes; and the increased vigilance and efficiency on the part of the rural police have not a little contributed to decrease the number of cases against property in that district." I gather, therefore, that the cases taken up directly were not real cases of crime against property.

## Class VI.

297. The subjoined table shows a large increase in the number of cases in this class:—

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Cases true ... ..	15,206	18,257	16,348	14,407	17,406	22,109
„ convicted ... ..	12,582	14,959	13,655	11,980	14,646	18,604
Persons punished ...	16,501	18,856	17,474	15,601	18,176	23,536

298. The increase is chiefly visible under the heading Public nuisances, cases of which have increased from 11,927 to 16,466. Excise cases have also increased by 432, while salt cases have decreased from 1,628 to 1,272. The results of trials have been almost exactly the same as last year, the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons having been, respectively, 84·1 and 89·5 as against 84·1 and 88·.

299. Cases under other local and special laws also show a large increase—

	True cases.	Convictions.	Persons tried.	Convicted.
1878 ... ..	589	518	952	837
1879 ... ..	1,288	1,154	1,772	1,612
1880 ... ..	1,977	1,614	2,583	2,319

300. The increase is chiefly due to cases under the Arms Act, the provisions of which are being vigorously but carefully enforced

301. There is again a decrease in the cases under this heading. For purposes of comparison, I give a table similar to that given last year—

## Vagrancy.

	True cases.	Cases investigated.	Convictions in cases.	Percentage of cases convicted.	Persons tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1878 ... ..	1,187	1,049	679	64·7	1,216	777	376
1879 ... ..	964	832	526	63·2	1,002	604	323
1880 ... ..	935	825	587	62·7	1,015	683	283

Results of prosecutions are slightly worse than last year. In the following districts the results were favourable:—

	Cases instituted.	Cases convicted.
Beerbhoom ... ..	13	12
Dinagapore ... ..	18	17
Rajshahye ... ..	12	12
Bogra ... ..	11	11
Gya ... ..	38	24
Monghyr ... ..	40	34
Bhagulpore ... ..	13	12
Purneah ... ..	61	50
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	36	30

In the following districts results were very bad:—

	Cases instituted.	Cases convicted.
Midnapore ... ..	22	5
Nuddea ... ..	24	11
Jessore ... ..	19	8
Rungpore ... ..	54	18
Julpigoree ... ..	16	3
Furreedpore ... ..	69	25
Backergunge ... ..	30	3*
Mymensingh ... ..	26	7

There were 11 false cases, 10 in Backergunge and one in Patna; no explanation is given with reference to these false cases in the Divisional Report. I imagine they will be found to be false cases instituted on petition, and either declared by the Magistrate without enquiry to be false, or pronounced false by the police on enquiry. Information will be called for.

\* (Not including 10 direct cases.)

NOTE.—The District Superintendent of Police, Backergunge, who was called upon to submit an explanation on the subject, states that eight out of the 10 cases were instituted on petition, the two others are sent up by the police. The accused in these two cases were very notorious characters, and the evidence against them, it is stated, was ample for a conviction; but the Deputy Magistrate who tried them disbelieved it and let off the prisoners.

## 302. Vagrancy.

DISTRICTS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Number of cases instituted on report of the police.	Number of cases instituted by petition before Magistrate.	Number of cases in column 1, in which conviction followed.	Number of cases in column 1, in which acquittal followed.	Number of cases in column 2, in which conviction followed.	Number of cases in column 2, in which acquittal followed.	Number of cases in columns 1 & 2, which were tried in the village of accused.	Number of cases in columns 1 & 2, which were tried in court.
Burdwan	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Bankura	8	.....	7	1	.....	.....	11	.....
Beerbhoom	13	.....	12	1	.....	3	12	1
Midnapore	22	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	14	.....
Hooghly	30	.....	20	9	.....	.....	25	4
Howrah	12	.....	9	2	.....	.....	.....	11
24 Pergunnahs	30	.....	18	10	.....	.....	14	14
Nuddea	24	.....	12	8	.....	.....	15	5
Jessore	17	2	8	9	2	.....	17	2
Moorshedabad	11	.....	7	2	.....	.....	5	6
Dinapore	18	.....	17	1	.....	.....	1	17
Rajshahye	14	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	9	5
Rungpore	54	.....	30	24	.....	.....	42	12
Bogra	10	1	8	2	.....	1	11	.....
Pubna	14	.....	9	5	.....	.....	3	11
Darjeeling	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Julpigoree	7	9	3	4	3	3	.....	13
Dacca	38	37	28	10	22	14	75	.....
Furreedpore	03	9	18	45	8	1	20	52
Backergunge	6	24	3	2	10	4	16	3
Mymensingh	26	.....	11	3	.....	.....	15	.....
Tipperah	3	2	3	.....	1	1	.....	5
Chittagong	2	4	.....	2	3	1	.....	6
Noakholly	34	9	16	13	9	.....	15	25
Chittagong Hill Tracts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patna	32	.....	22	10	.....	.....	5	27
Gya	30	2	32	4	2	.....	25	13
Shahabad	35	4	27	1	4	.....	24	.....
Mozufferpore	17	1	8	9	1	.....	6	12
Durbbunga	31	.....	22	2	.....	.....	16	9
Sarun	25	.....	15	10	.....	.....	2	23
Chumparun	20	.....	15	7	.....	.....	2	20
Monghyr	43	.....	34	6	.....	.....	40	.....
Bagulpore	13	.....	12	1	.....	.....	6	7
Purneah	50	6	50	6	2	.....	12	40
Sonthal Pergunnahs	26	10	24	1	6	4	26	9
Maldah	7	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	4
Cuttack	4	1	3	1	1	.....	.....	5
Pooree	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Balasore	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Gurjhat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hazaribagh	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Lohardugga	3	5	3	.....	4	1	.....	8
Singbhoom	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manbhoom	10	.....	7	3	.....	.....	4	6
Total	833	129	550	214	78	33	492	300

The table above given shows the effect given to Government orders regarding the trial of vagrancy cases in the villages of accused persons. These orders appear to have been entirely ignored in Burdwan, Howrah, Julpigoree, Tipperah, Chittagong, Cuttack, Pooree, Hazaribagh, Lohardugga, and to have been very imperfectly acted on in Dinapore, Pubna, Furreedpore, Noakholly, Patna, Mozufferpore, Sarun, Chumparun, Purneah, and Manbhoom. In some districts, *e.g.*, Chumparun, where the vagrants are generally Domes without any homes in villages, there may be special reasons for vagrancy cases being tried in court, but the figures given for some of the largest districts show that the Government orders can easily be carried out if Magistrates will attempt to obey them. With the present sub-divisional system, with an officer at each sub-division, and a Joint-Magistrate at head-quarters, it seems to me that there is not the slightest difficulty in carrying out Government orders.

303. A system is beginning to appear under which vagrancy cases reported by the police are accumulated and postponed till the cold weather. This system appears to me a bad one. In the first place, an accumulation of such cases generally leads to a considerable number remaining untried at all during the cold weather. When cases, moreover, of this description are postponed, bad characters are encouraged by the seeming indifference of the Magistrate with regard to the disposal of the cases. For the same reason, witnesses keep back and refrain from giving evidence, and police-officers, seeing little attention paid to reports, cease to send them in. District and sub-divisional officers are supposed to move about in the interior at all seasons, and I see no valid reason why reported cases of bad character should not be disposed of at the time of, or soon after their being reported. Police reports in such cases, when inquiry is ordered, should be treated as the commencement of a criminal case, and all such undisposed of reports should, it seems to me, be shown on magisterial files as pending cases. This would enable controlling officers to notice each month how such pending cases are disposed of.

304. There has been an increase of 432 cases of this description, and I may say that generally there has been a tendency to increased activity on the part of the police in performing their duties in connection with excise matters. In some districts, however, action is still feeble. Results on the whole, fairly satisfactory.

Excise cases.

305. Salt cases.

DISTRICTS.				Number of salt cases.	Number of persons arrested.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons acquitted.	Quantity of salt attached.	Quantity of salt released by order of the Magistrate.	Quantity of salt confiscated.	Total amount of fines levied.
								Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Rs. A. P.
Midnapore	...	1879	...	218	230	203	28	434 36 13	2 24 14	432 11 15	2,504 4 9
	...	1880	...	124	125	113	11	9 2 11	3 3 12	5 38 15	2,305 15 0
Howrah	...	1879	...	19	31	10	16	4,177 20 0	3,976 0 0	201 20 0	1,163 13 0
	...	1880	...	33	37	27	10	4,686 21 12	4,587 3 0	19 18 12	224 15 9
24-Pergunnahs	...	1879	...	608	614	608	6	73 34 14	37 10 14	86 24 0	3,119 1 3
	...	1880	...	603	602	580	22	39 31 15	5 30 15	33 35 0	2,088 3 3
Jessore	...	1879	...	46	45	40	5	10 11 7	3 19 11	6 31 12	204 6 9
	...	1880	...	95	100	92	8	331 11 8	301 34 8	29 17 0	223 10 3
Backergunge	...	1879	...	6	6	6	.....	6 18 4	.....	6 18 4	33 6 0
	...	1880	...	10	10	9	1	11 15 12	5 4 0	6 11 12	45 9 0
Chittagong	...	1879	...	456	454	443	6	250 25 7	7 12 12	243 12 11	1,747 3 9
	...	1880	...	116	126	124	1	28 16 1	5 6 14	23 9 3	587 7 6
Noakhully	...	1879	...	51	89	70	19	2,736 24 13	2,726 1 8	10 23 5	577 5 0
	...	1880	...	45	43	32	10	7 3 14	2 21 12	4 22 2	104 0 6
Cuttack	...	1879	...	137	203	175	25	103 35 1	19 9 5	84 27 12	Not given.
	...	1880	...	90	138	128	10	13 31 0	4 14 0	9 17 0	500 2 0
Pooree	...	1879	...	7	21	21	.....	5 12 0	.....	5 12 0	759 0 0
	...	1880	...	43	57	57	.....	2 28 8	.....	2 23 8	642 0 0
Balasore	...	1879	...	63	90	83	7	9 39 6	.....	9 39 6	81 7 0
	...	1880	...	36	45	40	5	11 28 4	.....	11 28 4	149 9 9
GRAND TOTAL	...	1879	...	1,611	1,783	1,664	112	7,800 18 1	6,771 39 0	1,027 19 1	10,189 15 6
	...	1880	...	1,198	1,293	1,202	78	5,141 31 5	4,915 4 13	146 26 8	6,871 9 0

There is a considerable decrease in the number of cases of breach of the salt laws visible chiefly in Midnapore, Chittagong, Cuttack, and Balasore. In Midnapore the decrease is attributed to the vigilance of the police, who receive rewards for detecting salt cases. Such rewards are, however, very small, and I doubt whether the payments to police-officers have much to do with quickening their energies in detecting salt cases. In Chittagong, the prosperous state of the people is said to have led to a decrease in the number of cases. The decrease in Cuttack is attributed by the Magistrate to the orders issued to the police not to proceed against poor people who manufacture salt for their own consumption. The Commissioner, however, points out that the Magistrate has apparently disregarded the orders passed in paragraph 22 of the Government Resolution on last year's police report. The decrease in Balasore is treated in the remarks on the division.

306. The consumption of salt, however, appears to be increasing, except in Balasore, so that there is no fear of illicit salt being manufactured or consumed to any considerable extent.

The results of cases were, as usual in this description of crime, satisfactory.

307. Class VI.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.				True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
							Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
								Cases.	Persons.	
Burdwan	...	...	...	588	690	1	699	647	648	46
Bankoora	...	...	...	94	179	2	243	162	214	23
Beerbhoom	...	...	...	371	367	2	433	316	40	31
Midnapore	...	...	...	765	665	4	734	549	629	93
Hooghly	...	...	...	1,123	1,423	2	1,466	1,312	1,371	113
Howrah	...	...	...	1,634	1,955	.....	2,482	1,816	2,296	183
Total	...	...	...	4,585	5,279	11	6,077	4,802	5,560	489

There is a considerable increase in cases in this class, due chiefly to a large number of nuisance reports. Results much the same as last year.



308. There is an increase of vagrancy cases in the division, chiefly noticeable in Midnapore, Hooghly, Beerbhoom, and Howrah. In Burdwan there have been two prosecutions during the year, and it is stated that there are no criminal classes in this district. It is difficult, however, to reconcile this statement with the fact that there were 1,000 cases of crime against property in this district during the year, and that the number of reconvictions in Burdwan is not inconsiderable. There is also a decrease of seven cases in Bankoora, which is explained by the fact that the police were very busily engaged in census work. The Commissioner, however, points out that census work was not going on all the year, and, even supposing it had been, I am not inclined to accept this as an excuse for insufficient supervision of bad characters by police-officers. Their visits to the mofussil, and their stay in villages during the progress of census operations, gave them opportunities of becoming acquainted with the habits and reputation of bad characters which they should have utilized. Had they been willing to make such enquiries, they would, doubtless, not have neglected the opportunities of doing so, made available to them by their employment in census work.

The results of cases are very unfavourable in Midnapore, where convictions were obtained in only five out of twenty-two cases instituted. I have called for explanation of these very unfavourable results.

Local investigations have in general been well attended to.

The Commissioner, after quoting the remarks of the Magistrate of Bankoora as to the beneficial effects produced by the imprisonment of certain noted bad characters, proceeds to say :—"The curious feature in this case is the absolute certainty felt both by the Magistrate and the villagers that the imprisonment which these bad characters are undergoing will not have any deterrent effect on them, but that they will begin their depredations as soon as they are set free. This is what usually happens, and it raises strong doubts as to the use of imprisoning for bad livelihood." I cannot agree with the Commissioner. If a bad character, on his release, takes no warning from his previous punishment, and still continues to live a dishonest life and prey on his neighbours, then it seems to me that after giving the man time to amend his habits and finding him incorrigible, we are bound in the interests of honest people to treat him as we treat other previously convicted offenders, and give him a longer term of imprisonment in default of furnishing security than that which has hitherto proved ineffectual to make him cease from preying on the public.

309. Operations under the excise laws appear to have been normal generally, except in Burdwan and Bankoora, in the former of which there is a decrease of above 100 cases, and in the latter an increase of 61 cases. The general result for the division is a decrease of 90 cases, more than accounted for by the diminution of cases in Burdwan.

This decrease in Burdwan is explained by the fact that the increase of cases in 1879 was abnormal, and caused by a raid upon toddy-sellers, which procedure was afterwards overruled as irregular, except in certain cases.

In Bankoora the increase appears to have been caused by a similar raid on toddy-sellers during the present year. There were two cases of illicit distillation of country-spirit, and two cases of manufacture of pachwai.

In Hooghly, there were large seizures of opium, which were creditable to the police. The Commissioner notices that the explanation of the unfavourable results of cases in that district is said to be in the working of the Board's order under which persons introducing outstill liquor within distillery limits are to be sent up for trial, leaving it to the accused person to prove that the liquor was for private consumption and not for sale. There is no doubt that the procedure laid down in the Board's order was illegal, and the Excise Law on the subject has since been amended.

Salt cases decreased by 81 cases, the decrease being attributed to the vigilance of the police in Midnapore, who get a reward for any detection which they can effect.

310. Nuisances increased in some districts and decreased in others, but the fluctuations under this heading are not of sufficient importance to demand separate notice.

## 311. Class VI.

## PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
24-Pergunnahs ... ..	1,638	2,119	3	2,560	1,977	2,366	172
Nuddea ... ..	567	460	.....	703	167	612	82
Jessore ... ..	295	261	2	308	179	267	37
Moorshedabad ... ..	588	584	6	821	492	711	103
Total ...	3,078	3,424	11	4,392	2,815	3,956	394

There was an increase in the number of cases in this class, chiefly visible under local nuisances. The results, as generally is the case with cases in this class, were satisfactory.

## 312. Vagrancy.

DISTRICTS.	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
24-Pergunnahs ... ..	28	30	14	18	27	30	14	18	13	10
Nuddea ... ..	43	24	23	11	45	26	24	12	15	14
Jessore ... ..	21	19	11	8	23	19	13	10	10	9
Moorshedabad ... ..	9	11	3	7	9	11	3	7	6	2
Total ...	101	84	51	44	104	86	54	47	44	35

The above table gives the result of vagrancy prosecutions. There has been a decrease in the number of cases taken up, and the result of trials is far from satisfactory. The Commissioner quotes the remarks of the Magistrate of Nuddea as to the result of cases in his district: "The results were worse than in 1879. As remarked in the report for 1879, it is difficult to account for these failures. The figures given in the margin prove what was stated last year, that the results of these cases depend more on the presiding Magistrates than on any efforts of the police to produce evidence, or, indeed, on the real character of the person prosecuted, for when, as in Chooadanga and Ranaghat, in which sub-divisions the Magistrates take a real interest in such proceedings, the prosecutions are generally successful; the results in the four remaining sub-divisions are miserable. In Kooshtea, not one case was taken up during the year. There certainly have been no efforts wanting on the part of the police to hunt up persons of bad character, and during the year 53 reports have been made against persons to Magistrates asking for permission to prosecute. The order passed on some of these reports are to the effect that the matter will be enquired into when the Magistrate visits the locality indicated during the cold-weather tour, and then the reports are frequently allowed to remain inoperative sometimes for lengthened periods. Orders have, however, been passed which will, it is hoped, put a stop to such a practice."

313. I have constantly impressed on police-officers that it is their duty to carry out the orders of Government by bringing to the notice of Magistrates the cases of persons who ought to be proceeded against as habitual bad characters and of dishonest livelihood. If such reports are treated as the Magistrate describes (and I have evidence that they are dealt with elsewhere in a similar manner), great difficulties in carrying out Government orders are placed in the way of the police.

314. The number of cases of breach of excise law has increased, specially in the 24-Pergunnahs, where the increase amounts to nearly 100 cases. In Moorshedabad, on the other hand, there was a considerable falling off. The increase in the 24-Pergunnahs is not explained, but I know of no other reason than that, during the year, considerable attention was directed to the excise administration of the district, which I found to be in an unsatisfactory state. In Moorshedabad, the deterrent effects of previous prosecutions is alleged as the cause of fewer cases this year, but I am not inclined to put much faith in this explanation. The Commissioner objects, with much reason, to the police worrying vendors for trifling breaches of procedure for the purpose of showing their activity in looking after breaches of the law. "What we want to do is to put down smuggling, selling without licenses, and such offences as injuriously affect the revenue,—not to get an unfortunate vendor fined because his accounts are not quite in proper form, or because he sells a bottle of brandy half an hour later than he strictly speaking ought to." I quite agree with the Commissioner. The difficulty is, that if the police are told to relax vigilance in petty cases, they immediately begin to do nothing at all in excise matters, and important breaches of the law are treated with the same indifference as petty contraventions of license.

Salt cases remain in the 24-Pergunnahs at nearly the same number as last year, there having been 603 to 608 of 1879. The results of trials were satisfactory. In Jessore the number of cases increased from 46 to 95. They were all of a petty nature.

None of the other headings demand notice.

315. Class VI. RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted
					Cases.	Persons.	
Dinapore ... ..	480	256	.....	302	192	246	56
Rajshahye ... ..	188	275	.....	310	210	276	33
Rungpore ... ..	74	155	2	170	42	125	44
Bogra ... ..	65	64	.....	86	52	60	26
Pubna ... ..	47	142	2	150	90	126	22
Darjeeling ... ..	1,204	1,162	.....	1,220	1,084	1,146	83
Julpigoree ... ..	78	183	.....	203	157	180	22
Total ... ..	2,136	2,243	7	2,450	1,840	2,159	286

The number of cases increased slightly, the increase being due to activity in prosecuting cases of local nuisance. In all districts, except Dinapore, the results of trials are satisfactory.

There has been an increase in the number of vagrancy cases as compared with last year, the increase being due to the fact that "owing to some misunderstanding" there were no prosecutions in Rungpore last year, while in this year 54 cases have been taken up.

316. The distribution and results of cases are shown below:—

DISTRICTS.	Cases.		Convictions in cases.		Percentage.		Persons.		Convicted.		Percentage.	
	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
Dinapore ... ..	27	18	26	17	96.2	94.4	27	18	26	17	96.2	94.4
Rajshahye ... ..	24	12	6	13	25	100	23	14	6	14	26	100
Rungpore ... ..	1	54	.....	18	.....	33.3	1	54	.....	30	.....	55.5
Bogra ... ..	16	11	9	11	56.2	100	16	16	9	13	56.2	51.2
Pubna ... ..	4	14	2	9	50	64.2	4	14	2	9	50	64.2
Julpigoree ... ..	2	16	1	3	50	18.7	1	14	1	7	100	50
Darjeeling ... ..	Nil.	3	.....	3	.....	100	.....	3	.....	3	.....	100

Except in Julpigoree and Rungpore, prosecutions appear to have been successful. No explanation of the failure of so many cases in those districts is given in the Divisional Report. The orders of Government as to local trials in such cases appear to have been attended to, except in Julpigoree, where none of the cases were tried in the village of the accused. The Commissioner has called for explanation.

317. Excise cases have increased from 159 to 234, the increase being specially noticeable in Bogra and Rungpore. In Bogra the increase is ascribed to the vigilance of the police, in Rungpore to the operations of the excise inspector. Results of trials were satisfactory.

## 318. Class VI.

## DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Dacca ... ..	501	720	1	876	541	755	122
Furreedpore ... ..	301	230	.....	275	137	204	89
Backergunge ... ..	225	310	12	384	203	322	58
Mymensingh ... ..	114	359	.....	583	37	522	50
Total ...	1,141	1,619	13	2,120	918	1,803	289

There is a considerable increase in the number of cases in this class, which is due to activity in the matter of local nuisances, and to an increase of excise prosecutions.

319. Vagrancy cases have decreased from 230 to 190. Convictions were obtained in (including direct cases) 105 cases. The Commissioner observes—“In Dacca and Mymensingh all the cases were tried in the villages of the accused, and in Backergunge, all but three. Of these three, one was a supplementary trial, in which the Assistant Magistrate did not consider it necessary to make a local enquiry so soon after the original trial, while in the remaining two cases the evidence was recorded in the village, and the final orders passed in the court. But I much regret to state that in Furreedpore the Government orders on the subject have been almost totally neglected, no less than 52 cases having been decided in court, notwithstanding that the attention of the Magistrate was drawn to the remarks of Government in the Resolution on the police reports for the last two years.” The Commissioner has called for explanation.

320. Excise cases have increased by 201, there having been 367 against 166 of last year. This is chiefly due to the efforts of the special excise agency employed in the division, and also to increased energy on the part of the police of Backergunge and Mymensingh in detecting excise cases. The Furreedpore police appear to have been very backward in the performance of their excise duties. In Dacca, the failing of the police in the way of detection is accounted for by the District Superintendent by the employment of the police in census duties, which took up all their time. This excuse is not admitted by the Magistrate, and I entirely agree with him in considering it insufficient. The police were not employed on census operations all the year, and even if they had been, their employment on census duties should have helped them in getting information, if they had chosen to keep their ears and eyes open.

## 321. Class VI.

## CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Chittagong ... ..	647	287	3	307	211	284	22
Noakholly ... ..	120	84	.....	93	53	69	22
Chittagong Hill Tracts ... ..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tipperah ... ..	79	183	.....	234	75	194	37
Total ...	847	554	3	634	339	547	81

There is a marked decrease in the number of cases in this class, which is chiefly noticeable under offences in the salt laws in Chittagong.

322. Operations under the vagrancy provisions of the law appear to have almost been abandoned in Chittagong, because the Magistrate is of opinion that “the Government orders have practically put an end to such cases. As it is impossible to depute a Magistrate to a remote part of the district to try each case on the spot, they are not taken up at all except for some special reason.”



The Commissioner does not agree in this opinion, and remarks that "the fault rather lies in the want of activity of Magistrates, and their inability to move except by boat or cart." I agree with the Commissioner that the action of the Magistrate is calculated to prevent Government orders being carried out.

Cases in Noakholly have remained nearly stationary as regards number, and most of the cases were tried in the village of the accused.

323. The number of salt cases has decreased from 455 to 116. This decrease is accounted for as follows :—"This is due to the better state of the crop and the low prices ruling during the year. It will be remembered that in 1879 extra pressure was put upon the police for the detection of salt cases." I am inclined to doubt whether even the low prices ruling accounts for this diminution. Very likely less attention has been paid to the subject by the local officers, and the police, and the result is what might have been expected.

There is a slight decrease of six cases only in Noakholly, where low prices similarly ruled, but the Commissioner notes that the Arms Act, excise and salt laws, have engaged the special attention of the Collector.

It is satisfactory to note that the consumption of licit salt has increased in both districts. This shows that no extensive breach of the law can be going on.

There has been an increase in the number of excise cases, but I do not find the subject treated in the Divisional Report.

## 324. Class VI.

## PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Patna ... ..	1,800	4,451	4	4,970	3,934	4,677	284
Gya ... ..	204	473	4	674	374	556	116
Shahabad ... ..	287	438	3	507	376	442	48
Mozufferpore ... ..	236	373	.....	383	231	319	62
Durbhunga ... ..	159	177	2	278	25	257	13
Sarun ... ..	185	154	1	174	128	143	30
Chumparun ... ..	160	288	1	376	237	312	55
Total ...	3,031	6,354	15	7,362	5,305	6,706	608

There is a very marked increase in the number of cases in this class, which is caused almost entirely by great activity in Patna in prosecuting persons for breaches of the Municipal Act.

325. The number and results of vagrancy cases are shown below :—

DISTRICTS.	Cases.		Cases convicted.		Persons sent up.		Convicted.	
	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
Patna ... ..	29	33	19	22	30	32	20	22
Gya ... ..	48	38	20	34	49	40	30	36
Shahabad ... ..	11	39	8	27	11	37	9	31
Mozufferpore ... ..	77	16	46	9	55	20	46	11
Durbhunga ... ..	37	30	31	20	38	32	31	23
Sarun ... ..	60	25	59	15	60	25	59	15
Chumparun ... ..	20	20	14	15	27	26	14	15
Total ...	282	201	197	142	300	212	209	153

There is again a decrease in the number of cases,—the only district in which a considerable increase is visible being Shahabad. “This increase,” says the Commissioner, “is, the District Superintendent reports, owing to the fact that such institution having been entirely dropped for about two years previously in consequence of the order of Government on the subject, it was considered advisable by Mr. Edgar to order the sub-divisional officer to take up a few cases here and there, with a view to letting the bad characters know that it was not intended to allow the bad livelihood section to become altogether a dead letter.” I do not call the results satisfactory, and I observe that in Patna and Sarun the orders of Government directing such cases to be tried locally are still practically ignored, and in Mozufferpore very imperfectly attended to. In Chumparun almost all cases are tried in court, but bad characters in that district are almost always Mugheya Domes, who have no home. The same is the case to some extent in Sarun.

326. The number of excise cases has increased during the year to a considerable extent, there having been 461 cases, as compared with 278 of last year. This increase is partly due to increased vigilance of the police, and also to the operations of two newly appointed excise inspectors. The results were nearly the same as last year.

327. A new method of smuggling opium through the post-office was discovered in Chumparun. The facts are these;—“It was discovered that the frontier and rural post-offices in that district were used as a means of smuggling Nepalese opium to the Punjab. Punjabees were the smugglers. The drug was packed very carefully in thin wooden boxes, covered over with canvas, and sealed and addressed like ordinary parcels. One parcel was confiscated before it could be posted, and following up the clue, the District Superintendent of Umballa was asked to detain and open a parcel which had left this, and was *en route* to that place. He was also asked to search for a parcel which had passed through Motihari several days previously, and which would probably be found in the possession of one Korah. The result was that one parcel containing 280 talahs of opium was seized, and the cover of the other one was recovered, proving conclusively that a new method of smuggling opium had been started. A careful search in the post-office records made by the District Superintendent served to show that this ruse had been recently introduced.”

## 328. Class VI.

## BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Monghyr ... ..	506	657	4	950	620	866	73
Bhagulpore ... ..	1,095	1,457	1	1,674	1,323	1,393	182
Purneah ... ..	290	297	1	338	241	293	45
Sonthal Pergunnahs ... ..	153	194	.....	310	157	290	13
Maldah ... ..	97	160	.....	186	151	166	17
Total ...	2,141	2,765	6	3,358	2,491	3,013	330

There is an increase in the number of cases visible chiefly under the head of local nuisances, in putting a stop to which the police displayed greater activity. The results of cases are satisfactory.

329. Vagrancy cases have increased, but the results of trials have been on the whole satisfactory.

DISTRICTS.	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
Monghyr ... ..	21	40	6	34	22	41	6	34	14	6
Bhagulpore ... ..	18	13	14	12	25	16	21	14	4	2
Purneah ... ..	69	61	48	50	66	58	54	53	11	6
Sonthal Pergunnahs ... ..	24	36	14	30	24	36	15	31	7	4
Maldah ... ..	2	7	2	5	3	10	2	8	.....	.....

As has been already noticed, local enquiries were not held in 46 cases in Purneah. It is explained that in only three of these cases no enquiry was made locally, when such ought to have been made; the other cases were those of

strangers or houseless wanderers, in the cases of whom local enquiry was not possible.

330. The number of excise cases has remained almost the same as in 1879, there having been 209 cases against 202. There was an increase of cases in Monghyr and the Sonthal Pergunnahs, a decrease in the other districts; the decrease is put down to the outstill system, under which liquor is cheap, and which is itself a check on illicit sale or manufacture. The increase in Monghyr is, the Commissioner believes, due to opium cases.

DISTRICTS.	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
Monghyr ... ..	80	114	59	101	87	120	69	107	17	13
Bhagulpore ... ..	28	8	4	2	33	10	20	7	12	3
Purneah ... ..	27	26	19	9	53	37	44	25	9	12
Sonthal Pergunnahs ... ..	38	53	13	22	42	86	38	80	4	6
Maldah ... ..	26	8	18	6	40	10	27	8	13	2

The above table shows the results of such cases. In Bhagulpore and Purneah the results are very bad. No reason for this bad result in Bhagulpore is given; in Purneah apathy is attributed to police-officers in performing their duties.

## 331. Class VI.

## ORISSA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1879.	Cases re- ported in 1880.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Cuttack ... ..	628	486	2	719	429	631	86
Pooree ... ..	501	463	.....	536	424	492	42
Balasore ... ..	223	226	12	247	182	200	41
Gurjhat ... ..	1	7	.....	7	6	6	1
Total ...	1,353	1,182	14	1,509	1,041	1,335	170

There is a decrease in the number of cases visible under almost all headings, except "Public nuisances." I have already in another part of this report brought to notice the reason given for decrease in salt cases in Cuttack. There is also a smaller number of cases in Balasore, regarding which the Commissioner remarks as follows:—"Alluding to the decrease the Assistant Superintendent in charge writes as follows:—"Although there has been a decrease of 27 cases under the Salt Act, yet the consumption of salt within the rowanah limits has been almost stationary, *i.e.*, 82,082 maunds in the calendar year 1880 against 82,809 maunds in the year 1879. This shows that the preventive work was well performed, and the prosecution of several police and excise officers for collusion in smuggling in the year 1879 has had the desired effect.' The decrease in consumption amounts to 727 maunds, or about nine-tenths of a chittack per head of the population of the district within rowanah limits. As population is increasing, the figures should show an increase. The falling off is not, therefore, to be passed over in forming an opinion on the working of the police. I do not think that they have exerted themselves sufficiently."

In Pooree, on the other hand, cases under the salt laws have increased. This increase is not believed to mean that the law has been more frequently infringed; but that the police have been more active in detecting breaches of the Act, being encouraged by the prompt payment of rewards by the Collector, and being better supervised by their superior officers.

There are always very few prosecutions under the vagrancy provisions of the law in Orissa. The Commissioner notes that not a single case, which was instituted in Cuttack, was tried in the village of accused.

332. Excise operations have been feeble in Cuttack, and vigorous in Pooree. The District Superintendent apparently puts the decrease down to a restriction of the powers of police-officers, with reference to offences under sections 54 and 59 of the Excise Act. The Magistrate remarks that prosecutions of licensed vendors for petty breaches of the excise laws are discouraged by the Board of Revenue, and the Commissioner fully explains the purpose of the Board's circular on the subject.

## 333. Class VI.

## CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Hazaribagh ... ..	131	113	.....	167	100	147	19
Lohardugga ... ..	105	397	.....	432	369	391	40
Singbhoom ... ..	54	50	.....	59	43	49	10
Manbhoom ... ..	90	186	.....	300	159	253	47
Total ...	380	746	.....	958	671	840	116

There has been a very marked increase in cases under this class, due to increased activity with reference to local nuisances, excise cases, and offences under the Arms Act. The increase is specially noticeable in Lohardugga.

I do not find any remarks on the subject of vagrancy cases in the Divisional Report. The number of cases reported appears to have been almost the same as last year. Results were better.

## 334.

## RAILWAY POLICE.

There has been a decrease in the number of cognizable cases reported, as compared with 1879, 652 cases having been instituted against 736 last year. Allowing for false cases in both years, there has been a decrease of 83 true cases, the numbers being 604 as compared with 687. In these cases, 762 persons were implicated, of whom 500 were sent up for trial; the result of proceedings being that 429 were convicted and 67 acquitted. These figures show very satisfactory results, the percentage of convictions in 1880 being 86 as compared with 77·7 last year.

The decrease in the number of cases is chiefly visible in classes V and VI, and the decreasing amount of crime in the former class is attributed to greater vigilance and activity on the part of the police.

There has been a large decrease in the number of non-cognizable cases taken up, the figures showing 376 cases against 607 of the preceding year. It is explained that this decrease is more the result of a change in procedure than anything else, cases of cattle-trespass in the Howrah goods-yard sheds not being treated as trespass cases under section 42 of the Railway Act. The Assistant Inspector-General does not, however, show how these offences are treated.

335. There were six crimes of this description during the year. Of these,

Heinous offences.

two were drugging cases, three were heavy thefts, and the sixth was a case of alleged theft with

intent to murder or cause grievous hurt.

In the first drugging case, one Ram Sunder Singh complained at Muddapore of having been drugged and robbed of Rs. 250 by a Brahman whom he had met at Singapore, but whose name he did not know. From the description given of the accused, he was supposed to be a man known as Salig Ram, and the most persevering efforts have been made in all directions to discover his whereabouts, but hitherto without success. The police recently thought he had been discovered at Tanjore, but they were disappointed. The case is still being worked.

In the second case, a notorious miscreant has at length been permanently incarcerated in transportation. This man, Ram Lall Bhattacharjee, seems to have been a criminal from his youth. He behaved badly at school, was twice convicted of theft while a lad, was implicated in a case of drugging at Burdwan, in which, from the witnesses being tampered with by an influential relative, he escaped conviction, was convicted in 1870, and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment for drugging, and has now, in another case of drugging, been transported for life. In this last case he drugged and robbed a man of Rs. 200. A head-constable, Ajudhya Singh, arrested him upon information received, recovered Rs. 189 of the stolen money, and also found *dhatura* upon him. Upon being taken before the Assistant Inspector-General, Mr. Jennins recognized him as the convicted prisoner of 1870, the case in which year had been investigated by Mr. Jennins, while District Superintendent



of Bhagulpore. His antecedents were fully enquired into, with the result above given.

The cases of heavy theft have been unsuccessful. In one, a tin box containing jewels of the value of Rs. 1,054, belonging to a passenger, was stolen from the Howrah Station. In another, a bundle containing, amongst other articles of little value, gold and silver ingots worth Rs. 1,057-8, also belonging to a passenger, were plundered. It is really astonishing that more thefts of this description do not take place. Native passengers carry about with them jewels and ingots and other valuables to large amounts, packed in the most insecure manner. They grudge paying a few rupees for freight and insurance, leave them lying about the station in charge of women or boys, and are surprised that the thieves, who frequent railway stations, avail themselves of such opportunities to ply their trade.

The third case was one of theft of scrap zinc belonging to the Railway Company. A large quantity of old zinc was sold by auction, and a heap of scrap zinc disappeared at the time. It is difficult to say how this was effected, but there must have been collusion somewhere. The last case was a very peculiar one. A man named Zahar Khan appeared in a village in the Deoghur sub-division alleging that he had been attacked by robbers in the train, robbed, and thrown out of a carriage on to the line whereby his arm was broken. His manner was so strange, and the tales which he told were so improbable, that he was supposed to be insane. After a long and intricate enquiry, extending to the North-Western Provinces, it was ascertained that he was a habitual ganja-smoker, and subject to hallucination. The result of the enquiry left little doubt that his tale was a tissue of falsehoods arising from a disordered mind, and that he jumped out of the train while suffering from one of his delusions.

336. There was a considerable increase in the number of railway accidents during the year, there having been 181 as compared with 129. In 52 of these cases lives were lost, and in 38 men were wounded; 82 were of a petty nature. Of the persons killed, 17 were Company's servants and 36 outsiders. There were 11 collisions in addition to the accidents detailed above. In seven of these cases ten men were sent up for trial, and two station-masters, one locomotive khalasi, two line mistris, one trolleyman, one pointsman, one tindal, in all eight, were convicted and punished with imprisonment or fine.

337. There were thirteen cases of obstruction reported on the East Indian Railway. Of these, only two were serious, the others being all of a petty nature.

In the first serious case, which occurred on the night of the 6th March at Pagla bridge, three miles below Mooraroori station, some large stones and iron clamps were put on the rails, the object apparently being to throw the up-mail off the line. A goods train, however, fortunately preceded the mail, and encountered the obstruction without receiving material damage. The perpetrators of the crime were not discovered; but it was supposed that the obstruction had been placed on the line by the friends of some Sonthal Mariahhs out of spite on account of their conviction for spike-thefts.

The second case occurred the night following that on which the first obstruction was placed on the line, and from this circumstance, and the fact that the two crimes were committed in the same tract of country, there can be little doubt that the same gang was at work in both cases. The second case took place about a mile below Ramporehat station, some iron chairs having been laid on the line, near the Teendore bridge. The up-mail met with the obstruction, but suffered no material damage. In this case also the police were unsuccessful.

338. The number of spike-thefts continues to decrease, there having been only 16 true cases against 33 of last year. In two cases arrests were made, and two persons punished. The convictions of some old offenders in cases of previous years have had good effect. In November 1879, a theft of spikes and tools occurred, and in the beginning of 1880, head-constable Ram Lall Roy, acting on information which he had got, succeeded in arresting a gang of five Mariahhs in the act of removing some of the stolen property from its place of concealment. All

these men were convicted, sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, and it is satisfactory to note that there has not been a single case of spike-theft reported in that part of the Burdwan division since the punishment of these men.

During the year also an absconded spike-thief was arrested by the Maldah police, and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

339. This description of theft has evidently been checked. The Assistant Inspector-General reports that there were now and then reports of thefts of bags and short receipts of goods at destination. It is difficult to assert whether these were short despatched, or stolen from trains in transit. There were, however, some suspicious cases.

340. There were 17 cases as compared with 19 of last year. Twelve persons were sent up for trial, and were all convicted. The percentage of property recovered, although not so good as last year, is fair, being 51·9 per cent.

341. The number of cases decreased from 22 in 1879 to 11 in 1880, but the quantity of opium seized rose from nearly six to above eight maunds. It is difficult to account for this decrease in cases. For I believe that both police-officers and railway servants are anxious to detect these cases on account of the reward which a successful case brings to the officer detecting it. There was one very important case which occurred at Arrah, in which almost five maunds were seized. Five persons were arrested, of whom four were convicted. The defendants were up-country Marwaries, who said that they had purchased the opium in Nepal and were taking it to Pattiala. This is the second case of smuggling opium from Nepal which has been mentioned in this report.

342. The subject of ascertaining all previous convictions of offenders has engaged the special attention of the police, and much information on this point has been acquired and recorded. There were 31 cases of re-conviction during the year. Several notorious offenders have been brought to justice, and the sentences passed on re-conviction have on the whole been sufficient. In some instances, however, this was not the case, as shown by the examples given below :—

Consecutive numbers.	DISTRICT.	Names of convicts.	PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS AND SENTENCE.			PRESENT CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.		
			Date.	Section of the Indian Penal Code.	Term.	Date.	Section of the Indian Penal Code.	Term.
1	Government Railway police.	Abdool Wahid ...	1st June 1878	380	Six stripes ...	8th January 1880.	379	Nine stripes.
2	Ditto ...	Meghoo Sutteres	6th January 1879.	"	Two weeks ...	11th March 1880.	"	Fifteen "
3	Ditto ...	Pachoo Sheik ...	21st April 1873	411	Six months ...	16th January 1880.	381	Nine months.

343.

### NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME.

There has been a very marked increase in the number of non-cognizable cases. The total number is 108,350 as compared with 93,627, thus showing an increase of 14,723 cases. Under classes II, III, V, non-cognizable crime may be said to have remained stationary ; in class I there has been an increase of 777 cases; in class IV of 8,461 ; in class VI of 2,392 ; under special laws of 2,942.

The increase under class I is chiefly visible under the heading "Offences against public justice," and indicates in reality no increase in criminality, but increased activity on the part of district officers in punishing absence of chowkidars, witnesses, and similar offences.

The increase in class IV appears entirely under "Criminal force," under which there were 53,247 cases as compared with 44,867 of last year. This increase is due to some extent to the large number of rejection of cases of hurt by the police, and chiefly, as I have elsewhere observed, to the prosperity of the people, who were enabled by the good harvest

to gratify their litigious tendencies by a free indulgence in the institution of petty cases.

In class VI the increase is visible under "Proceedings to keep the peace," and also under "Offences relating to marriage." The increase under the latter head may also have some connection with the prosperity of the people. Immorality is not unfrequently an accompaniment of easy circumstances.

The special laws, which appear to have been more frequently broken during the year than in 1879, are the Hackney Carriage Act, Municipal Act, Pound Act, Abkari, Railway, Stamps and Salt Acts. An increase of cases under these Acts is an indication of wholesome activity on the part of Magisterial officers in taking them up.

The number of cases in which the agency of the police was employed for purposes of investigation was 5,977 as compared with 4,854. The percentage of instances of employment of the police is rather less than last year, being 5·5 against 5·7. There was an increasing tendency to employ the police in cases of criminal misappropriation, simple mischief, and offences relating to marriage.

The number of cases transferred from the cognizable to the non-cognizable side was 2,989 as compared with 2,918 of last year, such transfers being made almost entirely from classes IV and V.

Process was issued against 117,197 persons as compared with 102,468 of last year, and of these persons 84,818 actually appeared before Magistrates. The results of cases were almost the same as those of last year, the percentages of persons convicted to persons summoned and actually appearing being 43·2 and 59·7 as compared with 43·4 and 58·8 of 1879.

344.

## BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned.	NUMBERS			
	1879.	1880.			Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Burdwan ... ..	4,282	3,617	2,564	3,439	3,475	1,828	1,100	57
Bankoorn ... ..	410	897	701	765	726	482	226	17
Beerbhoom ... ..	1,469	2,085	1,621	2,351	1,136	605	422	13
Midnapore ... ..	3,342	4,530	3,412	4,340	2,919	1,606	1,016	71
Hooghly ... ..	2,409	3,564	3,209	4,243	3,135	1,972	951	77
Howrah ... ..	3,032	4,027	3,651	4,329	4,136	2,850	937	35
Total ...	15,144	18,780	15,248	19,467	15,527	9,341	4,712	270

There has been a large increase of cases, which is visible in all the districts of the division, except Burdwan, where reduced area has no doubt affected the number of cases instituted. The increased territorial jurisdiction of the division generally accounts to some extent for the larger number of charges preferred, and the general prosperity, of the people no doubt, has something to do with the same fact. The results have been nearly the same as last year, the percentage of convictions being 60·1 as compared with 59·6. In Hooghly and Howrah the results are good, in Midnapore and Beerbhoom they are unsatisfactory. None of the cases appear to deserve special notice.

Prosecutions for perjury still continue numerous. In Midnapore such cases arose chiefly from Ghatwals producing receipts of punchoke rent from sirdars which were not genuine. The agency of the police was employed in 496 cases as compared with 440 last year. Allowing for the number of cases transferred from the cognizable side, and for the increased number of cases generally, the conclusion at which the Commissioner arrives is correct,—viz., that in the division generally "Judicial officers have not thrown work on the police, which they could or ought to have done themselves."

345.

## PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned.	NUMBERS			
	1879.	1880.			Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
24-Pergunnahs ... ..	4,841	4,910	4,082	5,610	4,373	2,720	1,309	58
Nuddea ... ..	3,821	3,203	2,379	3,600	2,214	1,142	812	39
Jessore ... ..	4,246	4,237	3,546	5,635	3,797	2,496	1,020	110
Moorshedabad ... ..	2,669	2,851	2,135	2,746	1,910	1,001	633	17
Total ... ..	15,577	15,201	12,142	17,591	12,294	7,449	3,774	224

There is a decrease in the number of cases in this division, which it is not easy to account for. In Nuddea, the sickness which prevailed during a part of the year may account for a diminution in the institution of cases; but this will not apply to Jessore and Moorshedabad, where abnormal sickness did not prevail to any considerable extent. The results of cases generally were rather better than last year, the percentage of convictions being 60·5 per cent. as against 58·4 of last year. An increase in the number of cases of extortion in Nuddea is noticed. The Magistrate observes "that the increase in the number of cases of extortion does not indicate either a degeneration in public morality, or weakness in the administration, as the increase was due to coercive measures adopted at a time by the agents of a few landlords in the Chooa-danga sub-division to realize by show of force rents from the ryots of some villages, which were simultaneously claimed by other rival landlords."

The number of cases in which the police were employed to make enquiries was 1,482, as compared with 588 distributed as follows :—

24-Pergunnahs ... ..	...	...	...	...	786	against	322
Nuddea ... ..	...	...	...	...	218	"	108
Jessore ... ..	...	...	...	...	350	"	101
Moorshedabad ... ..	...	...	...	...	128	"	44

It will thus be observed that there has been a very decided tendency to employ the police in non-cognizable cases in every district of the division. The Commissioner expresses his dissatisfaction with this state of matters, and has addressed judicial officers on the subject. The 24-Pergunnahs appears to be the chief offender in this respect. I find, *e.g.*, that out of 205 reported cases of simple mischief, the police were employed in 179; they also investigated 58 out of 133 offences under the Cantonment Act, and 45 out of 151 cases under the Pound Act. Injudicious employment of the police was also apparent in the sub-division of Kooshtea.

346.

## RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned.	NUMBERS			
	1879.	1880.			Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Dinagore ... ..	1,030	1,474	1,002	1,310	965	530	313	17
Rajshahye ... ..	596	632	496	1,142	1,074	500	329	5
Rungpore ... ..	2,095	2,386	1,976	2,458	2,050	1,307	617	27
Bogra ... ..	774	674	421	674	458	186	185	4
Pubna ... ..	1,636	1,832	1,364	1,920	1,539	767	615	25
Darjeeling ... ..	330	362	227	307	303	142	153	7
Julpigoree ... ..	1,021	852	432	526	527	230	246	11
Total ... ..	7,482	8,212	5,918	8,337	6,916	3,723	2,458	96

There is an increase in the number of cases in the division generally. This increase is apparent in Dinagore, Rajshahye, Pubna, Rungpore, and Darjeeling, while there is a decrease in Bogra and Julpigoree. The fluctuations in these petty cases are in no case so marked as to demand special explanation. The results of cases are somewhat better than last year, the percentage of conviction being 53·8 as compared with 52·6. None of the cases were of any importance; the increase in cases against the marriage laws, which I have elsewhere referred to, is noticeable in the district of Pubna, but no explanation of the increase is attempted.



The police were employed in 654 cases, or deducting transferred cognizable cases, in 276 cases. I do not think that the agency of the police can be said to have been otherwise than sparingly used. In the district of Pubna, I find that the police were employed in 200 cases. Looking to the small number of transfers from the cognizable side in this district, the employment of the police appears at first sight to have been excessive, but I observe that 125 of these cases were proceedings under chapter 37 of the Criminal Procedure Code, in which the employment of the police was necessary.

347.

## DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned.	NUMBERS			
	1879.	1880.			Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Dacca ... ..	6,553	5,859	4,488	5,569	3,073	1,903	1,011	62
Furzedpore ... ..	3,225	4,236	3,358	3,943	2,591	1,455	924	181
Backergunge ... ..	4,549	5,027	3,913	12,233	7,652	5,414	1,806	89
Mymensingh ... ..	3,715	3,287	2,059	3,244	2,321	1,312	916	69
Total ... ..	18,042	18,409	14,718	24,989	15,636	10,084	4,657	401

There is an insignificant increase of 367 cases in the division generally, but there is considerable fluctuation in the districts, Dacca and Mymensingh showing a decrease, while Furzedpore and Backergunge have a larger number of cases. The increase in these two latter districts is partly accounted for by increased activity in taking security to keep the peace. No satisfactory explanation of the decrease is given.

The results of cases are rather worse than those of last year, the percentage of convictions being 64.4 against 68 of last year. Results in Backergunge are specially favourable.

The Commissioner animadverts on the large number of persons summoned, who did not appear before Magistrates, as betraying want of care in the issue of process in the first stage of a case. This occurred specially in Backergunge.

The agency of the police was employed in 1,668 cases, of which about half were proceedings under serial 37, in which police action is necessary. It will also be borne in mind that of these 1,668 cases 642 were cognizable transfers.

The Commissioner notices a marked decrease in the number of cases of extortion, especially in Mymensingh, where there is a diminution in the number by 133 cases. These cases, however, ended very unsuccessfully, the percentage of conviction being only 9.5.

348.

## CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned.	NUMBERS			
	1879.	1880.			Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Chittagong ... ..	1,891	2,222	1,493	2,307	1,383	674	644	24
Noakhally ... ..	2,753	3,543	1,974	2,239	1,407	868	459	29
Chittagong Hill Tracts ... ..	106	74	71	145	181	44	123	11
Tipperah ... ..	4,813	6,078	6,173	7,012	2,639	1,759	572	40
Total ... ..	9,563	12,517	9,710	11,703	5,610	3,345	1,797	104

There is a very considerable increase in the number of cases, which is visible under nearly all classes. The increase of cases in Chittagong is attributed to the mode in which complaints have been treated in this and former years. "The decrease in 1879 was most extraordinary, and was put down to good harvests and prosperity. In 1880, prosperity has greatly increased, the harvest has everywhere been more plentiful while crime has increased. In 1879, there was an unusually strong staff of Magistrates in the district, and it is probable that complaints were heard with very much more promptness than was possible during the year under report, with a weak staff, constantly changing." I confess that I am unable to follow the reasoning in these

remarks. Apparently, the meaning is that the weakness of the Magisterial staff and the dilatory manner in which complaints were heard, encouraged people to commit non-cognizable offences. This may be so, but such a state of matters would not have encouraged people to complain of the commission of petty offences. If complaints were disregarded, or disposed of in a perfunctory manner, people would soon cease to complain. They would not continue to spend their money, even in their favourite amusement of litigation, if they found that they gained nothing by the transaction. I cannot accept this account of the increase of non-cognizable crime in Chittagong as sufficient or satisfactory.

In Noakholly there is also an increase of cases under all classes, except class II, and this is also attributed to the dilatory manner in which subordinate Magistrates have disposed of cases. The same cause for increase is assigned in Tipperah, but with a difference. The increase here is apparently attributed "to the careless manner in which one Deputy Collector did his work, granting summons indiscriminately without proper enquiry."

349. The Commissioner notes the introduction in Noakholly of what I conceive to be a most pernicious system with reference to enquiries in non-cognizable cases. "Last year," says the Commissioner, "Mr. Westmacott took steps to prevent the making over of non-cognizable cases to police for enquiry." This year he reports "I have during the year been obliged to check a tendency on the part of the Deputy Magistrates to send their mohurirs to enquire locally into cases, even cases in which the police had already held enquiry, and decide the cases on their report—that is to say, on second hand gossip. This was worse than the tendency I mentioned in last year's report, to refer non-cognizable cases to the police for enquiry, though it arose from the same motive—viz. a desire to shirk the trouble and responsibility of forming a judicial opinion upon evidence. Such a system encourages the false and frivolous charges of petty crime which the people are only too apt to bring forward, more especially when they have money in their pockets." This system is an ingenious device not only to save trouble, but to prevent the laziness and carelessness of judicial officers from coming to light through the office returns. Employment of the police in non-cognizable cases excites comment. The deputation of mohurirs, who have really no legal power to make enquiries, is not entered in any return, and the employment of such irregular agency may escape notice. I bring this irregularity prominently to the notice of Government that it may not be introduced elsewhere. The Commissioner adds that he has called for the names of the officers who have thus neglected their work.

350. The general results of cases are good. The number of cases in which the agency of the police was employed is not given in the Divisional Report, but obviously no fair inference could be drawn from figures upon this point so long as the irregular practice above alluded to prevailed.

351.

## PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned.	NUMBERS			
	1879.	1880.			Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Patna	1,778	2,677	2,515	3,447	2,953	1,694	813	50
Gya	1,867	2,168	1,676	2,214	2,297	1,367	814	32
Shahabad	2,408	2,387	1,651	2,672	2,631	1,251	1,962	113
Muzafferpore	845	1,254	810	1,321	976	565	339	20
Durbhunga	1,068	1,191	924	1,561	1,503	918	375	67
Sarun	904	1,914	852	1,549	1,337	878	576	81
Chumparun	809	1,367	871	877	813	340	423	46
Total	9,707	12,958	9,299	13,643	12,510	6,813	4,602	409

There has been as elsewhere an increase in the number of cases in all districts of the division, except Shahabad. This increase is chiefly observable in classes IV and VI under special laws. As in other divisions, cases of criminal force have increased, and offences chiefly under the Municipal Act have risen from 1,678 to 2,109. Results are rather better than last year, the percentage of conviction having been 54.4 against 52.9. In Chumparun,

Sarun, and Mozufferpore the issue of cases has been very unfavourable. In Chumparun only 38·8 of persons summoned have been convicted, which points to grant of process without discrimination.

Police agency was employed in 834 cases, of which 334 appear to have been cognizable transfers, leaving a balance of 500. Of this balance, 142 were proceedings under serial 27. So that, on the whole, employment of police agency was not excessive.

352.

## BHAGULPORE DIVISION

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned.	NUMBERS			
	1879.	1880.			Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Monghyr ... ..	2,230	3,602	2,602	3,007	2,484	1,463	1,003	18
Bhagulpore ... ..	1,384	2,927	2,570	2,945	2,255	1,534	712	8
Purneah ... ..	2,364	2,984	2,087	2,618	1,399	784	546	14
Sonthal Pergunnahs ... ..	3,453	4,397	3,441	4,801	3,501	2,356	758	26
Maldah ... ..	472	669	242	382	435	301	53	12
Total ... ..	9,903	13,579	10,942	13,753	10,074	6,438	3,072	78

There has been a large increase of cases in this division, noticeable under all classes to a certain extent, but chiefly, as elsewhere, under classes IV and VI, Special Laws. The special laws under which the increase appears are the Municipal Act, including Municipal Bye-laws, and Pound Act. The increase in class IV is attributed chiefly to the prosperous season, which stimulated petty litigation.

There seems to be a difference of procedure in the districts of the division as to the issue of processes. I quote the remarks of the Commissioner:—“ In Monghyr processes issued in all cases ; in Maldah, in only 36·3 per cent. ; and in Bhagulpore, Purneah, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs, 87·8, 69·9, and 78·3 per cent., respectively. In Maldah, where the utmost precaution was taken to issue summonses, the result was the best, 78·7 per cent. of the persons summoned having been convicted. Purneah, where the percentage was 29·9, shows extremely bad results, worse than Monghyr, where summons issued in every case, and the percentage was 48. The ratio of convictions to acquittals was extremely good in Maldah, good in the Sonthal Pergunnahs and Bhagulpore, and fair in Monghyr and Purneah. The Magistrate of Purneah is not satisfied with the manner in which petty crime has been treated by the judicial officers during the year. These cases are often protracted over a considerable period, and the constant adjournment of such cases by some Magistrates has been severely noticed by him.”

The police enquired into 363 cases, as compared with 261 last year ;—not an excessive number considering transfer and increase of cases. Enquiries by the police in the Sonthal Pergunnahs are still numerous, but this is due to the exceptional constitution of the police in that district.

353.

## CUTTACK DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned.	NUMBERS			
	1879.	1880.			Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Cuttack ... ..	2,746	3,412	1,255	1,628	1,016	604	266	12
Pooree ... ..	1,808	1,724	1,310	1,550	1,022	607	280	13
Balasore ... ..	1,875	1,761	749	1,035	1,049	543	481	18
Gurjhats ... ..	811	843	299	613	185	73	51	7
Total ... ..	6,628	6,240	3,513	4,724	3,272	1,827	1,078	50

Cases decreased somewhat during the year in the division, such decrease being noticeable in Cuttack and Balasore, while Pooree and the Gurjhats show a slight increase. Results were better than those of last year, the percentage of conviction, being 55·8 as compared with 46·8. This is due to improvement in the Gurjhats figures; taking the other three districts of the division, results are also better than those of last year.

The police enquired into 146 cases. The Commissioner notes that there is a tendency to employ them too freely in Pooree, which he has checked.

354.

## CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned.	NUMBERS			
	1879.	1880.			Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Hasaribagh ... ..	494	661	551	676	652	359	281	10
Lohardugga ... ..	374	802	788	1,322	1,327	801	489	37
Singbhoom ... ..	111	126	91	96	104	56	45	1
Manbhoom ... ..	602	865	592	896	896	451	390	31
Total ...	1,581	2,454	2,022	2,990	2,979	1,667	1,205	79

There is a large increase in the number of cases visible generally in all districts of the division. No explanation of this increase is given. The results are better than last year, the percentage of convictions being 55·9 as against 54·3. The number of cases investigated by the police is not given in the Divisional Report.

## 355. CRIMINAL TRIBES AND PROFESSIONAL CRIMINALS.

The same system of supervision over professional offenders and criminal tribes was in force during the year. These offenders are the Bediyas, Punka Chur Kayasts, Jhenida Moochis, Hijalmat Gwalas, Mugheya Domes, and Burwars.

356. The Bediyas have been most closely watched during the year, and the result has been most satisfactory. Not a single Bediya has been ascertained to have been concerned in any case of burglary in any district other than that in which they live, and in Nuddoa itself only five were sent up as being concerned in any offence within the limits of that district. There can be little doubt that the system of watching these professional thieves has had a very considerable effect in reducing the number of burglaries in many districts. Their plundering expeditions during the festivals of the Ruth and Doorga Poojah have now been stopped, and the absence of any member of the tribe from his village for any length of time is at once detected and enquired into. Some of them have taken to cultivation, others have become daily labourers, but the mass of them are too lazy to do anything but earn a livelihood by the sale of mats, which are made by their women, and the leaves for making which they in most cases steal from their neighbours' date-trees. But so long as their depredations can be confined within such limits, and so long as the villagers do not charge them with such thefts, no interference between them and their neighbours seems to be required. The Commissioner of the Presidency Division observes that there is not much chance of any radical reformation on the part of the tribe until the present generation passes away, and that "they are still looking forward to a time when they will be able to return to their former thieving habits and to the relaxation, if not withdrawal, of the surveillance exercised." The surveillance will be relaxed as soon as the members of the tribe take to honest means of livelihood, and show that they will not prey upon the public, until then the maintenance of a watch over them is absolutely necessary.

357. The Punka Chur Kayasts have also been watched during the year, and I have extended to them the system which has been found to check the Bediyas. But this system cannot be successful in the case of the Punka Chur men without the use of boats, and these I have not got. I have a scheme in view for withdrawing some of the patrol boats from their present beats, and using them



to guard the rivers, on the banks of which these noted robbers live. If I find that this partial withdrawal of patrol boats can be effected without danger to the people on the beats on which they now are, I shall be able to watch the Kayasts without causing any additional expense to Government. The result of the experiment will be reported next year.

358. The Moochis and Gwalas have been tolerably quiet during the year, and have remained under constant supervision.

359. The Domes have been also well kept in hand so far as is possible. Mr. Lyall personally visited Chumparun in connection with the excesses committed by this tribe, and he submitted a report on the subject of a proposed scheme for their being kept in order. This scheme is still under the consideration of Government.

360. During the year, the operations of a criminal fraternity called the Jadua or Dacoutia Brahmins were brought to notice by Major Ramsay, District Superintendent of Patna. The operations of these men have been detailed in *Police Gazette*, volume II, paragraph 441, and alluded to in volume III, paragraph 487. They are cheats and swindlers by profession, and systematically prey upon the public. One practical difficulty in the way of checking their operations by police action is that cheating, section 417, Penal Code, is not a cognizable offence, and the issue of process must be obtained from the Magistrate in each case, the police not being allowed to interfere directly. I have already brought to the notice of Government the advisability of having offences under section 417 and following sections declared cognizable in connection with police operations against other swindling gangs, and this, it seems to me, should be borne in mind when the new Criminal Procedure Bill is introduced.

361. During the year, Major Ramsay brought to notice the discovery of a class of chamars, who have been in the habit of poisoning cattle by means of an instrument called *sutari*, which is also occasionally used for assassinating human beings. The *modus operandi* is of interest, and I reproduce it from the *Gazette*. The *sutari* is made from the seed of a jungle creeper called Karjari, which is sold by bunneahs, and is said to be used for medicinal purposes. The Karjari is a self-sowing plant, and grows about the same time as the rubber. The seed is contained in a small pod like a pea. There are two kinds of Karjari, one with a white flower and seed, and the other with a red flower and scarlet seed with a black spot on it. The former is used by the chamars for *sutaris*. Karjari is only poisonous when it enters the blood; taken internally it is harmless. The seed is a small white pea, the outer portion of which has a shiny polish, and is extremely hard. A quantity of this seed is taken, and the outer covering or shell of each seed is carefully broken and separated. The kernel, which is divided into two parts, is then dipped in water, and, when softened, is pounded on a curry-stone, and a paste is prepared. The paste is then rolled with the palm of the hand on the stone, until it is made into a cylindrical shape with a marvellously sharp point. The point, about three-fourths of an inch long, is then cut off with a knife, and this sharp-pointed piece of paste forms the *sutari*. The process is repeated until half a dozen *sutaris* are made. Some straw is then cut into lengths of about two and a-half inches a piece, and a *sutari* is inserted in both ends of the hollow piece of straw. Each piece of straw thus accommodates two *sutaris*, which are put in the sun to dry, care being taken that no injury occurs to the points. As soon as the *sutari* is thoroughly dry and hard, the point is edged or sharpened on a brick, after which it is soaked in some animal fat for a night, and the instrument is ready. A handle is then made of wood about three to three and a-half inches long, like the handle of a chisel, or brad-awl. At one end of this handle, which is about an inch in diameter, two holes are drilled, perhaps quarter to three-eighths of an inch deep. The *sutari*, which now represents a stout evenly tapering sharp thorn, is pressed firmly at the thick end into the holes in the handle, a piece of cloth being first spread over the holes that the *sutaris* may be held firmly in them. Two *sutaris* are generally put into the handle about an inch at the most apart from and parallel to one another. The blow given with this instrument is delivered with great force, so that every bit of the *sutari* protruding from the end of the handle is driven into the flesh. The handle is then withdrawn, the cloth abovementioned not

holding the *sutari* sufficiently firmly in its place to stand longitudinal pulling, the result is that such portion of the *sutari* as has been driven into the flesh remains imbedded therein, whilst the portion thereof which was in the handle is left sticking out beyond the skin.

Any attempt to withdraw the *sutari* from the flesh by pulling at the piece sticking out has the invariable result of causing the *sutari* to break, whilst a piece more or less remains in the wound. The *sutari* prepared with the juice of akwan (*Asclepias gigantea*) is more rapid in its effect than if prepared with water. The juice is most acrid in its taste. The wound from a *sutari* is also dangerous to human life. In 1871 a man was murdered by a *sutari* being driven into his side; lately another man was wounded by a *sutari*, while asleep, and died from lock-jaw; a third man was wounded with a *sutari*, but escaped death by the affected part being excised. This man's cousin, however, died from the effects of a *sutari* being driven into his cheek. The offenders in these offences were suspected to be chamars, who, being poor and of a low caste, can be induced to undertake such acts of assassination for small remuneration. The treatment to counteract the deadly effect of a *sutari* is a free and prompt scarification of the part where the wound is inflicted, and the application of blue stone thereto.

362. The Burwars still continue to come in hundreds from Oudh for purposes of plunder in Bengal. Many have been arrested during the year, but the yearly exodus of members of this tribe from Gonda to Bengal still continues. It seems to me unjust to the inhabitants of Lower Bengal that a notoriously criminal tribe should be allowed, year after year, to send plundering expeditions from Oudh into these provinces, without some very strenuous efforts being made to prevent such raids. There cannot be the slightest doubt that these Burwars are a criminal tribe who live by no other means than theft, and who periodically migrate to Bengal to pursue their criminal calling. The case of these people seems to me to be precisely one to which the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act should be applied, and I bring the subject prominently to the notice of Government in the hope that it may be considered advisable to move the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to take action in the matter. I have heard it said that the Burwars frequent fairs in the character of hucksters, selling small wares, and thereby earning an honest living. I am not aware whether they pursue this calling in other provinces, but they certainly do not follow it in Bengal; they frequent fairs only to steal, the only wares which they have for sale or sell are stolen goods, and their only customers for such articles are receivers.

363. The year commenced with 481 photographs, and to this number have been added, during the year, 239, at a cost of Rs. 871-13.

The likenesses are of the following persons :—

Burwars	...	...	...	34	Cattle-poisoners	...	...	8
Bediyas	...	...	...	71	Other criminals	...	...	8
Kayasts	...	...	...	104				—
Pickpockets	...	...	...	8			Total	239
Oudhias	...	...	...	6				—

364. The *Police Gazette* still continues to be of great use, and the advantages of such a publication are every year becoming more apparent.

365. The subject of re-convictions has continued to receive attention, and there is a very marked improvement in the manner in which punishments have been awarded to habitual offenders. There can be no doubt that the wholesome severity with which habitual criminals are now being treated, has caused diminution in crime, and has secured to the people much more freedom from the depredations of incorrigible offenders than they formerly enjoyed. The justice of punishing habitual offenders with severity has been thoroughly recognized by Government, and the advantages of such a procedure are perfectly understood by a people amongst whose proverbs may be found the saying "*badmāsh shāshan nekmāsh pālan.*"

366. The number of re-convictions is shown in the following table :—

Commissioners' Division.	Names of Districts.	Total number of persons re-convicted during the year 1880.	Number of offenders against whom one previous conviction was proved.	Number of offenders against whom two previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom three previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom four previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom five previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom six previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom seven previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom eight previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom nine previous convictions were proved.
<b>BENGAL.</b>											
<i>Western Districts.</i>											
BURDWAN DIVISION	Burdwan ... ..	42	29	7	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bankoora ... ..	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Beerbhoom ... ..	26	15	8	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Midnapore ... ..	35	23	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
	Hoochly ... ..	32	23	5	1	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....
	Howrah ... ..	51	40	8	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...		191	137	33	9	6	4	.....	1	1	.....
<i>Central Districts.</i>											
PRESIDENCY	24-Pergunnahs ..	68	50	10	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Nuddea ... ..	70	50	16	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Jessore ... ..	36	28	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Moorshedabad ...	50	34	9	4	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...		222	162	39	15	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
RAJSHAHYE	Dinapore ... ..	11	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Rajshahye ... ..	50	38	5	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Rungpore ... ..	20	10	8	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bogra ... ..	12	9	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Pubna ... ..	24	16	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Darjeeling ... ..	13	7	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Julpigoree ... ..	28	26	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...		158	116	28	13	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>											
DACCA	Dacca ... ..	51	39	9	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Furreedpore ... ..	28	18	7	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Backergunge ... ..	29	25	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mymensingh ... ..	25	20	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...		133	102	25	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CHITTAGONG	Chittagong ... ..	76	61	10	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Noakholly ... ..	19	16	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Tipperah ... ..	23	17	3	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total ...		118	94	13	3	6	1	1	.....	.....	.....
<b>BEHAR.</b>											
PATNA	Patna ... ..	145	102	26	8	3	3	2	1	.....	.....
	Gya ... ..	104	69	23	6	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....
	Mahabud ... ..	45	31	7	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mozufferpore ... ..	55	35	8	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Durbhunga ... ..	59	43	10	3	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....
	Sarun ... ..	67	42	14	7	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Chumpanun ... ..	52	37	10	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Total ...		527	359	98	42	14	4	5	2	3	.....
BHAGULPORE	Monghyr ... ..	91	64	19	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bhagulpore ... ..	34	26	5	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Purneah ... ..	23	18	4	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	199	160	23	12	1	1	.....	1	1	.....
	Maldah ... ..	23	15	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...		340	283	55	23	6	2	1	1	1	.....
<b>ORISSA.</b>											
ORISSA	Cuttack ... ..	63	48	10	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
	Pooree ... ..	28	20	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Balasore ... ..	35	27	5	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Gurjhat ... ..	57	26	6	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...		161	121	24	11	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....
<b>CHOTA NAGPORE.</b>											
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>											
CHOTA NAGPORE	Hassribagh ... ..	46	37	8	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Lohardugga ... ..	16	12	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Singbhoom ... ..	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Manbhoom ... ..	17	13	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...		81	63	15	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL ...		1,963	1,437	330	121	42	16	7	4	6	.....

367. The list of apparently inadequate sentences passed upon reconvicted offenders, which has for some years been given, has, I am glad to say, assumed very contracted dimensions. The supervision which is now exercised both by Commissioners and from this office has had a most beneficial effect. That the exercise of such supervision is still needed, may be seen from some of the sentences which I give below :—



Consecutive number.	District.	Names of convicts.	PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS AND SENTENCE.			PRESENT CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.		
			Date.	Section of the Indian Penal Code.	Term.	Date.	Section of the Indian Penal Code.	Term.
1	Burdwan	Akbarally Khan	11-1-1879	379 I. P. C.	Seven days	10-1-1880	379 I. P. C.	Fifteen stripes.
2	Ditto	Mohur Sheik	23-6-1877	457 & 380	Three years	7-9-1880	457	One year.
3	Ditto	Patun Ghose	23-12-1876	457	Two years	12-7-1880	457	One year.
4	Beerbhoom	Radhu Chatterjee	5-3-1873	457	Three years	29-4-1880	379	Fined Rs. 10.
5	Ditto	Kedar Bagdi	In 1879	379	Fined Rs. 5	25-6-1880	380	One month.
6	Ditto	Ram Bisnu Dass	8-3-1880	379	Fined Rs. 5	2-8-1880	380	Two years.
			7-6-1875	379	Three months			
			31-3-1877	454	One year			
			6-7-1878	454	Eighteen months			
			2-3-1870	379 & 511	Two years			
			7-11-1870	379	One month			
			22-12-1871	379	Twenty stripes			
			19-2-1873	379	Ditto			
7	Midnapore	Poran Dass	26-2-1874	379 & 511	Six months and twenty stripes.	7-7-1880	379 & 511	Eighteen months.
			8-12-1875	379	One year and fined Rs. 10			
			21-6-1877	379 & 511	Two years and fined Rs. 30.			
8	24-Pergunnahs	Koilash Poramanick	17-9-1879	379	One month	27-8-1880	379	Fifteen days.
9	Nuddea	Bahadoor Sheik	30-4-1870	411	Four months	30-1-1880	379	One year and 10 stripes.
10	Moorshedabad	Behary Ghose	3-2-1878	379	Nine months	7-1-1880	379	Six months and 25 stripes.
11	Ditto	Kangal Sheik	5-9-1876	457	Six months	15-7-1880	379	Fined Rs. 10, in default one month more.
12	Ditto	Ishwar Hari	25-5-1874	379	Ten stripes			Three months and fined Rs. 5, in default 15 days.
13	Rajahmhye	Joymoni Bewa	9-12-1878	379	Eighteen months	28-10-1880	456	Six months.
14	Ditto	Roikristo Pramanick	5-11-1869	380	One year	11-3-1880	380	Fined Rs. 20, in default 7 days more.
			20-1-1880	379	Fined Rs. 15 in default 7 days more.	24-3-1880	379	Eighteen months.
15	Rungpore	Kalinath Misser	26-4-1879	380	Three months	20-9-1880	379	One year.
16	Pubna	Misso Sirdar Pramanick	13-9-1879	381	Six months	24-9-1880	457 & 75	One year.
			23-3-1884	379	One month			
			16-8-1871	380 & 75	Six months and 20 stripes.			
17	Darjeeling	Dhoamon Newar	3-9-1877	380	One month	0-2-1880	380	Two years and 30 stripes.
			30-5-1878	380	One year			Out of this imprisonment to undergo three months solitary confinement.
			1-8-1879	380	Six months			Fined Rs. 25, in default one month more.
18	Julpigoree	Rasel Nassyo	Unknown	380	Five strokes	18-3-1880	380	Seven days.
19	Ditto	Adar Mahomed	Unknown	379	Fined Rs. 10	30-3-1880	379	Three months and 30 stripes.
20	Ditto	Halu Dass	26-1-1880	411	Thirty stripes	26-3-1880	411	One month.
21	Dacca	Sheik Askar	21-5-1877	411	Three months	23-5-1880	379	Three months.
22	Do.	Elahibux	25-11-1879	379	Twenty-five stripes	5-6-1880	379	Thirty stripes.
23	Do.	Sheik Toto	14-7-1877	457	Seven months and Rs. 10 fined, in default one week more.	27-5-1880	457	
24	Do.	Kalachaud Chaugo	12-3-1879	379 I. P. C.	Ten months	20-5-1880	380 I. P. C.	Twenty stripes.
25	Do.	Ibrahim	11-3-1879	457	Four months	15-12-1880	379	Two years and 2 Rs. fine, in default 3 months.
			12-2-1875	379	Two years	7-7-1880	457	One year.
26	Furreedpore	Dina Dass	2-10-1876	379	Twenty-five stripes			
27	Ditto	Gopaul Sheik	9-7-1877	380	One year	27-7-1880	457	Two years and fined Rs. 10, in default six months more.
			31-5-1869	457	Two years			
			29-7-1875	457	Two years and fined Rs. 50, in default six months more.			
28	Ditto	Digamber Mistri	30-10-1872	380	Twenty stripes	16-9-1880	380	Two years.
			18-6-1873	380	Six months and 30 stripes			
			8-10-1874	380	One year and 30 stripes			
			2-7-1879	380	Six months			
29	Ditto	Gorachaud Mundal	18-7-1872	411	One year	30-10-1880	411	Two years and fined Rs. 50, in default to suffer further rigorous imprisonment.
			3-2-1875	457	Two years and 30 stripes			Nine months.
30	Backergunge	Forman	19-10-1878	411	Six months	10-8-1880	411 & 75	Fined Rs. 10, in default two weeks more.
31	Tipperah	Haridhan	31-7-1873	379	Fined Rs. 10	9-8-1880	411	One week.
32	Ditto	Chand Bibi	24-9-1879	411	Ditto	16-9-1880	380	One month.
33	Ditto	Tin Gazi	14-7-1870	380	Fifteen stripes	20-10-1880	379	
			27-7-1868	379	Ten do.			
34	Ditto	Bairagi Chung	29-5-1869	379 & 380	Six months	23-11-1880	380	Two years and a fine of Rs. 10, in default six months.
			23-3-1874	411	Two years			
			28-3-1874	411 & 414	Ditto			
35	Chittagong	Aradhon	30-1-1870	380	Ditto	25-2-1880	380	Two years and thirty stripes.
36	Noakholly	Kasi Mali	6-11-1878	411	Three months	31-7-1880	456	One month.
37	Patna	Heonja Gowala	7-12-1871	456	One year	23-3-1880	379	Ditto.
38	Do.	Meghu Tuteria alias Bant.	6-1-1879	379	Two weeks	11-3-1880	379	Fifteen stripes.
39	Do.	Hazari Hulwai	22-10-1879	379	One month	4-2-1880	380	Twenty stripes.
40	Do.	Pershad Gowala	12-9-1877	381	Twelve stripes	28-2-1880	381	Three months.
41	Do.	Sooba Gowala	21-12-1870	380	One year	15-3-1880	371	One year.
42	Do.	Musamut Budhon	3-2-1873	379	Two weeks	23-8-1880	411	One month.
			10-2-1874	379	Ten stripes			
			9-4-1874	379	Three months and 15 stripes.			
43	Do.	Dumri Mussulman	7-6-1875	379	Three months	31-8-1880	379	Two years, on appeal before judge sentence reduced to one year.
			8-2-1877	457	Two years			
			8-7-1873	379	Two months			
44	Do.	Kasim Ali	7-4-1876	380	Two years and 30 stripes	5-12-1880	379 & 511	One year.
			Unknown	384	One month			
			Ditto	379	One year			
45	Gya	Jhari Dosadh	Ditto	379	Two months	3-1-1880	379	One month.
46	Do.	Allen Mohund	17-11-1879	379	Six months	11-3-1880	379	Ten stripes.
47	Do.	Chatua Rajwar	16-3-1875	379	One week	28-2-1880	379	Thirty stripes.
			30-3-1875	379	Fourteen days			
			20-3-1867	504 C. P. C.	Ten days			
48	Do.	Budhon	15-3-1869	379	One year	23-1-1880	379	Twenty stripes.
			4-4-1873	504 C. P. C.	Two years			
49	Do.	Budhon Gowala	15-8-1876	457 & 411	8 x months	12-2-1880	379	One month.
			18-11-1872	379	Two weeks			
50	Do.	Badhi Dosadh	23-3-1876	379	One month	19-3-1880	379	Two years.
			20-3-1879	504 C. P. C.	Six months			
51	Do.	Talwa Rajwar	Unknown	379	Ten stripes	17-8-1880	379	One month and fined Rs. 2, in default one week more.



Consecutive number.	District.	Names of convicts.	PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS AND SENTENCE.			PRESENT CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.		
			Date.	Section of the Indian Penal Code.	Term.	Date.	Section of the Indian Penal Code.	Term.
53	Gya	Kashi Dosadh	16-7-1873 ... 24-7-1878 ... Unknown ...	457 411 379	Six months ... One year ... Two months ...	11-6-1880 ...	379	Three months and 25 stripes.
54	Do.	Mungroo Musahar	19-3-1879 ...	505 C. P. C.	One year ...	18-9-1880 ...	457 & 511	Six months.
55	Do.	Rungela Gowala	22-4-1871 ... 6-7-1885 ...	579 L. P. C. 373	Six months ... Fourteen years ...	25-8-1880 ...	457 & 75	One year.
56	Do.	Bissasor Duba	21-5-1880 ... 2-6-1880 ...	380 324	Three months ... Six months ...	6-11-1880 ...	380	Six months.
57	Do.	Doma Gowala	27-5-1874 ... In 1876 ...	395 .....	Five years ... Six months ...	7-11-1880 ...	411	Ditto.
58	Do.	Bajinath Singh	15-9-1880 ...	379	Fined Rs. 10 or in default one month.	23-10-1880 ...	379	Fined Rs. 7 or in default two weeks.
59	Do.	Gokhul Bengala	12-6-1879 ...	379	Ten stripes ...	21-10-1880 ...	457	Four months.
60	Shahabad	Shamsahai Bania	9-10-1877 ...	379	Six months ...	12-2-1880 ...	379	Six months.
61	Ditto	Ajaeb Ahir	21-6-1879 ...	379	Two months ...	30-1-1880 ...	411	Three months.
62	Ditto	Mohip Ahir	12-1-1885 ...	395	Seven years ...	20-1-1880 ...	379	Two years and a fine of Rs. 30, or six months more.
63	Ditto	Shewburt Bind	9-7-1874 ... 8-11-1889 ... 8-11-1889 ...	379 457 324	Three months ... One and a half years ... Six months ...	15-3-1880 ...	392	Two years and a fine of Rs. 10, or three months more.
64	Ditto	Ohikhoori alias Boojham Bind.	30-5-1877 ... 22-3-1878 ... 28-10-1880 ...	379 457 457	Twenty-five stripes ... One year ... Twenty stripes ...	30-3-1880 ...	380	Two years and twenty-five stripes.
65	Monufarpore	Bhikhun Gowala	9-4-1875 ...	147	Four months ...	19-2-1880 ...	379	Nine months.
66	Durbhunga	Laljee Karmi	Unknown ...	379	One year ...	22-4-1880 ...	380	One week.
67	Ditto	Pabit Dhonia	23-4-1880 ...	379	One month ...	18-11-1880 ...	379	One month.
68	Saran	Jodhi Jolaha	5-1-1880 ...	379	Ditto ...	23-1-1880 ...	457	Six months and twenty-five stripes.
69	Do.	Gopi Bari	Unknown ...	379	One year ...	23-1-1880 ...	457	Six months and thirty stripes.
70	Do.	Ramdat Pundey	2-9-1873 ...	411	Ditto ...	28-2-1880 ...	411	Six months and thirty stripes.
71	Do.	Ramnat Pundey	30-5-1878 ...	379	Three months ...	22-3-1880 ...	379	Nine months.
72	Do.	Rawnak Ahir	6-12-1873 ...	411	Two years ...	4-5-1880 ...	457 & 75	Six months and thirty stripes.
73	Do.	Bhanta Dome	30-4-1884 ... 6-2-1883 ... 11-5-1878 ...	457 411 457	Six months ... One year ... Two months ...	28-6-1880 ...	457	Two years and thirty stripes.
74	Do.	Bhanjan Bhaut	24-11-1871 ... 22-1-1876 ... 28-1-1878 ...	411 411 411	Six months ... Two years ... Two years and 20 stripes	26-6-1880 ...	379	Two years and twenty stripes.
75	Do.	Lakhan alias Lakho	30-8-1880 ...	380	Six months ...	27-9-1880 ...	454	Ten stripes.
76	Do.	Chakra	30-8-1880 ...	380	Six months ...	27-9-1880 ...	454	Ten stripes.
77	Do.	Piloo Dural	22-5-1873 ...	411	Fined Rs. 10 ...	22-10-1880 ...	380	Three months.
78	Do.	Bloocheng Dosadh	28-2-1886 ...	411	One year ...	8-11-1880 ...	379	Ditto.
79	Do.	Sitaram Tewari	27-3-1878 ...	379	Five stripes ...	25-10-1880 ...	379	Fifteen stripes.
80	Chumparun	Kanhai Ahir	4-2-1875 ...	380	Nine months ...	8-1-1880 ...	379	Fined Rs. 5.
81	Ditto	Moss Tutwa	6-6-1878 ...	380 & 324	Ditto ...	23-1-1880 ...	379	Six months and twenty stripes.
82	Ditto	Ramdhani Dosadh	21-3-1878 ... 13-11-1879 ...	380 379	Three weeks ... Six months ...	22-3-1880 ...	379	Six months and Rs. 10 fine, or in default one month more.
83	Ditto	Abdullah	11-11-1878 ...	380	One and a half years ...	22-3-1880 ...	381	One year and fifteen stripes.
84	Ditto	Zalim alias Kudrut Lohara.	27-6-1878 ... 28-4-1880 ...	379 379	One month ... One month and fined Rs. 5.	23-9-1880 ...	379 & 75	Six months and twenty stripes.
85	Monghyr	Soopun Muslim	18-4-1873 ... 14-4-1878 ...	379 379	Ten stripes ... Six months ...	22-1-1880 ...	380	One year and twenty stripes.
86	Ditto	Suman Dosadh	29-3-1870 ...	457	Two years ...	13-1-1880 ...	379	Ditto.
87	Ditto	Amirwa Chakra	16-5-1873 ...	457	Thirty stripes ...	11-2-1880 ...	380	Ten stripes.
88	Ditto	Jan Ali	21-1-1880 ... 8-12-1883 ...	380 379	Five stripes ... Twenty-five stripes ...	2-3-1880 ...	379	Six months and twenty-five stripes.
89	Ditto	Mullick Ahmud	4-8-1877 ... 23-4-1887 ... 8-12-1883 ...	411 411 411	Thirty stripes ... Twelve stripes ... Six months and 25 stripes.	2-3-1880 ...	379	One and a half year.
90	Ditto	Ram Lal Dosadh	29-7-1873 ...	379	Thirty stripes ...	19-2-1880 ...	379	Thirty stripes.
91	Ditto	Bhorai Dosadh	20-9-1879 ...	379	Twenty stripes ...	30-3-1880 ...	379	Ditto.
92	Ditto	Mirza Beni Beg	16-8-1875 ...	379	One year ...	23-8-1880 ...	379	One year.
93	Ditto	Mohun Dosadh	10-8-1878 ...	379	One and a half year ...	23-8-1880 ...	379	Ditto.
94	Ditto	Ohulhan Musar	30-11-1874 ... 5-9-1885 ... 29-10-1885 ...	411 411 411	Two years ... Twenty stripes ... Ditto ...	25-11-1880 ... 23-10-1880 ...	379 379	Two years and thirty stripes.
95	Bhagnipore	Dhru Mualim	24-3-1876 ... 13-7-1874 ... 17-5-1879 ...	379 379 379	Six months ... Two years ... Fined Rs. 5	5-10-1880 ...	379	Two months.
96	Purneah	Bhola Khawas	In 1874 ...	457 & 411	Two years ...	7-2-1880 ...	379	Two years.
97	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Mobesh Chunder Dey	12-9-1877 ...	380	Two years and fined Rs. 250.	25-3-1880 ...	379 & 511	Six months.
98	Ditto	Loohmun Mundle	19-7-1877 ...	417	Fined Rs. 5 ...	25-2-1880 ...	379	Fined Rs. 20.
99	Ditto	Singu Paharia	Unknown ...	411	Two years ...	13-1-1880 ...	379	One year.
100	Maldah	Dwarka Nath Tewary.	Ditto ...	411	Two years and a fine of Rs. 300.	25-6-1880 ...	379	Fined Rs. 5.
101	Ditto	Jhumas Sheik	1-9-1870 ...	457	Twenty stripes ...	9-4-1880 ...	380	One month and to pay a fine of Rs. 10, in default one month more.
102	Ditto	Godhan Sheik	3-8-1873 ...	381	Fifteen days ...	29-5-1880 ...	379	Two months.
103	Ditto	Tarucknath Sein	8-6-1869 ...	380	Two years ...	9-6-1880 ...	379	Fined Rs. 20, in default fifteen days.
104	Ditto	Tralokya Barik	6-5-1880 ...	380	One month ...	2-12-1880 ...	380	Two months and fined Rs. 5, in default one month more.
105	Outback	Ohintamoni Pandah	3-1-1879 ...	381	Three months ...	3-2-1880 ...	379	Six months.
106	Ditto	Gani Singh	19-6-1877 ...	379	Seven stripes ...	4-3-1880 ...	380	Fifteen stripes.
107	Ditto	Daitaree Padhan	23-3-1877 ...	379	Fifteen days ...	10-1-1880 ...	379	Two months.
108	Ditto	Dinal Jena	30-12-1874 ...	379	One month ...	5-1-1880 ...	379	Six months.
109	Ditto	Kellai Malik	12-12-1876 ...	379	One week ...	12-3-1880 ...	379	Four months.
110	Ditto	Godai Naik	15-3-1879 ...	457	Twenty stripes ...	15-8-1880 ...	379	Ten stripes.
111	Ditto	Musemut Chundo	14-3-1879 ...	379	Two months ...	21-3-1880 ...	380	Two months.
112	Ditto	Musit Soonal	19-10-1876 ...	380	One month ...	24-10-1880 ...	379	Fined Rs. 1, or in default fifteen days' imprisonment.
113	Ditto	Ohintamoni Pandah	3-1-1879 ... 3-2-1880 ...	381 379	Three months ... Six months and fined Rs. 10.	27-12-1880 ...	379	One year.
114	Poorce	Ajib Padhan alias Rajib Padhan.	25-5-1879 ...	379	One month ...	16-1-1880 ...	454	Four months and fined Rs. 5, in default one month more.
115	Ditto	Khugraie Majhee	17-4-1879 ...	379	One month and six days	17-1-1880 ...	379	Three months.
116	Ditto	Jagaj Mullick	12-7-1880 ...	379	Six months ...	14-5-1880 ...	379	One month.

Consecutive number.	District.	Names of convicts.	PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS AND SENTENCE.			PRESENT CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.		
			Date.	Sections of the Indian Penal Code.	Term.	Date.	Section of the Indian Penal Code.	Term.
114	Pooree	Haris Bhoie	28-6-1878	379	Eighteen stripes	15-5-1880	379	Three months and fined Rs. 8, in default one month more.
115	Ditto	Bhoirab Naik	14-6-1878	380	Twenty stripes	19-6-1880	379	Two months.
116	Ditto	Purusotam Mahanty	11-2-1876	380	Three months, and fined Rs. 15, or ten days more.	21-9-1880	350	One month.
117	Ditto	Krishna Behara	24-6-1880	380	Ten stripes	1-7-1880	379	Ten stripes.
118	Ditto	Dasia Bhoie	30-8-1880	379	One month	25-10-1880	380	Three months.
119	Ditto	Dhani Dubini	4-2-1874	379	Twenty-five stripes	1-10-1880	379	Ditto.
120	Balasore	Bhagwan Dass alias Chawa.	19-10-1878	379	Six months	17-1-1880	380	Six months and fined Rs. 5, or in default one month more.
121	Ditto	Godai Mahanty	20-11-1879	379	Fifteen stripes	20-1-1880	411	Six months and fined Rs. 10.
122	Ditto	Khoosali Mahapater	29-12-1871	379	Three years and nine months.	30-3-1880	411	Two years.
123	Ditto	Sodai Mahapater	29-12-1871	379	Three years	30-3-1880	411	Ditto.
124	Ditto	Charli Ghose	18-11-1879	380	Fifteen stripes	17-4-1880	379	Three months.
125	Ditto	Sagree Bowa	5-3-1878	406	Two months	2-7-1880	411	Fourteen days.
126	Ditto	Ram Bhin	17-4-1880	379	Fifteen stripes	6-9-1880	379	Two weeks, and fined Rs. 2.
127	Gurjhat	Kristo Naik	17-10-1876	411	Two years	14-1-1880	379	Six months and fifteen stripes.
128	Ditto	Nachee Naik	25-5-1878	379	Two months	13-1-1880	411	Ditto.
129	Ditto	Nunda Naik	12-5-1874	379	Twelve stripes	9-2-1880	411	Two months and fifteen stripes.
130	Ditto	Goboori Naik	18-12-1878	379	Two months	1-3-1880	379	Two months and twelve stripes.
131	Ditto	Khedool Naik	17-10-1879	379	Eleven stripes	7-5-1880	379	Three months and twelve stripes.
132	Ditto	Mokund Naik	13-8-1879	379	Six months	25-6-1880	379	Six months and fifteen stripes.
133	Ditto	Nela Naik	22-6-1866 32-11-1877 31-1-1879	456 379 379	Six months Ditto and twenty stripes. Six months and twenty-five stripes.	23-8-1880	380	One year.
134	Ditto	Koosun Digal	21-2-1879	379	One month	29-9-1880	379	One month and five days.
135	Ditto	Jogi Digal	22-2-1879	379	Ditto	19-9-1880	379	Ditto.
136	Ditto	Dhobu Digal	8-5-1867 5-6-1871 24-8-1873	380 419 417	Ditto Six months Ditto	12-12-1880	379	Seven months.
137	Hazaribagh	Teko Kairee	3-2-1880 1-4-1880	379 379	Two weeks Fined Rs. 5	15-4-1880	379	Six months and fined Rs. 5, in default one week more.
138	Ditto	Sona Kairee	23-1-1880	379	Two weeks and fined Rs. 5, in default one week more.	1-4-1880	379	Fined Rs. 5, in default one week more.
139	Ditto	Gopi Durzee	13-5-1872 12-7-1876	379 380	Twenty-five stripes	12-4-1880	380	One year.
140	Ditto	Gopikissen Dooboy	22-11-1879	379	One year and thirty stripes.	15-5-1880	379	Fined Rs. 5, in default two weeks more.
141	Ditto	Juggornath Naik	Unknown	379	Six months	8-6-1880	380	Fined Rs. 20, in default twenty days more.
142	Ditto	Musti Dufali	14-4-1878	406	Ditto	23-4-1880	379 & 511	Six months.
143	Ditto	Musamat Shahiddinie	9-12-1876	379	Fined Rs. 3, in default 10 days.	14-7-1880	379	One week and fined Rs. 15, in default 15 days.
144	Ditto	Sookharis Dasadh	19-7-1871 15-2-1877	379 379	Fifteen stripes One month	28-9-1880	379	Two months.
145	Ditto	Dadhoowa Bhoian	Unknown	379	Thirty stripes	19-7-1880	411	Ditto.
146	Ditto	Hira Lall	6-12-1869	379	One year	26-11-1880	379	Fined Rs. 25, or in default one month.
147	Ditto	Dinoo Rajwar	Unknown	.....	Two weeks	3-12-1880	379	One month.
148	Ditto	Sookra Moorda	Ditto	.....	One year	18-10-1880	411	Six months and fined Rs. 10, or one month more.
149	Lohardugga	Bawa Dome	25-6-1878	380	Two months	2-1-1880	411	Ten stripes.
150	Ditto	Mussamut Ablakhia	18-6-1879	457	Five months	23-6-1880	379	One month.
151	Manbhoom	Dhunda alias Sook Dass Bhoomiz.	26-5-1876	382	Two years	14-2-1880	457	One year.
152	Ditto	Modhusudun Mahatu	7-3-1878 18-2-1880	379 447	One month and fine Rs. 30, in default one week's more. Fined Rs. 25.	12-6-1880	379	Three months.

368. As last year, I give a statement showing the manner in which cases have been disposed of with reference to remands. A diminution in the promptitude with which cases have been disposed of is apparent.

I give by divisions the percentage of cases disposed of after two hearings :—

Burdwan	...	...	...	...	74.9	Patna	...	...	...	...	57.9
Presidency	...	...	...	...	66.4	Bhagulpore	...	...	...	...	69.9
Rajshahye	...	...	...	...	58.2	Orissa	...	...	...	...	72.3
Dacca	...	...	...	...	48.1	Chota Nagpore	...	...	...	...	67
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	60.5						

Some of the districts have adopted different principles in filling up their returns. This diversity of practice will be remedied next year, meanwhile the figures above given may be considered approximately accurate. The Dacca, Patna, and Rajshahye Divisions show the worst results, and the most tardy disposal of cases before judicial authorities.

PROVINCE.	COMMISSIONERS DIVISIONS.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Number of A Forms sent up.	Number of A Forms disposed of at first hearing.	Number of A Forms remanded once.	Number of A Forms remanded twice.	Number of A Forms remanded thrice.	Number of A Forms remanded four times.	Number of A Forms remanded five times.	Number of A Forms remanded six times.	Number of A Forms remanded seven times.	Number of A Forms remanded eight times.	Number of A Forms remanded nine times.	Number of A Forms remanded ten times.	Number of A Forms remanded eleven times.	Number of A Forms remanded twelve times.	Number of A Forms remanded thirteen times.	Number of A Forms remanded fourteen times.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.	Burdwan	<i>Western Districts.</i>																	
		Burdwan ... ..	672	247	170	95	85	38	21	10	8	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	* More than six times.
		Bankura ... ..	885	171	164	90	61	56	23	14	9	3	5	4	1	...	...	...	
	Presidency	Bearbhoom ... ..	608	340	114	71	38	17	10	5	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	
		Midnapore ... ..	1,506	692	843	195	114	57	42	25	*38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Hooghly ... ..	2,183	1,359	342	270	181	56	13	14	6	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	
		Howrah ... ..	2,739	2,102	197	149	110	56	33	26	*65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ... ..	8,291	4,891	1,330	870	539	254	142	94	120	7	12	11	4	2	...	...	
		<i>Central Districts.</i>																	
		24-Pergunnahs ... ..	3,308	1,988	676	310	167	92	23	20	18	5	1	2	4	1	1	...	2 nineteen times.
		Nuddea ... ..	1,223	231	214	241	175	147	59	39	31	21	11	6	3	5	6	5	
BHAR.	Rajshahye	Jessore ... ..	1,534	526	408	256	137	81	45	26	*55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 more than fourteen times.
		Moorsheadabad ... ..	1,730	731	400	244	136	90	50	27	21	10	8	4	2	1	2	1	
		Total ... ..	7,795	3,470	1,098	1,051	615	410	177	112	125	36	20	12	9	7	9	6	
	Dacca	<i>Eastern Districts.</i>																	
		Dinapore ... ..	490	92	173	82	53	48	21	15	9	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	
		Rajshahye ... ..	814	382	199	129	53	20	7	6	*4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Rangpore ... ..	603	122	162	122	92	39	28	11	10	9	4	1	2	...	...	...	
		Bogra ... ..	411	182	65	83	26	9	7	8	*31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Pubna ... ..	840	94	76	120	107	42	28	19	*54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chittagong	Darjeeling ... ..	481	325	74	48	12	14	1	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Julpigoree ... ..	442	137	133	113	19	11	5	2	*8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ... ..	3,787	1,334	882	697	368	199	97	64	119	12	4	2	2	...	1	...	
	Dacca	<i>Eastern Districts.</i>																	
		Dacca ... ..	1,640	522	516	263	175	60	32	8	5	1	1	...	2	13	...	...	42 pending.
		Furzedpore ... ..	647	148	132	92	71	51	50	36	21	21	9	3	4	2	...	...	7 more than fourteen times.
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Patna	Backerkunge ... ..	1,190	139	199	271	167	99	76	73	54	32	23	18	12	7	6	4	10 ditto.
		Mymensingh ... ..	1,024	257	257	189	124	67	36	32	*62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ... ..	4,507	1,066	1,104	816	537	277	194	148	142	54	33	21	18	22	6	5	
	Chittagong	Chittagong ... ..	648	280	121	91	64	33	25	16	13	9	3	5	2	3	...	...	1 fifteen times.
		Noakhally ... ..	523	97	125	105	79	64	23	10	*20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Chittagong Hill Tracts ... ..	26	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bhagalpore	Tipperah ... ..	776	261	284	121	54	24	18	11	*3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ... ..	1,073	661	530	317	179	121	66	37	36	9	3	5	2	3	...	...	
		Total of Bengal ... ..	26,553	11,434	5,544	3,750	2,232	1,251	670	455	542	118	72	51	35	34	18	11	
	Patna	Patna ... ..	1,114	448	347	126	75	37	18	15	*14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 pending.
		Gya ... ..	750	220	235	150	69	28	15	13	5	2	12	2	2	...	1	1	7 ditto.
		Shahabad ... ..	740	214	178	127	63	63	22	13	*43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* More than six times.
ORISSA.	Bhagalpore	Mozufferpore ... ..	549	202	212	65	35	14	5	4	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	19 pending.
		Durbhunga ... ..	606	214	231	73	35	18	18	4	*4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 ditto.
		Total ... ..	5,137	1,774	1,638	800	369	182	90	56	80	4	13	2	2	...	1	1	14 ditto.
	Bhagalpore	Sarun ... ..	603	191	176	84	72	23	17	7	*12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Chumparun ... ..	766	285	287	175	20	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ... ..	5,137	1,774	1,638	800	369	182	90	56	80	4	13	2	2	...	1	1	
	Bhagalpore	Monghyr ... ..	1,204	564	432	154	76	16	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 pending.
		Bhagalpore ... ..	512	201	128	79	44	25	12	14	*7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* More than six times.
		Purneah ... ..	751	230	255	119	58	32	17	10	*13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 pending.
	Orissa	Sonthal Pergunnahs ... ..	238	198	26	11	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Maldah ... ..	520	31	233	120	61	43	10	6	*3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 ditto.
		Total ... ..	3,285	1,240	1,074	483	244	116	47	32	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Orissa	Total of Behar ... ..	8,422	3,014	2,710	1,233	613	258	143	88	103	4	13	2	2	...	1	1	
		Cuttack ... ..	1,064	434	379	127	52	35	10	6	3	5	4	2	3	...	...	...	3 fifteen times.
		Poorce ... ..	681	122	259	121	82	54	14	11	10	2	5	1	...	...	...	...	2 pending.
	Orissa	Balasore ... ..	370	165	147	82	15	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 ditto.
		Gurjhat ... ..	148	36	97	7	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total of Orissa ... ..	2,363	755	882	287	151	109	25	17	13	7	9	3	3	1	...	1	
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Chota Nagpore	<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>																	
		Hasaribagh ... ..	705	229	235	93	54	18	15	9	13	5	1	5	4	2	3	...	6 more than fourteen times.
		Lohardugga ... ..	534	225	231	60	34	15	11	1	4	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	
	Chota Nagpore	Sinabhoom ... ..	113	41	55	10	2	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Manbhoom ... ..	434	171	55	59	53	23	24	14	5	11	9	2	4	...	1	...	
		Total of Chota Nagpore ... ..	1,836	666	576	222	143	57	52	25	23	17	11	7	9	3	3	3	
	Chota Nagpore	<i>Grand Total</i> ... ..	39,874	15,869	9,712	5,543	3,139	1,706	896	585	681	146	105	63	49	36	20	16	
		Percentage ... ..	...	40.8	24.9	14.2	8	4.3	2.3	1.5	1.7	.3	.3	.1	.1	.09	.05	.04	

369. The Commissioner of Burdwan records that the conduct of the police, on the whole, has been good. "The police is no longer a new institution, and the time for censorious

Conduct of the police.

criticism of it has long gone by. We all know its merits and its weaknesses by this time, and have accepted the duty of making the best of it. My own opinion is that it is a very respectable police as police go, and to those who, like myself, have worked with it, and known it intimately since the day of its birth, its gradual improvement appears very marked and very creditable to all concerned. The police are sure to come in for a considerable amount of abuse in every country, but abuse proves nothing."

In the Presidency Division the conduct of the police is reported to have been generally fair. The Commissioner, however, notes that as he was absent from the division for the greatest part of the year, he cannot speak from personal knowledge. As I took Mr. Peacock's place during his absence, I can say that, on the whole, the police of the Presidency Division performed their duties satisfactorily. I found traces of defective supervision in Nuddea, and took measures to have such defects remedied.

The Commissioner of Rajshahye reports that the conduct of the police in the several districts of the Division has been satisfactory or fairly so. He remarks that the efficiency of the force as a detective body is said to be below the average in Dinagepore, but that the best work done in the division latterly has been done in that district.

In the Dacca Division, the conduct of the force in Dacca is reported by the District Superintendent to have been unsatisfactory, "and that with bright exceptions they displayed dilatoriness, apathy and want of discipline discreditable to the Inspectors and Station Officers." The Magistrate endorses this view, and the Commissioner agrees with both officers, remarking that he thinks the Dacca Police are quite as good as any in the division, and he adds that "the faults mentioned are the besetting sins of all the Eastern Bengal Police;" he might have said of the inhabitants generally. The Magistrate of Furreedpore has given no opinion as to the working of the police, and no remarks are recorded in the Divisional Report. In Backergunge, the police are said to have, on the whole, done their work pretty well, and in Mymensingh well.

In Chittagong and Noakholly, the conduct of the police has been reported to have been not altogether satisfactory, owing chiefly to most of the members and officers of the force being residents of the district, and mixed up in cases, owing to many of them being small landowners. There is much truth in this, and an attempt has been made to remedy this state of matters. It is, however, not easy to provide men who are not residents of the districts, especially for service in Chittagong. No officer goes to this district willingly; transfers of officers, as a punishment, might easily be arranged, but such officers are not likely to raise the tone of the police. Transfers of good officers, on the other hand, operate as a punishment to them. In Tipperah, the police are reported to have done their duty well, but the force allotted to the district is said to be too weak to perform its work properly. This, however, is not the place to discuss such a question.

The conduct of the police is not separately discussed in the Patna Divisional Report. The action of the police, as regards detection of crime, indicates, it is said, signs of improvement in most of the districts, though the ratio of conviction in cases is generally so low that the police can hardly claim any credit for the results. The Magistrate of Sarun considers the police to be wanting in detective ability and inefficient, and both that officer and the Commissioner express dissatisfaction with the supervision of his subordinates, exercised by the present District Superintendent. In Gya, where detective results are very unsatisfactory, it is said that many of the officers are comparatively new to their work, and may be expected to improve as they gain experience. Some of them are much superior to their predecessors in point of education, and it is to be hoped have inherited none of their bad practices.

The conduct of the Patna police was good, and the results of good supervision were especially visible in the City of Patna.

The Commissioner of Bhagulpore reports that the conduct of the police everywhere has been much as usual, and that the police of Maldah and



Monghyr appear to have done comparatively better work during the year under report.

In Orissa the police have done their duties much as usual; in Balasore the work turned out has been decidedly inferior to that of last year. The Magistrate contrasts unfavourably the acquirements of the officers with those of the police of the 24-Pergunnahs, and the Commissioner makes the following very pertinent remarks on the subject, several of which apply not merely to Orissa, but to other districts in which the action of the police is criticized by local officers, who appear to forget that they are the responsible heads of the district police, and that it is their duty to remedy shortcomings as well as criticise them:—"In comparing the police of Orissa with those of the 24-Pergunnahs, it must be remembered that the province of Orissa is not so advanced as the districts about the metropolis; education has not reached the standard that it has in Bengal. It is consequently not possible to obtain for the higher posts men of such high education as are available in Bengal. Beyond this, the police are what the Magistrate and District Superintendent make them. If the officers are incompetent, they were selected by the District Superintendent, and in the case of the higher officers the selection was made with the Magistrate's approval. The reasonable inference is that the selections were made without adequate care. If they do not know their duties so well as officers elsewhere, it is mostly because the District Superintendent and the Magistrate have been less careful to teach and see that they learned them. If the police of the 24-Pergunnahs are better than the police of Balasore, it is no doubt mainly because the District Superintendent has by careful selection and teaching done more to make them so than the District Superintendents who have lately been at Balasore. It is certain that the outturn of work at Balasore this year has been considerably inferior to that in the other two districts; but it is also inferior to that which was obtained in the same district last year. The Magistrate's attention will be called to these circumstances, and it will be pointed out to him that the remedy for the state of matters he indicates rests with himself and his District Superintendent, and that he is expected to apply it."

The Commissioner of Chota Nagpore specially notices the want of detective ability displayed by the police in Manbhoom, which is ascribed to the fact that the physique of the officers of the force is generally defective, and that so many are all but incapacitated by age and disease that there is little hope of any improvement being made until a considerable proportion of these officers are invalided and replaced by others. The Commissioner remarks that such men cannot be summarily dismissed as they would lose their chance of pension, and recommends that they should be invalided on pension fitting for their time of service. The retention of these men in the force acts as a great hindrance to promotion of young and better men.

It seems to me that the remedy for this state of matters lies with the local authorities. A pension is not given to an officer because he has drawn Government pay for so many years, but for approved service during a prescribed period. If the men are unfit to perform the duties of police-officers, they should not be retained in the force. If they have not served sufficiently long to entitle them to pension, they must be content to receive whatever sum they are entitled to under the rules, but the fact that they are invalids not yet entitled to pension does not justify their retention in the force, unless they are able to perform the ordinary duties of a police-officer. Retention of such men involves an unjust generosity to them at the expense of Government.

370. I cannot speak from personal administration of the department as to how this police have performed their duties during the year, but I think I may safely leave their conduct to be judged by the results which have been attained during 1880. There is, no doubt, room for improvement in many respects, but the results on the whole have been satisfactory.

371. The following statements are herewith submitted:—

Return A (Part I).—General statement of cognizable crime.

Return A (Part II).—General statement of non-cognizable crime.

Return B.—Comparative statement of cognizable crime with result of police operations.

Return C.—General statement of thuggee, dacoity, and other professional crimes.

Return D.—Statement of additional police collected for the protection of persons and property, or quartered as a punitive measure.

Return E.—Statement showing strength, cost, distribution, and employment of police.

Supplement to Return E showing the village police.

Return F.—Statement showing equipment, discipline, and general internal management of the force (regular and municipal respectively.)

Return G.—Statement showing the race and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the police (regular and municipal respectively.)

Return H.—Statement showing dismissals and resignations in the subordinate grades of the police in the Lower Provinces.

Return AA.—Statement showing the number of offences cognizable by the police reported, and the number of persons convicted.

Return BB.—Statement showing the number of persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the police.

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE ;  
FORT WILLIAM,  
*The 17th June 1881.* }

J. MONRO,  
*Inspector-General of Police, L. P.*



## **APPENDICES.**



PERIOD—1890.

DISTRICT OR DIVISION—Lower Provinces.

AREA OF THE LOWER PROVINCES—165,996 square miles.

POPULATION—61,309,570 souls.

STATE

## Part I.—RETURN OF COGNITIVE

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES.										10	10a	
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by police.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.			Received by transfer.
							By police <i>see note</i> .	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police has refused to enquire.						
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a		
1	115 ... ..	Abolition of offence not committed, &c. ... ..	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
	117 ... ..	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ... ..	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
	118, 119 ... ..	Concealing design to commit offence, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
	Total ... ..		8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.														
2	131 to 136, 138 ... ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy ... ..	.....	.....	.....	8	124	8	1	70	4	11	.....		
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471 ... ..	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes ... ..	157'2	151	.....	2	21	.....	.....	5	1	4	.....		
4	212, 216 ... ..	Harbouring an offender ... ..	29'2	23	.....	11	430	16	.....	330	14	40	.....		
5	224 to 228 ... ..	Other offences against public justice ... ..	552'6	526	.....	44	1,494	199	2	872	220	753	2		
6	143 to 153, 157, 158 ... ..	Rioting or unlawful assembly ... ..	2,479'4	2,082	.....	.....	84	5	.....	78	1	1	.....		
7	140, 170, 171 ... ..	Personating public servant or soldier ... ..	55'2	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
	Total ... ..		3,273'6	2,870	3	60	2,153	228	3	1,355	240	809	2		
	CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.														
8	302, 303, 306 ... ..	Murder ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
9		by thugs ... ..	3'4	2	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
10		by dacoits ... ..	14'2	9	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	3	1	6	.....		
11	307 ... ..	by robbers ... ..	25'1	16	.....	1	15	1	.....	1	4	6	.....		
12		by poison ... ..	321'2	268	.....	12	263	5	.....	96	25	113	1		
13		Other murders ... ..	71'4	63	.....	6	66	1	1	27	16	15	.....		
14	304, 308 ... ..	Attempt at murder ... ..	206'8	250	.....	7	248	5	.....	99	47	85	1		
15	376 ... ..	Unlawful homicide ... ..	382'1	324	.....	11	271	31	1	32	120	8	.....		
16	377 ... ..	Rape ... ..	60'1	65	.....	1	51	8	1	21	10	5	.....		
17	317, 318 ... ..	Unnatural offences ... ..	139'6	114	.....	4	108	2	1	58	3	10	.....		
18	305, 306, 300 ... ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ... ..	442'4	413	2	6	411	2	.....	242	22	7	.....		
19	329, 331, 333 ... ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ... ..	8'1	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
20	325, 326, 335 ... ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant. ... ..	743'3	611	4	13	527	22	5	347	21	88	.....		
21	328 ... ..	Grievous hurt ... ..	61'2	30	1	2	29	.....	.....	6	8	5	.....		
22	327, 330, 332 ... ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ... ..	38'8	33	.....	.....	22	1	.....	9	4	9	3		
23	324 ... ..	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant. ... ..	902'2	840	11	21	723	29	2	321	82	71	.....		
24	363 to 369 ... ..	Hurt by dangerous weapon ... ..	317'6	248	4	5	127	49	.....	39	58	20	.....		
25	346 to 348 ... ..	Kidnapping or abduction ... ..	250'4	146	1	1	78	37	.....	16	40	21	.....		
26	372, 373 ... ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion. ... ..	28'1	19	.....	1	13	5	.....	6	2	4	.....		
27	371 ... ..	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ... ..	Habitually dealing in slaves ... ..	1,106'2	1,177	5	19	823	112	2	367	163	85	.....		
29	304a, 338 ... ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine. ... ..	77'8	66	.....	.....	62	4	.....	45	1	1	.....		
	Total ... ..		5,225	4,697	28	111	3,833	315	13	1,735	630	558	5		
	CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.														
30	395, 397, 398 ... ..	Dacoity ... ..	247'8	175	.....	13	181	2	.....	36	53	83	.....		
31	399, 402 ... ..	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ... ..	3'8	4	.....	.....	2	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....		
32	394, 397, 399 ... ..	Robbery with hurt ... ..	1'8	2	.....	1	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....		
33		by poisonous or stupefying drugs. ... ..	20'4	14	.....	1	10	3	.....	4	3	1	.....		
34		by other means ... ..	27'8	12	.....	2	14	.....	.....	7	2	4	.....		
35	392, 393 ... ..	Robbery ... ..	33'1	28	.....	1	27	1	.....	10	7	4	.....		
36	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440. ... ..	on the highway between sunset and sunrise. ... ..	195'6	186	.....	6	166	10	.....	39	62	20	.....		
37		Other robberies ... ..	1,106'2	784	3	25	844	71	2	185	189	46	.....		
38		Serious mischief and cognate offences ... ..	654'2	667	8	15	463	45	1	175	61	36	.....		
39	429, 429 ... ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal ... ..	2,200'5	18,368	640	301	17,604	120	27	1,314	1,068	119	2		
40	441, 445, 457 to 460 ... ..	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt. ... ..	294'6	201	2	3	181	6	1	93	23	10	.....		
41	440 to 453 ... ..	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt. ... ..	14'8	10	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....		
42	412, 413 ... ..	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
	Total ... ..		2,460'5	20,411	662	368	19,314	266	31	1,868	1,468	325	2		
	CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.														
39	334 ... ..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ... ..	90'1	100	.....	.....	74	3	.....	68	.....	3	.....		
40	323 ... ..	Voluntarily causing hurt ... ..	7,000'1	8,194	925	67	4,013	525	28	2,568	216	237	1		
41	341 to 344 ... ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement ... ..	4,313'6	3,499	23	48	1,470	593	7	521	743	177	1		
42	336, 337 ... ..	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ... ..	46'1	40	1	.....	34	2	.....	25	3	.....	.....		
43	374 ... ..	Compulsory labour ... ..	5'8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....		
	Total ... ..		11,458	11,837	949	115	5,561	1,125	35	3,163	963	437	2		

## MENT A.

## TABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1880.

Serial number.	PERSONS.													PROPERTY.					REMARKS.
	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)		Otherwise disposed of, e.g., died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.			Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	
	By police.	By order of Magistrate.					By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		Before being put on trial.	In custody of police.	On bail.					
	11	12	12a	13	14	15	16	17	a 18 b	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	Rs.	Rs.	
2	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3	151	34	196	1	7	188	70	15	73	17	...	...	4	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	
4	22	9	35	...	...	35	23	2	7	...	...	...	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	
5	520	137	703	2	8	693	170	9	496	5	1	...	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
6	6,890	1,610	9,255	13	127	9,075	2,974	453	4,880	85	29	...	629	23	2	1	6	1	2 persons punished under section 323, Indian Penal Code, and transferred to class IV, serial No. 33A.
7	140	20	161	1	...	160	11	3	142	.....	...	...	4	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	7,729	1,810	10,350	17	142	10,151	3,248	482	5,598	107	30	...	619	35	2	1	6	1	
8	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
9	12	.....	12	...	...	12	9	3	.....	.....	2	...	...	...	1	1	247	26	
10	12	.....	18	...	...	18	1	5	.....	6	...	...	1	3	7	5	601	240	
11	22	3	31	...	2	29	11	13	...	3	1	...	...	1	1	1	13	13	
12	434	53	601	4	18	579	113	136	.....	147	11	...	60	112	1	1	5	5	
13	63	1	79	...	3	75	23	17	.....	30	1	...	1	3	1	1	58	58	
14	415	15	516	1	27	484	102	120	3	174	4	2	33	38	...	.....	.....	.....	3 persons transferred to section 323, Indian Penal Code, serial No. 38A.
15	220	49	277	...	20	257	136	45	3	51	...	...	12	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	
16	44	12	61	...	3	58	21	7	.....	25	...	...	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	
17	99	11	120	2	5	113	34	5	32	32	2	...	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	
18	348	9	354	1	20	343	84	.....	245	.....	9	...	5	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
19	2	.....	3	...	...	3	1	.....	1	.....	...	...	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
20	797	133	1,018	2	20	990	242	30	510	119	5	...	6	71	13	.....	.....	.....	
21	27	5	35	...	9	26	8	4	.....	14	...	...	...	...	2	1	542	359	
22	37	26	75	...	...	74	34	14	12	7	3	...	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	
23	749	142	902	2	49	905	329	5	501	8	9	...	5	53	...	.....	.....	.....	1 person transferred to section 322, Statement A, Part II.
24	212	94	326	...	21	304	157	50	58	19	1	1	5	14	1	1	61	61	
25	106	50	177	1	10	165	109	7	39	2	...	...	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	
26	34	6	44	...	6	38	15	5	18	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
27	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
28	1,325	395	1,805	7	43	1,755	789	24	853	3	1	...	85	...	14	4	173	54	
29	92	4	97	...	4	93	26	2	49	9	...	...	7	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	5,050	1,008	6,621	20	260	6,320	2,244	501	2,324	649	40	3	14	317	206	28	15	1,760	816
30	512	21	616	8	32	576	124	193	3	184	6	...	32	34	112	59	61,071	12,455	
31	13	5	18	...	...	18	5	.....	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	
32	1	.....	1	...	...	1	.....	.....	.....	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	239	187	
33	7	11	19	...	...	19	2	.....	6	2	...	...	9	...	7	4	201	131	
34	10	6	20	...	...	20	9	.....	6	5	...	...	...	...	11	6	298	45	
35	34	3	41	...	5	36	9	.....	16	11	...	...	...	...	17	11	1,310	808	
36	135	49	204	...	14	190	78	25	59	13	1	...	9	5	97	47	7,244	529	
37	588	182	818	...	60	735	330	40	293	28	3	...	23	33	8	.....	9	.....	
38	446	153	635	...	34	599	273	12	286	.....	1	...	2	27	...	.....	.....	.....	
39	3,218	267	3,000	5	359	3,234	1,112	86	1,695	202	13	1	7	83	33	9,640	2,051	4,20,803	74,454
40	188	27	225	...	9	215	72	6	124	9	...	...	1	2	2	34	23	343	198
41	41	2	43	1	...	42	8	18	.....	15	...	...	...	1	7	7	233	154	
	5,198	726	6,246	14	513	5,685	2,022	380	2,496	475	24	1	33	205	83	9,925	2,208	4,91,760	88,961
38	108	26	137	...	...	137	27	.....	108	2	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
39	5,167	2,972	8,397	9	150	8,237	2,749	28	5,195	57	50	1	3	170	...	1	20	20	2 persons transferred from section 147, Indian Penal Code, serial No. 6, and 3 persons transferred from section 384, Indian Penal Code, serial No. 14.
40	2,043	1,228	3,449	1	114	3,319	1,770	23	1,388	1	16	...	15	119	...	.....	.....	.....	
41	44	2	46	...	2	44	14	.....	29	.....	...	...	...	1	...	.....	.....	.....	
	7,368	4,235	12,036	10	266	11,744	4,562	53	6,715	60	66	1	18	290	...	1	1	20	20

PERIOD—1880.  
LOWER PROVINCES.

## Part I.—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES.										10	10a	
			Average number reported during five pre- ceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in pre- vious years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by police.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.			Received by transfer.
							By police <i>suo motu</i> .	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous informa- tion was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police has refused to enquire						
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a		
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.															
43	453, 456 ... ..	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking ... ..	1,333'2	1,181	257	12	780	40	...	277	68	23	...		
43	379 to 382 ... ..	Theft { of cattle ... ..	2,406'2	1,855	8	40	1,677	127	...	826	238	50	7		
		... { ordinary ... ..	34,839'6	20,003	425	634	21,621	2,226	30	7,733	4,294	983	0		
44	406 to 408 ... ..	Criminal breach of trust ... ..	2,341'4	1,990	5	36	597	247	2	272	227	71	5		
45	411, 414 ... ..	Receiving stolen property ... ..	2,234'8	1,074	3	40	1,040	33	...	1,399	61	125	5		
46	447, 448 ... ..	Criminal or house-trespass ... ..	8,915'2	8,222	44	72	2,242	978	11	1,571	515	311	...		
47	461, 462 ... ..	Breaking closed receptacle ... ..	19'4	20	...	2	18	...	...	8	3	...	...		
		Total ...	52,179'6	44,285	742	846	26,775	3,651	43	13,086	5,426	1,503	26		
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.															
48	311, 400, 401 ... ..	Belong to gangs of thugs, decoits, robbers, and thieves ...	5'6	4	...	...	4	...	...	3	...	5	...		
49	Chapter XXXVIII, C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ... ..	2,752	946	...	5	488	332	5	567	11	66	4		
50	296 to 297 ... ..	Offences against religion ... ..	21	22	...	...	11	1	...	6	2	4	...		
51		—Gambling Act ... ..	128'4	143	...	...	139	1	...	123	...	...	...		
52		—Excise Laws ... ..	2,046'8	3,025	3	10	2,516	98	3	2,072	31	31	...		
53	Cognizable offences under the Act speci- fied.	—Railway Laws ... ..	431'4	277	...	2	208	5	...	193	3	5	...		
54		—Salt and Custom Laws ... ..	1,457'8	1,273	...	3	1,105	23	...	1,102	1	10	...		
55		—Stage Carriage Act ... ..	2'2	4	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...		
56		—Stamp Act ... ..	17'6	26	...	...	...	17	...	15	...	1	...		
57	260, 277, 279, 280, 285, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, sec- tion 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Muni- cipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ... ..	9,670	16,466	2	4	15,747	93	4	14,440	29	53	...		
		Total ...	16,498'8	22,186	5	24	20,019	571	12	18,604	77	157	4		
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by police.	.....	716'0	1,980	...	7	1,729	37	...	1,614	3	15	...		
		GRAND TOTAL ...	113,956'6	108,275	2,380	1,571	81,434	6,193	137	40,445	8,603	3,864	41		

OFFICE OF THE INSPR.-GENL. OF POLICE, L. P.,  
FORT WILLIAM,  
The 17th May 1881.

MENT A.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1880—concluded.

Serial number.	PERSONS.														PROPERTY.				REMARKS.		
	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Otherwise disposed of, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.			Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.			
	By police.	By order of Magistrate.					By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.						Committed to Sessions.	
	11	12	12a	13	14	15	16	17	a	18	b	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
42	564	100	687	1	24	654	287	16	338	1	...	...	8	12	...	11	6	66	38	1 person transferred to section 411, serial No. 46, and 2 persons transferred to State ment A, Part II. 1 person received from serial No. 43.	
43	1,773	223	2,052	8	93	1,945	716	22	1,131	17	6	2	4	51	2	1,535	1,209	35,963	28,491		
	15,632	5,850	22,474	25	1,172	21,237	8,889	153	11,204	128	57	6	32	780	23	10,008	9,578	3,24,481	1,05,729		
44	557	755	1,388	13	27	1,347	853	15	402	20	7	...	1	48	2	605	220	45,681	16,124		
45	3,138	215	3,483	17	66	3,400	913	95	2,186	97	14	...	...	62	4	1,622	1,767	92,152	61,660		
46	3,376	4,813	8,500	5	123	8,367	4,054	42	3,980	3	55	1	...	233	...	1	1	1	1		
47	9	2	11	...	...	11	2	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	622	187		
	25,048	11,058	38,595	69	1,503	36,961	15,744	345	19,249	267	139	9	49	1,186	31	22,990	12,784	4,96,965	2,12,225		
48	76	...	81	...	...	81	...	14	2	60	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
49	601	306	1,037	22	...	1,015	278	5	679	4	14	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...		
50	28	12	44	...	...	44	23	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
51	559	13	572	...	...	572	59	...	496	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...		
52	2,720	1,123	3,843	1	26	3,853	623	22	3,163	...	2	...	3	43	...	...	...	...	...		
53	277	65	347	4	...	343	39	...	303	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...		
54	1,178	192	1,380	...	2	1,374	97	...	1,276	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...		
55	...	4	4	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
56	...	32	33	...	...	33	6	...	25	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...		
57	17,510	1,467	19,002	8	25	18,958	1,354	2	17,567	...	4	...	11	31	...	...	...	...	...		
	28,018	8,204	36,983	35	53	36,277	2,479	43	23,536	64	25	4	14	130	...	...	...	...	...		
58	2,244	335	2,594	2	6	2,583	251	...	2,319	...	3	2	1	10	...	3	...	41	...		
	75,644	23,276	102,825	167	2,745	99,721	30,550	1,804	62,237	1,622	330	20	169	2,817	355	32,952	15,009	9,92,538	3,02,066		

J. MONRO,  
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.



PERIOD—1880.

DISTRICT OR DIVISION—The Lower Provinces.

AREA OF THE LOWER PROVINCES—165,996 square miles.

POPULATION—61,209,570 souls.

## STATEMENT A.

## Part II.—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1880.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES.						PERSONS.								REMARKS.
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appearing before the Court, including pendings from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted		Convicted		Waiting trial at close of year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
115	...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	8	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
117	...	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	2	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
118, 119	...	Concealing design to commit offence.	0	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total	16	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.															
121 to 130, 505	...	Offences against the State ...	6	3	1	4	...	3	6	19	...	12	...	7	...	...	
137	...	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
173 to 190, 901 to 904, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	...	Offences against public justice.	4,047.4	3,643	1,602	5,245	254	4,947	8,381	8,504	118	2,384	37	5,778	14	165	8 died, &c.
161 to 169, 217 to 223.	...	Offences by public servants	380.8	412	60	472	67	406	584	601	37	196	0	333	1	21	4 ditto.
193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	...	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	1,296.6	1,402	612	2,104	136	1,670	2,433	2,517	222	981	107	993	62	138	14 ditto.
465 to 477	...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	190.8	212	26	238	25	204	318	359	43	161	41	10	68	45	1 died.
264 to 267	...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	204.6	198	61	259	60	234	340	340	9	73	...	254	...	4	
463 to 489	...	Making or using false trade-marks.	5.0	8	1	9	...	7	9	7	...	...	...	5	...	2	
149, 154 to 156, 160.	...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	211.2	220	50	276	109	170	545	788	2	131	2	626	5	17	5 died, &c.
		Total	6,537.6	6,194	2,413	8,607	651	7,847	12,616	13,135	431	3,928	196	8,106	150	392	32
		CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.															
312 to 316	...	Causing miscarriage ...	147.6	125	15	140	96	80	118	126	32	49	6	10	19	8	
370	...	Buying or disposing of slaves	5.8	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total	153.4	126	15	141	95	81	119	126	32	49	8	10	10	8	
		CLASS III.—Serious offences against the Property.															
384 to 389	...	Extortion	1,266.4	1,306	2	1,308	101	837	1,136	900	115	406	1	254	...	30	4 died, &c.
		CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.															
345	...	Wrongful confinement	0.4	6	...	6	...	6	7	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	
362, 365, 368	...	Criminal force	46,231.6	53,247	117	53,364	1,695	39,155	46,137	24,987	2,242	10,243	4	11,998	2	426	53 died &c.
		Total	46,241	53,253	117	53,370	1,695	39,161	46,144	24,974	2,242	10,250	4	11,998	2	426	52
		CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.															
417 to 420	...	Cheating	1,559.8	1,708	12	1,720	69	1,035	1,215	881	108	439	9	287	1	34	3 died, &c.
403, 404	...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	1,140.2	888	23	916	234	572	837	817	35	336	20	400	4	20	2 ditto.
409	...	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	104.6	133	13	151	27	120	144	145	15	37	11	70	10	4	1 ditto.
426, 427, 434	...	Mischief (simple)	7,810.8	8,201	29	8,230	562	5,627	7,050	4,562	427	2,167	5	1,825	4	127	7 ditto.
		Total	10,624.4	10,630	87	11,017	892	7,334	9,246	6,406	595	2,979	45	2,582	19	185	13
		CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.															
496	...	Offences against religion	34	8	...	8	2	0	7	7	2	2	...	3	...	...	
499 to 492	...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	147.8	116	1	117	5	92	107	104	10	89	...	90	...	5	
493 to 496	...	Offences relating to marriage	3,471.8	3,841	2	3,843	150	2,309	2,780	1,856	278	1,108	58	313	33	58	10 died, &c.
500 to 503	...	Defamation	704.8	920	1	921	6	544	631	377	54	210	3	99	...	11	
504, 506 to 510	...	Intimidation and insult	1,136.4	1,341	11	1,352	17	918	1,235	325	106	357	2	444	...	16	1 ditto.
571 to 576, 578, 584, 587, 588, 590.	...	Public and local nuisances...	457.6	512	53	565	46	507	921	978	3	72	...	894	...	3	1 ditto.
291a	...	Keeping a lottery office	2.6	8	...	8	...	4	9	43	...	2	...	41	...	...	
297	...	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI, C. P. C.	5,203.4	5,305	1,134	6,439	1,354	5,164	17,814	13,558	401	3,295	7	9,448	...	381	26 ditto.
		Total	11,218.4	12,051	1,252	13,303	1,580	9,544	23,094	17,933	654	5,133	70	11,332	53	473	38

PERIOD—1880.

DISTRICT OR DIVISION—The Lower Provinces.

AREA OF THE LOWER PROVINCES—165,996 square miles.

POPULATION—81,209,970 souls.

## STATEMENT A.

## Part II.—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1880.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES.						PERSONS.								REMARKS.
			Average institution of five preceding years	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appearing before the Court, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted		Convicted		Waiting trial at close of year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.</i>																
	Regulation VI of 1819. Act I (B.C.) of 1866. Act XVIII of 1854. Act XXXI of 1867. Act XIII of 1870. Act XXV of 1873.	Ferries... ..	23'4	23	14	37	3	30	54	57	...	19	...	37	...	1	
	Act VII (B.C.) of 1873. Act I of 1859 ... Act XIII of 1859.	Railway Acts ... ..	233'4	403	57	533	200	443	638	750	10	92	...	615	...	3	
	Act XI of 1873. Act V of 1861. Act II (B.C.) of 1864. Act XXII of 1864.	Abkari Act ... ..	201'8	307	133	530	124	450	621	651	9	135	...	500	...	9	1 died.
	Act I of 1859 ... Act XIII of 1859.	Merchant Shipping Act ..	13'0	11	...	11	...	10	34	39	...	...	...	39	...	...	
	Act XI of 1873. Act V of 1861. Act II (B.C.) of 1864. Act XXII of 1864.	Breach of contract ... ..	233'4	223	...	223	...	190	209	117	5	...	...	82	...	...	
	Act XI of 1873. Act V of 1861. Act II (B.C.) of 1864. Act XXII of 1864.	Arms Act ... ..	60	190	25	221	80	211	201	311	12	72	...	225	...	1	1 died.
	Act XI of 1873. Act V of 1861. Act II (B.C.) of 1864. Act XXII of 1864.	Police Act ... ..	384'6	450	98	552	120	483	673	669	7	140	...	517	...	4	1 escaped.
	Act XI of 1873. Act V of 1861. Act II (B.C.) of 1864. Act XXII of 1864.	Jails Act ... ..	25	21	8	20	1	28	34	31	...	2	...	32	...	...	
	Act XI of 1873. Act V of 1861. Act II (B.C.) of 1864. Act XXII of 1864.	Cantonment Act ... ..	57'8	16	138	154	59	154	276	264	14	13	...	237	...	...	
	Act VII (B.C.) of 1864. Act I (B.C.) of 1873.	Salt Acts ... ..	153'8	235	40	281	8	268	291	300	4	43	...	259	...	1	2 died, &c.
	Act IV (B.C.) of 1865. Act XX of 1865.	Vaccination Act ... ..	11'6	18	1	19	4	17	43	48	3	13	...	32	...	...	
	Act V (B.C.) of 1866. Act XIV of 1866.	Plunders and Mooktears Act.	6'2	3	8	11	...	7	7	11	1	5	...	5	...	...	
	Act V (B.C.) of 1866. Act XIV of 1866.	Hackney Carriage Act ...	54'2	164	141	305	5	305	418	413	6	48	...	359	...	...	
	Act XIV of 1866. Act XVIII of 1866.	Post Office Act ... ..	36'8	48	4	52	9	50	58	63	...	17	5	33	5	3	
	Act XVIII of 1866. Act VII of 1870.	Stamp Act ... ..	130'2	304	148	452	1	441	603	613	3	78	1	525	...	6	
	Act VII of 1870. Act I of 1871.	Court-fees Act ... ..	3'6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Act I of 1871. Act VI of 1871.	Pound Act ... ..	6,075'8	6,510	29	6,548	153	5,385	6,511	3,173	218	1,303	...	1,534	...	50	8 died, &c.
	Act VI of 1871. Act XI (B.C.) of 1871.	Emigration Act ... ..	10'8	4	2	6	...	5	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Act XI (B.C.) of 1871. Act X of 1872, Chapter XXII.	Census Act ... ..	1'8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Act X of 1872, Chapter XXII. Act IV (B.C.) of 1873.	Contempt of Court ... ..	16'4	39	129	168	2	73	117	215	4	19	...	192	...	...	
	Act IV (B.C.) of 1873. Act V (B.C.) of 1876.	Registration of Births and Deaths.	80'4	115	103	218	18	215	239	238	2	18	...	218	...	...	
	Act V (B.C.) of 1876. Act VIII of 1876.	Bengal Municipal Act ...	6,889	5,208	3,148	8,356	103	8,291	9,861	9,884	310	1,478	...	7,986	...	87	23 died, &c.
	Act VIII of 1876. Act XIX of 1876.	Native Passengers Ships Act.	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Act XIX of 1876. Act III of 1877.	Dramatic Performances Act.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Act III of 1877. Act VI (B.C.) of 1870.	Registration Act ... ..	55'6	83	20	103	1	98	101	188	5	69	6	87	13	8	
	Act VI (B.C.) of 1870. Act I (B.C.) of 1871.	Village Chowkidari Acts ...	179'2	294	71	365	61	302	1,215	1,244	6	148	...	1,090	...	...	
	Act I (B.C.) of 1871. Act VIII (B.C.) of 1878.	Hazareebash and Lohardugga Rural Police Act.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Act VIII (B.C.) of 1878. Act IX of 1878. Act XVI of 1878.	Native Press Acts ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Act IX of 1878. Act XVI of 1878.	Mutiny Act ... ..	3'2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Act XVI of 1878.	Other Special Laws ... ..	585	1,297	140	1,437	11	1,256	1,977	2,040	13	379	...	1,624	...	24	
		Total ... ..	15,683'2	10,140	4,464	20,004	963	18,668	24,342	21,342	632	4,184	12	16,263	18	197	36
		GRAND TOTAL ... ..	91,426	1,00,000	8,350	1,08,350	5,977	83,512	1,17,197	84,818	4,891	27,019	336	50,445	241	1,711	175

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;  
FORT WILLIAM,  
The 17th May 1881.J. MONRO,  
Inspector-General of Police, L.P.

## Comparative Statement of Cognizable Crime, with

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Total number of cases investigated during the year. Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		NUMBER	
			1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	Number of persons arrested.	
			1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	115 ... .. 117 ... .. 118, 119 ... ..	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ... .. Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ... .. Concealing design to commit offence ... ..	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....
		Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.						
2	131 to 136, 138 ... ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	231 to 250, 260 to 263, 467 and 471 ... ..	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes ... ..	142	133	.....	.....	217	196
4	212, 216 ... ..	Harbouring an offender ... ..	32	21	.....	.....	67	35
5	324 to 326 ... ..	Other offences against public justice ... ..	522	446	.....	.....	851	703
6	143 to 153, 157, 158 ... ..	Rioting or unlawful assembly ... ..	1,536	1,985	.....	.....	9,294	9,235
7	140, 170, 171 ... ..	Personating public servant or soldier ... ..	56	89	.....	.....	92	161
		Total	2,589	2,384	61.5	54.7	10,521	10,350
		CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.						
8								
9								
10	302, 303, 306 ... ..	Murder { by thugs ... .. " dacoits ... .. " robbers ... .. " poison ... ..	1 15 22 206	3 8 16 273	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	11 21 35 667	12 18 31 601
11		Other murders ... ..	71	65	.....	.....	84	79
12	307 ... ..	Attempt at murder ... ..	229	251	.....	.....	447	516
13	304, 306 ... ..	Culpable homicide ... ..	242	301	.....	.....	246	277
14	376 ... ..	Rape ... ..	44	69	.....	.....	51	61
15	377 ... ..	Unnatural offences ... ..	101	111	.....	.....	115	120
16	317, 318 ... ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ... ..	390	413	.....	.....	359	364
17	305, 306, 309 ... ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ... ..	2	2	.....	.....	3	8
18	329, 331, 333 ... ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession ... ..	529	574	.....	.....	924	1,018
19		Grievous hurt ... ..	49	29	.....	.....	49	35
20	325, 326, 335 ... ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ... ..	26	23	.....	.....	90	73
21	328 ... ..	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession ... ..	748	754	.....	.....	923	962
22	327, 330, 332 ... ..	Hurt by dangerous weapon ... ..	140	176	.....	.....	303	323
23	324 ... ..	Kidnapping or abduction ... ..	139	116	.....	.....	103	177
24	303 to 309 ... ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion ... ..	23	18	.....	.....	44	44
25	346 to 348 ... ..	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution ... ..	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
26	371 ... ..	Habitually dealing in slaves ... ..	924	937	.....	.....	1,690	1,905
27	353, 354, 356, 357 ... ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ... ..	73	66	.....	.....	102	97
28	3041, 338 ... ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ... ..						
		Total	4,170	4,191	57.1	53.7	6,366	6,621
		CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.						
29	395, 397, 398 ... ..	Dacoity ... ..	227	193	.....	.....	671	616
30	399, 402 ... ..	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ... ..	1	4	.....	.....	3	19
31		Robbery with hurt { by poisonous or stupefying drugs ... .. " by other means ... ..	4 13	3 13	..... .....	..... .....	5 31	1 19
32	394, 397, 398 ... ..	Robbery ... { in dwelling-house ... .. " on the highway between sunset and sunrise ... .. " other robberies ... ..	22 24 177	14 29 173	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	35 35 220	29 41 201
33	392, 393 ... ..	Serious mischief and cognate offences ... ..	790	717	.....	.....	862	818
34	270, 291, 322, 430, to 433, 435 to 440 ... ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal ... ..	576	529	.....	.....	651	645
35	428, 429 ... ..	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ... ..	19,751	17,751	.....	.....	4,179	3,806
36	440 to 452 ... ..	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ... ..	195	199	.....	.....	224	225
37	412, 413 ... ..	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ... ..	9	9	.....	.....	64	43
		Total	21,783	19,611	52.2	49.7	7,180	6,246
		CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.						
38	334 ... ..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ... ..	94	77	.....	.....	192	137
39	325 ... ..	Voluntarily causing hurt ... ..	4,659	4,568	.....	.....	7,794	8,397
40	341 to 344 ... ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement ... ..	2,261	2,673	.....	.....	3,480	3,449
41	374, 337 ... ..	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ... ..	37	36	.....	.....	60	46
42	374 ... ..	Compulsory labor ... ..	1	.....	.....	.....	3	7
		Total	7,039	6,751	50.7	47.3	11,539	12,036
		CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.						
43	453, 456 ... ..	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking ... ..	807	820	.....	.....	585	687
44	379, to 382 ... ..	Theft ... { of cattle ... .. " ordinary ... ..	2,334 29,156	1,901 23,777	..... .....	..... .....	2,687 26,006	2,052 22,474
45	406 to 408 ... ..	Criminal breach of trust ... ..	1,044	846	.....	.....	1,463	1,383
46	411, 414 ... ..	Receiving stolen property ... ..	2,032	1,973	.....	.....	3,839	3,483
47	447, 448 ... ..	Criminal or house-trespass ... ..	3,374	3,231	.....	.....	8,981	8,500
48	461, 462 ... ..	Breaking closed receptacle ... ..	23	18	.....	.....	8	11
		Total	38,018	32,180	55.6	50.5	43,049	38,595
		CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.						
49	811, 400, 401 ... ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ... ..	3	4	.....	.....	12	81
50	Chapter XIX, C. P. C. ... ..	Vagrancy and bad characters ... ..	832	823	.....	.....	1,011	1,037
51	295 to 297 ... ..	Offences against religion ... ..	9	19	.....	.....	32	44
52		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act ... ..	140	140	.....	.....	553	572
53		Excise Laws ... ..	2,113	2,417	.....	.....	3,000	3,893
54		Railway Laws ... ..	249	213	.....	.....	413	347
55		Salt and Custom Laws ... ..	1,605	1,194	.....	.....	1,807	1,330
56		State Carriage Act ... ..	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4
57		Stamp Act ... ..	11	17	.....	.....	23	33
58	299, 299, 277, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 295 to 297, 299, 291 to 294, section 24 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ... ..	11,241	15,844	.....	.....	13,761	19,002
		Total	16,201	20,603	56.6	53.7	20,737	26,383
59	.....	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police ... ..	1,238	1,766	90.9	82.7	1,775	2,594
		GRAND TOTAL	91,043	87,764	64.5	63.5	1,01,167	1,02,836

## MENT B.

result of Police operations, for the year 1880.

AND PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL.						Amount of property stolen.		AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF PROPERTY RECOVERED.			
Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.				Amount.*		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
215	188										
66	35										
833	693										
9,111	9,075					19	6	4	1		
92	160										
10,317	10,151	58'6	55'1	59'4	56'2	19	6	4	1	21'	16'6
11	12					143	247		26		
25	18					3,110	661	1,249	240		
29	29						13		13		
623	579					130	5	122	5		
82	75						58		58		
455	483										
223	257										
45	58										
111	113										
334	343										
3	3										
903	990										
46	20					95	542	3	359		
86	74										
890	905										
230	304					3	61	3	61		
188	165										
44	33										
1											
1,667	1,755					63	173	63	54		
102	93										
6,143	6,320	44'	44'9	45'6	47'	3,543	1,760	1,440	816	40'6	46'3
786	576					59,188	61,071	6,873	12,455		
3	18										
5	1					26	239		187		
31	19					3,925	201	2,091	131		
34	20					1,605	298	236	45		
80	36					220	1,310	51	808		
206	190					4,857	7,245	546	529		
763	735						9				
616	599					74		64			
3,766	3,234					3,71,144	4,20,808	60,066	74,454		
220	215					733	343	188	196		
66	42					219	233	110	154		
6,524	5,685	48'8	47'5	53'8	52'2	4,41,991	4,91,760	70,225	89,961	15'8	18
189	187										
7,600	8,237					1	20	1	20		
3,396	3,319										
58	44										
2	7										
11,245	11,744	54'2	56'2	55'6	57'6	1	20	1	20	100'	100
569	654					1,086	66	67	33		
2,554	1,945					44,174	35,982	34,306	28,491		
24,697	21,237					3,96,915	3,24,481	1,20,377	1,05,729		
1,417	1,347					80,845	45,681	33,370	16,124		
3,570	3,400					58,475	92,152	35,842	61,680		
8,469	8,367					23	1	23	1		
8	11					1,737	622	1,017	187		
41,314	36,961	52'8	50'5	55'1	52'8	5,33,255	4,98,905	2,26,002	2,12,225	38'7	43'5
11	81										
1,002	1,015										
33	44										
558	573										
3,054	3,853										
437	843										
1,806	1,374										
	4										
23	33										
12,731	18,988										
20,644	24,377	87'6	80'4	88'	89'8						
1,772	2,563	90'8	89'3	90'9	89'7		41				
97,961	99,731	60'5	62'1	62'6	64	1,023,809	9,92,552	2,97,672	3,02,023	28'9	30'4

excluded from columns XVI to XIX.

J. MONRO.



STATEMENT C.

Thuggee and Dacoity, Administration of Poisonous or Stupefying Drugs for Criminal Purposes, and other Professional Crimes.

DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES.			PERSONS.										COMPARATIVE RETURN.				REMARKS.											
	Occurred within the year.			Cases under columns 2 and 3 brought to trial within the year.			Cases under columns 2 and 3 in which no one was brought to trial up to the close of the year.			Number supposed to be concerned in cases in columns 2 and 3.			Arrested.			Brought to trial.			Convicted.			Property stolen.			Property recovered.				
	Committed during the previous two years, and in which no conviction was obtained up to the beginning of the year.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18												
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Thuggee ... { by strangulation ... " poison ... { with murder ... " wounding ... { simple ... { with murder ... " wounding ... { simple ... {	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dacoity on land ... {	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dacoity on water ... {	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs. { without " {	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other professional crimes, viz.:-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kidnapping ... {	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cattle theft ... {	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
House-breaking by Moghia domes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;  
FORT WILLIAM,  
The 17th May 1881.

J. MONRO,  
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

**S T A T E M E N T   D .**

## Statement of Additional Police collected for the Protection of

PART I.—Additional police collected for the protection of																	
DISTRICT.	Names of fairs or places of large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of police, usually located at the place.				Detached from the Regular force.				Specially employed in addition to columns V to VIII.				Total cost under columns IX & X.	
				Officers.				Officers.				Officers.				To Government.	To local or private funds.
				Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12						
		Days.									Rs. A. P.						
Burdwan ... ..	Topabone mela of Topabone ... ..	24	15,000				1	4									
Bankoora ... ..	Baroonce mela of Dihar ... ..	7	9,000				1	2									
	Total ... ..	31	24,000				2	6									
Beerbhoom ... ..	Kendoule ... ..	30	69,000				1	4									
	Buckleshur ... ..	8	24,000				1	2									
	Birchundropore ... ..	31	11,000				1										
	Total ... ..	69	95,000				2	7									
Midnapore ... ..	Oottraon at Pandooah ... ..	6	1,000		1	9					4						
	Oottraon at Tribany ... ..	1	10,000		2	22	1	2		1							
	Shebochotoirdussee at Tarkessur ... ..	2	15,000		1	4	2	1	9								
	Maharun at Hooghly ... ..	3	15,000	1	3	15	2	4	16								
	Kokind Baruni at Budangunge ... ..	1	2,000		1	4		1	4								
	Baruni at Tribany ... ..	1	2,000		2	22	1	2		1							
	Churuckpoojah at Tarkessur ... ..	2	40,000		1	4	1	1	12								
	Shanjattra at Mahesh ... ..	1	15,000		1	2	40	1	13		4						
	Ditto at Gooptipara ... ..	1	8,000		1	14		1			30						
	Ruthjattra at Mohesh ... ..	8	40,000		1	2	40	1	2	7	43						
Hooghly ... ..	Ditto at Gooptipara ... ..	8	9,000		1	14		1	8		50						
	Oottraon at Kristaporo ... ..	1	2,000						2								
	Nirunjun of Kartick at Bansbariah ... ..	1	750		2	22		1	4								
	Ditto of Chinsurah ... ..	1	3,000		1	22		1	3	13							
	Byasak mela of Sandessur Thakoor at Chinsurah. ... ..	31	15,500		1	9											
	Rashjattra at Maukoond ... ..	4	16,000		1	3			4								
	Barwaipoojah at Sreepore ... ..	1	2,000		1	12		2	4		20						
	Ditto at Chandoor in Balla-ghur. ... ..	1	400		1	12				1	10						
	Gokool Dewan Peer at Basobatti ... ..	4	2,000						2								
	Bunjit Kais Dighi Suan at Jehanabad ... ..	1	2,000	1	3	12		3	6								
	Total ... ..	79	2,01,650	1	9	36	208	4	18	32	112	4	14	141			
Howrah ... ..	Saugur fair ... ..	7	90,000	1	1	2	6		3	9							
	Harwa Gorachand Peerka mela ... ..	8	50,000	1	2	15		3	1	30							
	Bariopore Rashjattra mela ... ..	8	12,000		1	2	13										
	Banshara Ghazi Sahab's mela ... ..	4	9,000			1	8										
	Joynugur Doljattra fair ... ..	7	6,500		1	3	21										
	Kantapara Rashjattra ... ..	4	6,000						4								
	Degunja Kulsoor Rashjattra ... ..	3	6,000						1								
	Bhangore mela ... ..	6	5,500						4								
	Kazipara Agdat Peerka mela ... ..	3	5,000		1	1	10										
24-Pergunnahs ... ..	Habra Badar Peerka mela ... ..	4	5,000						2								
	Penety Rashjattra ... ..	3	4,000			1	16		1	4							
	Tarapukur fair ... ..	1	4,000			1	6			2							
	Khurda mela ... ..	1	3,000			1	16										
	Kashpara Bara Peerka mela ... ..	3	2,000				2										
	Khurda mela ... ..	1	2,000			1	16										
	Ditto ... ..	3	2,000			1	16										
	Behula Ruth mela ... ..	2	1,600		1	2	20		2	4							
	Penety mela ... ..	1	1,500			1	16										
	Khurda Rash mela ... ..	5	1,000			1	16	1	1	2	10						
	Total ... ..	74	2,16,100	2	6	20	197	1	4	11	60						
Jessore ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Moorsheedabad ... ..	Kishnaghore Barodale ... ..	3	8,000		1	2	30										
	Ditto Basanto mela Exhibition ... ..	8	10,000		1	2	30										
	Nuddes Pat Purnima ... ..	2	10,000			2	24										
	Ditto Dhulat ... ..	12	25,000			2	24										
	Ditto Dasahara ... ..	3	25,000			2	24										
	Nakasipara Bromanitala ... ..	4	1,500						2								
	Kishengunge Malurash ... ..	6	2,000			1	8										
	Nakasipara Sarvamangala ... ..	4	2,000														
	Kalikunge Ramnavami ... ..	3	5,000														
	Tehatta Uttarain ... ..	7	2,000														
	Ditto Debalogunge ... ..	7	2,000														
	Toolai Behar (Hagulbera) ... ..	30	3,000														
	Moorroote (Snan Jatra) ... ..	2	4,000														
	Khoksa Kalipooja ... ..	6	2,500														
Nuddes ... ..	Bheramara Rash ... ..	15	1,500						2								
	Bhadalia Doorgapore ... ..	31	2,000			1	4										
	Doulatpore Jungadoho ... ..	7	600						2								
	Bara Gangdia ... ..	15	7,500						2								
	Lukhi Khala ... ..	15	6,500						2								
	Khalsa Kund ... ..	18	7,000						2								
	Gorapata Gostobehar ... ..	5	3,000						2								
	Bongoma Pettapole ... ..	5	5,000						2								
	Santipore Rashmela ... ..	5	25,000		1	4	81										
	Chugda Kula ... ..	3	12,000						1	4							
	Do. Devsandanpat ... ..	3	15,000							8							
	Do. Kula Ghosopara ... ..	3	8,000		1	1	8										
	Do. Mela ... ..	3	450		1	1	12										
	Ranaghat Patoolipore ... ..	3	9,000						2								
	Kaligunge Mash Purnima ... ..	4	12,000		1	2	27										
	Ranaghat Exhibition fair ... ..																
	Total ... ..	232	2,16,550		6	20	272		1	40							

**MENT D.**

*Persons and Property, or quartered as a Punitive Measure.*

persons and property.				PART II.—Additional police quartered as a punitive measure.							REMARKS.	
Number of offences against person or property during such assembly.		Property.		Number of cases.	Strength of additional police.				Total cost of additional police, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.		Number of offences committed in or traced to a village or place in which the additional police was established.
Investigated by the police.	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.		Officers.							
					Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.									
1	1	9 0 0	9 0 0									
1	1	9 0 0	9 0 0									
1	1	53 13 0	4 13 0									
1	1											
2	1	15 0 3	0 0 3									
1	1	32 0 0	32 0 0									
5	4	100 13 3	56 13 3									
12	1	0 2 0	0 2 0									
3	3	2 13 0	2 13 0									
1	1	1 3 3	1 3 3									
2	2	1 7 0	1 7 0									



## Statement of Additional Police collected for the Protection of

PART I.—Additional police collected for the protection of																	
DISTRICT.	Names of fairs or places of large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of police usually located at the place.				Detached from the regular force.				Specially employed in addition to columns V to VIII.				Total cost under columns IX & X.	
				Officers.				Officers.				Officers.				To Government.	To local or private funds.
				Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12						
Dinapore	Aloakhon	12	80,000			1	2	4	42							Rs. A. P.	
	Nekmurd	10	2,00,000			2	5	11	129								
	Total	22	2,80,000			3	7	15	171								
Rajshahye	Khatoor	6	20,000			1	1	1	16								
	Manda	10	9,000				1		5								
	Bodipara	15	10,000						1								
	Nowpara	8	4,000						1								
	Moorudpore	5	3,000						1								
	Bolihar	8	3,000						1								
	Taherpore	11	4,000						2								
	Lathore	8	9,500					1	1								
	Kolun	7	11,000						1								
	Kaligunge	7	10,000							1							
	Tamook	7	5,000							1							
	Pakooria	7	6,000							1							
	Nagarpore	7	3,000							1							
	Chandpore	7	4,000							1							
Koojail	20	4,000							2								
Total	133	1,00,100			1	3	3	34									
Rungpore	Khalahati	30	50,000						1								
	Tulsighat	30	10,000						1								
	Fakeer mela	15	5,700						2								
	Silburi	21	5,000					1	5								
	Paglapore	20	10,000						1								
	Khulabati	1	3,500					1	4								
	Shikharbat	1	2,000					1	8								
	Chilmari	3	6,800					1	4								
	Noonkhowa	3	7,100					1	4								
	Gusla	10	1,000						2								
	Golabbag	48	15,000														
	Tushbhandar	15	300														
	Goda Simla	18	7,000					1	3	5							
	Barabhatta	24	1,000							1							
Total	230	1,25,000					6	7	34								
Bogra	Gopinathpore	15	15,000	1	1			1	8								
	Mahasthan	8	8,000	1		1			4								
	Total	23	23,000	2	1	1			12								
Pubna	Jalpesh	12	5,000		1	1	8		4								
	Darjeeling																
Dacca	Mooncheegunge	42	4,00,000			1	2	5	33								
	Dhamray	62	40,000					1	8								
	Nungleband	3	22,000					2	30								
	Total	107	4,62,000			1	4	9	71								
Furreedpore	Furreedpore agricultural exhibition and mela.	15	5,000	1	1	2		2	8								
	Podomi	7	10,000						1								
	Rajnuggur	30	400						1								
	Kartickpore	45	1,300						4								
	Haturia	15	2,500						1								
	Moishar	3	1,300														
	Tengra	20	3,500						1								
	Gopalpore	7	500														
	Goalundo	7	4,000			1	1	2	14								
Total	140	28,500	1	1	2	12	1	1	5	30							
Backergungo																	
	Total																
Mymensingh	Hossainpore	45	7,000						1								
	Kishoregunge	55	12,000	1	1	2			1								
	Sherepore	32	6,000			1	1	8									
	Parabari	28	5,000						1	4							
	Total	160	30,000	1	2	3	20		1	7							

persons and property.				PART II.—Additional police quartered as a punitive measure.								REMARKS.
Number of offences against person or property during such assembly.		Property.		Number of cases.	Strength of additional police.				Total cost of additional police, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in or traced to a village or place in which the additional police was established.	
Investigated by the police.	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.		Officers.							
					Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
4	4	Rs. A. P. 30 0 0	Rs. A. P. 2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
24	24	445 6 6	445 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
28	28	475 6 6	475 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
2	1	13 4 6	4 2 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1	1	1 2 0	1 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
3	2	14 6 6	5 4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1	1	9 6 0	9 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1	1	9 6 0	9 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
4	4	1 4 6	1 4 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
2	2	2 8 3	2 8 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
6	6	3 12 9	3 12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
2	...	1,008 0 0	...	1	...	1	8	986 1 0	1 year	None		
(a) 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
(b) 1	1	0 1 0	0 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1	...	0 6 0	0 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
3	1	0 7 0	0 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
2	1	15 8 0	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
3	2	15 8 0	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	(a) 4	1,007 8 0	One year	Singkhally 0		
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	(a) 50	8,094 0 0	Ditto	Bamna 3		
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	10	1,761 0 0	Ditto	Gyanpara or Madartali 5		
...	...	...	...	3	...	1	6	64	11,952 8 0	One year 8		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

Government notification dated the 29th April 1880.

(a) Pending enquiry.  
(b) One discharged.

In all these places the frequent occurrence of serious riots originally led to the quartering of special police as a punitive measure, and the subsequent continued apprehension of the breach of the peace in case of their withdrawal led to their further retention.

## Statement of Additional Police collected for the Protection of

## PART I.—Additional police collected for the protection of

DISTRICT.	Names of fairs or places of large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of police usually located at the place.				Detached from the regular force.				Specially employed in addition to columns V to VIII.				Total cost under columns IX & X.	
				Officers.				Officers.				Officers.				To Government.	To local or private funds.
				Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Days.															Rs. A. P.
Tipperah ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong ... ..	Sittakoond ... ..	9	3,000	...	1	4	1	3	3	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Mohamooni ... ..	5	9,000	...	...	...	...	1	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Total ... ..	17	12,000	...	1	4	1	4	5	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Noakholly ... ..	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Chittagong Hill Tracts	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Patna ... ..	Barsofat ... ..	6	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Somari ... ..	4	20,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	100	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Mohorani ... ..	1	70,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Gajimia ... ..	1	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Ramliia ... ..	7	10,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	25	...	...	...	1	7	16 14 0
	Hassourat at Asamkoo	1	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Shivrat at Shaikh Metho Jari	1	2,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Barni at Sticoura ...	1	3,600	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Shivrat at Bihta ...	2	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Gajimia ... ..	2	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	15	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Magh Purnima ... ..	2	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Biawa ... ..	1	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Shivrat at Sewnar ...	3	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Do. at Baikathpore ...	2	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Chiraga at Bihar ...	1	10,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	40	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Giriak Purnima ... ..	2	12,000	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	30	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Total ... ..	37	1,97,700	...	...	...	...	5	11	32	309	...	...	1	7	...	16 14 0
Gya ... ..	Bissen Sankrant or Cheyt Sankrant and Kartic Purnima at the river-side in Town Gya.	4	10,000	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	25	...	.....
Shahabad ... ..	Berhanpore fair March 1880	9	80,000	...	...	1	4	1	2	6	46	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Ditto May ... ..	10	80,000	...	...	1	4	1	3	5	43	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Total ... ..	19	1,70,000	...	...	2	8	2	5	11	88	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Muzafferpore ... ..	Hajeepore ... ..	2	50,000	1	1	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Byroasthan (Kutra) ...	7	25,000	...	1	1	8	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Sitamarhee ... ..	9	40,000	1	1	1	12	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Muniari, Majorgunge ...	9	25,000	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Total ... ..	27	1,40,000	2	3	4	36	...	...	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Durbhunga ... ..	Shewrath ... ..	10	25,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Ganges Bank ... ..	2	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Total ... ..	12	45,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	22	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Sarun ... ..	Sonepore Fair ... ..	18	1,25,000	...	...	1	3	1	4	3	78	...	...	...	70	...	148 5 4
	Patna ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Muzafferpore ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Bhagulpore ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Monghyr ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Durbhunga ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Shahabad ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Total ... ..	18	1,25,000	...	...	1	3	2	6	10	138	...	...	...	70	...	148 5 4
Chumparun ... ..	Bettiah ... ..	13	85,000	1	1	4	30	...	...	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Urrera ... ..	10	18,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Tribini ... ..	4	5,500	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Gobindgunge ... ..	2	4,000	...	1	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Adapore ... ..	15	5,000	...	1	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Lakhowra ... ..	8	9,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Mohumdi ... ..	5	11,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Total ... ..	54	1,37,500	1	3	6	46	...	2	5	25	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Monghyr ... ..	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Bhagulpore ... ..	Shiborattree at Singassur	9	65,000	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	23	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Tilassankrat at Bowsee	15	75,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	21	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Total ... ..	24	1,40,000	...	...	...	...	2	3	6	49	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Purneah ... ..	Caragola ... ..	16	60,000	...	...	1	6	1	1	2	22	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Sonthal Pergunnahs	Sripunchoomi ... ..	2	2,500	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Shivratree ... ..	2	2,000	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Bhadhi Purnima ... ..	2	2,500	...	1	2	6	...	1	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Barai Nawar ... ..	1	8,000	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Fauthe Meis ... ..	15	4,000	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Total ... ..	23	19,000	2	3	4	23	2	3	4	23	...	...	...	...	...	.....

**MENT D—continued.**

*Persons and Property, or quartered as a Punitive Measure.*

[illegible]



## Statement of Additional Police collected for the Protection of

PART I.—Additional police collected for the protection of																										
DISTRICT.	Names of fairs or places of large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of police usually located at the place.				Detached from the regular force.				Specially employed in addition to columns V to VIII.				Total cost under columns IX & X.										
				Officers.				Officers.				Officers.				To Government.	To local or private funds.									
				Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.											
1	2	3	4	5				6				7				8				9				10	11	12
		Days.																							Rs. A. P.	
Maldah	Ramkali	6	9,000	1	1	5	1	1	8																	
	Kuri	8	70,000	1	1	6	1	1	14																	
	Total	14	79,000	2	2	11	2	2	22																	
Cuttack	Mohorum in Cuttack Town	4	20,000	1	1	8	40		2	20																
	Doorgapujah bejoys in Cuttack town	1	15,000	1	1	8	30		3	18																
	Bussunto Panchouri in Jajpur	1	15,000	1	1	8			1	2																
	Total	6	50,000	2	3	17	78		6	40																
Pooree	Ruthjatra	23	50,000					2	1	8	50			4	100										540	
	Snanjatra	1	10,000					1	2	8	80															
	Dolejatra	5	30,000					1	3	4	80															
	Shevrat	2	40,000					1	2	3	32															
	Panchak	5	20,000					1	4	10	58															
	Chundunjatra	22	1,000					1	1	4	4															
	Mukerjatra	1	10,000					1	2	20																
	Ramnavamy	1	1,200							4																
	Usakoustomy	1	600							1	10															
	Sital Nusty	2	500							2	10															
	Rukanaharun	1	10,000							1	10															
	Abhinambasia	2	15,000					2	4	50				4	100											
	Kallidhan	1	1,000							1	4															
	Dussarali	4	500							1	2	10														
	Tribinijatra	3	25,000							1	2															
	Melanjatra	5	20,000							1	4															
	Snanjatra	1	4,000								1															
	Sagar Snanjatra	1	500								1															
	Sital Nusty	1	1,000								1															
	Champak Dwadasi	1	1,000								1															
	Kankasmarini	8	300								1															
	Chundunjatra	5	1,100								1	2														
	Donhuna Choory	1	1,000								1	2														
	Chandrabhaga	2	40,000							1	3	8														
	Jhamjatra	22	18,000							1	4	10														
	Attrijatra	22	40,000							1	4	16														
	Asokijatra	10	21,000							1	2	28														
	Bujo Sankranti	4	24,000								1	3														
	Panchoke	1	6,000								1	3														
	Chandanajatra	1	3,500								1	3														
	Poga Sankranti	1	1,500								1	4														
	Uskejatra	1	300								1	2														
	Jhulanjatra	6	3,200								1	6														
	Chundunjatra	1	400								1	3														
	Dolejatra	1	600								1	6														
	Total	174	4,02,200					10	31	78	529			8	200										540 0 0	
Balasore																										
Gurjhat Mehals																										
Hazaribagh	Chatra	8	3,700	1	2	10				5																
	Hutree	8	3,050		1	4			1	15																
	Madhubun	150	5,000							1	4															
	Total	166	11,750	1	3	14		1	1	24																
Lohardugga	Chutia	15	5,000						1	1	14															
	Juggernathpore	1	10,000						1	1	20															
	Total	16	15,000						2	2	34															
Singbhoom Manbhoom	Chyebassa annual fair	23	700		1	13			1	13																
	GRAND TOTAL	1,083	8,42,750	14	41	124	1,029	37	114	233	2,000		4	24	443										705 3 4	

**MENT' D—concluded.**

*Persons and Property, or quartered as a Punitive Measure.*

persons and property.				PART II.—Additional police quartered as a punitive measure.								REMARKS.
Number of offences against person or property during such assembly.		Property.		Number of cases.	Strength of additional police.				Total cost of additional police, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in or traced to a village or place in which the additional police was established.	
Investigated by the police.	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.		Officers.							
					Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.									
1		64 0 0										
1		66 0 0										
3	2	7 0 0										
1		3 8 0										
2	2	7 5 0	7 5 0									
2*												
8	4	17 13 6	7 5 0									
4	3	336 12 0	20 0 0			1†	4	41 0 0	Indefinite.	† This force has been discharged on the 21st September 1890.		
4	3	336 12 0	20 0 0									
1	1	2 0 0	2 0 0									
1	1	2 0 0	2 0 0									
1‡		74 4 0								‡ Under investigation.		
139	105	3,124 15 6	266 11 0	4	1	9	79	13,564 7 0	Yrs. M. D. 2 10 8	8		

**J. MONRO,**  
*Inspector-General of Police, L. P.*





## SUPPLEMENT TO STATEMENT E FOR 1880.

PROVINCE.	Commissioners' Divisions.	Name of District.	VILLAGE AND TOWN POLICE NOT SUBJECT TO RULES OF REGULAR POLICE.				Total annual cost.
			Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average annual emoluments of each man.	By whom paid.	
BENGAL	Burdwan	<i>Western Districts.</i>					Rs. A. P.
		Burdwan ... ..	11,861	21.5	20.9	By chakran lands, ryots and punchayets ...	2,48,517 0 0
		Bankoor ... ..	8,345	30	32	" jagir and chakran lands, ryots and punchayets ...	2,67,040 0 0
		Beerbhoom ... ..	7,789	23.4	18.4	" chakran lands, zemindars and ryots ...	1,44,184 13 6
		Midnapore ... ..	8,636	41.8	12.5	" Government, villagers and zemindars, service lands.	1,08,657 0 0
		Hookhly ... ..	4,902	118.2	37.3	" dewanmahara and chakran land income ...	1,83,609 0 0
		Howrah ... ..	1,340	70	37.3	" chakran lands and villagers ...	(a) 40,051 0 0
		<i>Central Districts.</i>					
		24-Pergunnahs ... ..	4,107	74.7	43	By villagers ... ..	(b) 1,97,136 0 0
		Nuddea ... ..	4,449	60	42	" ryots ... ..	1,86,868 0 0
	Presidency	Jessore ... ..	4,378	70	40.5	" villagers ... ..	1,87,309 0 0
		Moorsheadabad ... ..	4,106	59	36	" zemindars and ryots ... ..	(c) 95,544 0 0
	Rajahmhye	Dinapore ... ..	5,043	38	16	" villagers ... ..	86,975 0 0
		Rajahmhye ... ..	3,145	75	42	" punchayets and villagers ... ..	(d) 1,32,090 0 0
		Rangpore ... ..	4,675	65.7	36.1	" villagers ... ..	1,69,232 0 0
		Bogra ... ..	1,972	63.1	38.1	" villagers and punchayets ... ..	(e) 75,297 0 0
		Pubna ... ..	2,213	71.2	44.9	" villagers ... ..	(f) 89,335 13 3
		Darjeeling ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
		Julpigore ... ..	1,164	57	41.3	" villagers ... ..	48,094 0 0
	Dacca	<i>Eastern Districts.</i>					
		Dacca ... ..	3,491	85.5	40.3	By villagers ... ..	(g) 1,45,521 0 0
		Furzedpore ... ..	2,917	70	34.9	" ditto ... ..	1,01,945 0 0
		Backergunge ... ..	4,378	67	29.3	" zemindars and villagers ... ..	(h) 1,23,230 0 0
		Mymensingh ... ..	7,617	50	30	" villagers ... ..	2,74,212 0 0
	Chittagong	Chittagong ... ..	2,109	93.1	36.3	" villagers ... ..	76,632 0 0
		Noakholly ... ..	2,026	76	38.5	" ditto ... ..	77,991 0 0
		Chittagong Hill Tracts ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
		Tipperah ... ..	2,504	103	40	" zemindars and villagers ... ..	1,04,662 0 0
	Total ...		103,259	59.4	31.0		31,93,252 9 9
BEHAR	Patna	Patna ... ..	3,258	54	25	By zemindars and villagers ... ..	(i) 81,187 0 0
		Gya ... ..	6,590	45	19.5	" ryots and zemindars ... ..	1,29,077 0 0
		Shahabad ... ..	5,019	63	23	" ditto ditto ... ..	1,18,437 0 0
		Mozufferpore ... ..	4,553	60	30.2	" zemindars ... ..	(j) 1,38,073 0 0
		Durbhunga ... ..	4,175	60	36	" ditto and ryots ... ..	1,50,003 0 0
		Saran ... ..	5,275	54	20	" ditto and villagers ... ..	1,08,240 0 0
		Chumpanun ... ..	2,327	79	30.4	" ditto ditto ... ..	71,062 11 0
	Bhagulpore	Monghyr ... ..	3,574	52	33.4	" ryots and zemindars ... ..	(k) 1,19,867 0 0
		Bhagulpore ... ..	3,652	97.0	22.4	" punchayets and zemindars ... ..	(l) 76,837 11 0
							and 8,003 beeghas and 7 cottahs of land.
		Purneah ... ..	4,855	64.5	36	" residents of the district ... ..	1,74,780 0 0
		Southal Pergunnahs ... ..	3,780	50	19.5†	" zemindars and ryots ... ..	36,008 0 0
							and 18,308 beeghas of land.
	Maldah	Maldah ... ..	1,505	75	48	" ryots ... ..	(m) 76,560 0 0
							and 26,816 beeghas of land.
	Total ...		48,653	63.5	27.7		12,76,930 6 0

(a) Owing to the transfer of eight villages to the Hookhly district, there has been a decrease in the number of men.

(b) Throughout the rural jurisdiction of the district Act VI of 1870 is in force.

(c) Out of 4,106 chowkidars, 1,452 hold lands.

(d) The decrease in the number of chowkidars is owing to a reduction made in certain villages.

(e) There has been a decrease of 80 men owing to the transfer of certain villages to Mymensingh, and to some villages having been cut away by the river, also on account of revision of some villages.

(f) The Chowkidari Act VI of 1870 was in force throughout the year, and the chowkidars were paid regularly.

(g) 3,308 chowkidars are under Act VI of 1870.

(h) Act VI of 1870 has been in operation in the district with the exception of a few villages.

(i) In these are included three village chowkidars paid at Rs. 3 per mensem by the Patna Municipality.

(j) 34 of the chowkidars entered in column I hold land to the extent of 118 beeghas, or 3 beeghas 9 cottahs 3 dhors each.

(k) Under Act VI of 1870, 1,815 chowkidars and jagir chowkidars 1,059.

(l) Of the number in column IV, 1,980 are punchayet chowkidars and 1,693 under Act XX of 1856.

(m) Act VI of 1876 has been in operation in the entire district with the exception of a few stray villages.

\* Besides land and kind, those under Act VI receive Rs. 86 annually.

† Land 49 beeghas.



## SUPPLEMENT TO STATEMENT E FOR 1880—continued.

PROVINCE.	Commissioners' Divisions.	Name of District.	VILLAGE AND TOWN POLICE NOT SUBJECT TO RULES OF REGULAR POLICE.				Total annual * cost.
			Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average annual emolument of each man.	By whom paid.	
ORISSA ... ..	Orissa ... ..	Cuttack ... ..	5,090	55	28'8	By jagir lands and villagers ... ..	(a) 1,46,868 14 0
		Pooree ... ..	2,182	53	16	" Government villagers and jagirs ... ..	34,988 0 0
		Balasore ... ..	2,230	63	12'7	" grant of service lands and subscription from villagers.	(b) 23,344 0 0
		Gurjhat ... ..	497	39'3	10	" Government land and kinds ... ..	(c) cannot be ascertained.
		Total ... ..	9,999	60'5	18'3		2,10,100 14 0
CHOTA NAGPORE	Chota Nagpore ...	<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>					
		Hazaribagh ... ..	2,892	53	23	By zemindars, tickadars, and ryots partly in cash and partly in land.	(d) 62,205 0 0
		Lohardugga ... ..	3,567	67	16 8	" zemindars, illakadars and ryots partly in cash and partly in grain.	(e) 60,227 8 0
		Singbhoom ... ..	1,654	46'5	5'3	" villagers.	9,070 8 0
		Manbhoom ... ..	4,949	63	14'8	Partly by land and partly by village contribution, service lands, zemindars and digwars.	73,996 0 0
		Total ... ..	13,032	56'8	14 7		2,05,509 0 0
		GRAND TOTAL ... ..	1,74,913	60	23'1		48,87,792 13 9 and 26,816 beeghas land.

(a) Five new chowkidars entertained during the year. There are also 333 khundayets, 36 paiks, and 70 rahabards.

(b) The new Chowkidari Act has not yet been introduced; one chowkidar was rewarded for courage in a dacoity case, one for arresting an absconded defendant from Nilgiris, and 13 fined for neglect of duty.

(c) Act VI of 1870 is not extended to this district.

(d) The number of men are of two classes, viz. 437 digwars and 2,385 chowkidars.

(e) There has been a decrease in the total number of men, as well as in the total annual cost owing to the new arrangements made under Act VIII of 1873.

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;  
FORT WILLIAM.  
The 17th May 1881.

J. MONRO,  
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

REGULAR POLICE.

Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General

COMMISSIONERS' DIVISIONS.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	Total sanctioned strength.				ARMAMENT OF THE FORCE.			PUNISHMENTS.									
						Number provided with firearms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended by their own Departmental officers.				Punished judicially				
		Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.									Under Police Act.		Under sections 350, 351, 348, Penal Code.		
		Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.				Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.		Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<b>BENGAL.</b>																		
<i>Western Districts.</i>																		
Burdwan	Burdwan	4	22	49	312	100	75	312	...	...	...	2	...	5	4	53	...	3
	Bankura	3	12	38	208	60	29	172	...	...	1	6	...	6	11	38	...	1
	Beerbhoom	2	11	33	200	50	16	180	...	...	2	3	...	8	12	25	...	2
	Midnapore	6	30	103	671	120	36	634	...	...	8	4	...	8	50	...	1	
	Hookhly	3	17	59	369	60	35	353	...	...	1	3	...	3	23	...	4	
	Howrah	2	8	39	201	23	26	201	1	1	1	7	2	5	19	42	...	4
<i>Central Districts.</i>																		
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	7	38	95	652	110	30	641	...	1	2	28	...	5	9	35	...	1
	Nuddea	5	29	67	426	45	42	432	...	1	2	23	1	23	38	114	...	7
	Jessore	6	24	70	493	140	46	553	...	1	1	20	...	14	43	134	...	1
	Mooredahad, inclusive of special reserve	4	26	79	500	114	30	465	...	1	1	23	...	13	29	78	...	2
Rajahmhye	Dinapore	3	19	38	323	100	38	244	...	2	3	31	...	20	23	101	...	5
	Rajahmhye	3	16	41	305	43	19	303	...	...	...	9	...	12	29	69	...	5
	Bunzapore	5	21	49	307	90	42	310	...	3	1	24	3	15	18	93	...	1
	Bogra	3	10	29	187	50	13	166	...	...	1	12	...	5	15	18	...	4
	Pubna	2	11	44	255	60	29	220	...	...	1	7	...	5	16	27	...	4
	Darjeeling	2	6	27	166	88	20	93	...	1	...	16	...	2	23	25	...	3
Dacca	Julpigoree	2	11	33	223	110	29	130	...	...	2	6	...	4	12	12	...	5
	Dacca, inclusive of special reserve	5	10	64	445	131	30	541	...	...	...	14	...	12	27	80	...	2
	Furreedpore	4	17	48	325	60	37	297	...	...	...	10	...	2	24	64	...	3
	Backergunge	4	26	66	408	44	38	423	...	...	3	16	...	19	60	143	...	1
	Mymensingh	5	20	50	340	54	25	336	...	...	2	2	...	17	34	67	...	4
	Chittagong	4	16	49	315	130	24	230	1	...	...	1	...	9	14	87	...	1
Chittagong	Noakholly	3	12	32	246	47	15	231	...	...	2	8	...	6	17	37	...	1
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	8	6	38	596	622	26	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	43	...	6	
	Tipperah	3	13	27	239	110	16	166	...	...	...	2	...	4	6	39	...	3
	Total	98	440	1,257	8,708	2,568	766	7,262	2	14	26	287	6	212	505	1,515	...	5
<b>BEHAR.</b>																		
Patna	Patna	4	17	59	424	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	2	8	33	...	4
	Gya	4	18	77	475	120	38	410	...	...	...	14	1	18	66	79	...	3
	Shahabad	5	14	63	366	90	16	316	...	...	...	9	...	6	23	49	...	2
	Monsiehpore	3	13	41	279	37	6	279	...	...	...	2	...	3	6	18	...	2
	Durbhanga	3	13	35	247	90	32	167	...	...	1	6	...	10	11	20	...	3
	Sarun	2	14	52	300	80	32	266	...	...	1	7	1	6	19	46	...	...
Bhagulpore	Chumparan	3	14	39	240	62	55	187	...	...	4	11	...	10	20	18	...	4
	Monghyr	3	14	37	298	70	16	212	...	1	...	4	...	14	32	35	...	3
	Bhagulpore, inclusive of Special Reserve	4	15	55	413	208	24	236	...	1	...	10	...	6	18	29	...	3
	Purneah	5	17	55	354	80	24	327	...	...	...	5	...	5	19	52	...	3
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	1	9	24	238	70	51	166	...	...	2	7	...	5	14	49	...	1
	Maidah	2	9	27	195	19	13	197	...	...	2	6	...	3	16	83	...	1
	Total	38	167	568	3,822	926	287	3,749	...	3	12	91	2	87	251	510	...	4
<b>ORISSA.</b>																		
Orissa	Cuttack	4	15	69	401	34	23	432	...	...	3	4	...	10	51	63	...	1
	Pooree	2	9	62	302	29	17	364	...	1	2	11	...	8	47	35	...	4
	Balasore	4	14	68	388	29	42	377	...	1	3	16	1	13	36	56	...	5
	Gurjats	2	3	25	172	195	10	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	16	18	...	2
	Total	12	41	224	1,263	257	92	1,173	...	2	8	33	1	33	150	172	...	1
<b>CHOTA NAGPORE.</b>																		
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>																		
Chota Nagpore	Hazarighat	3	20	70	425	160	51	807	...	...	3	17	...	15	37	54	...	1
	Lohardugga	3	21	64	361	120	...	425	...	1	...	14	...	14	20	50	...	4
	Singbhoom	1	4	23	138	138	28	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	3	11	...	...
	Manbhoom	3	12	42	219	60	72	144	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	6	...	2
	Total	10	57	199	1,143	478	151	876	...	3	3	38	...	30	66	128	...	1
<b>Government Railway Police</b>																		
Total	Government Railway Police	7	9	57	511	...	16	538	...	...	1	47	...	1	29	224	...	3
	Total	7	9	57	511	...	16	538	...	...	1	47	...	1	29	224	...	3
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>																		
		165	714	2,305	15,507	4,259	1,312	13,618	2	22	50	400	9	363	1,001	2,549	...	1

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE :

FORT WILLIAM,

The 17th May 1881.

MENT F.

*Internal Management of the Force for the year 1880.*

[illegible]

## MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General

COMMISSIONERS' DIVISIONS.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	Total sanctioned strength.				ARMAMENT OF THE FORCE.			PUNISHMENTS.									
						Number provided with firearms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Dismissed.				Fined, degraded or suspended by their own departmental officers.			Punished judicially		
		Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.				Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14				
BENGAL.																		
Western Districts.																		
Burdwan	Burdwan	1	11	213		1	224		6			31						
	Bankoora		7	121			128		11		1	45			1			
	Beerbhoom		1	16			17		3			5						
	Midnapore		9	161					16		4	35						
	Hoochly	3	23	343		3	406		8		2	139			9			
	Howrah	3	3	21	355		6	376		1	25	1	92			5		
Central Districts.																		
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	1	60	503			563		7	37		3	12		6	25		
	Cantonment		4	20			24		1	5		1			1	2		
	Nuddoa		13	265			278		17			93			11			
	Jessore			70			70		6			27			2			
	Moorshedabad		12	231			246		3	13		1	34		1	39		
Rajahmhye	Dinapore		2	30			32		4			8						
	Rajahmhye		5	65			70		11		4	27			3			
	Kungpore		3	26			29		2		3	4			1	1		
	Bogra		2	29			31		1			6						
	Pubna		3	51			57		1	11		12			4			
	Darjeeling	1	2	32		1	34		2		1	8						
Julpigoree		1	13					1			3							
Eastern Districts.																		
Dacca	Dacca		11	266			277		1	25		5	109		1	15		
	Furzedpore		2	43			45		6			35			2			
	Buckeraungo		3	110			25		4		1	22						
	Mymensingh		7	92			99		5		1	17			1	6		
Chittagong	Chittagong	1	4	56		1	60				1	35			1			
	Nonkholly		1	11			15		1		1	3			1	1		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts																	
	Tipperah		3	46			49					13						
Total																		
BEHAR.																		
Patna	Patna	1	5	44	836				42		1	10	221			15		
	Gya		1	15	302		1	317		11		11	159					
	Shahabad		1	7	227			235		7		2	71			2		
	Mozufferpore		11	163			174		8		3	13						1
	Darbhanga		8	159			167		1	4		10			2			
	Saran		11	162			173		13		2	43						
Bhagulpore	Chumpanan		3	37			40		2		2	13			2			
	Monghyr		8	127			135		1	2		15						
	Bhagulpore		7	128			135		1	12		4	36		1	3		
	Purneah		6	117					6		2	14						
	Sonthal Pergunnahs		1	10			11		2			6			4			
Maldah		2	36			39		1			22			1				
Total																		
ORISSA.																		
Orissa	Cuttack		8	92			100		1	3		7	35		1	1		
	Pooree		1	65		1	69		10		1	4	8			2		
	Balasore		2	23			30		3			2	2					
	Gurjhat																	
Total																		
CHOTA NAGPORE.																		
South-West Frontier Agency.																		
Chota Nagpore	Hazaribagh		4	72			76		18			1	16			1		
	Lohardugga		2	74			76		3			21			2			
	Sinubhoom			10			10		3			6						
	Manbhoom		2	46			46		2			12						
Total																		
GRAND TOTAL																		

**MENT F—concluded.**

*Internal Management of the Force for the year 1880.*

[illegible]

**J. MONRO,**

*Inspector-General of Police, L. P.*



REGULAR POLICE.

STATE

Showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers

COMMISSIONERS' DIVISION.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	RACE.											
		Europeans.					Eurasians.			Natives.			
		District or Assistant District Superintendents.		Subordinate officers.		Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.		District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.		Constables.
		Military or Covenanted Civil.	Uncovenanted.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.			On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
BENGAL.													
Western Districts.													
Burdwan	Burdwan		2	1						3	71	308	
	Bankura		2							3	49	208	
	Beerbhoom		1								43	200	
	Midnapore		2							6	133	685	
	Howrah		1							1	79	369	
	Howrah										46	190	
Central Districts.													
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs		12	2			1	1		4	132	652	
	Nuddea									5	85	417	
	Jessore								2	6	94	483	
	Moorshedabad		2				1			3	106	404	
Rajshahye	Dinapore		2							3	87	322	
	Rajshahye		1							3	87	233	
	Bangore		2			1				5	70	357	
	Bogra		1							3	37	180	
	Pubna		1							2	55	252	
	Darjeeling		1	1				1	2		29	151	
	Julpigoree	1							2	43	218		
Eastern Districts.													
Dacca	Dacca		2							4	69	319	
	Special Reserve			1							9	100	
	Farrukpore		1							70		312	
	Backergunge		2						1	4	78	419	
	Mymensingh								4	69	338		
Chittagong	Chittagong		1					1		3	64	314	
	Noakhilly		1							3	44	241	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts		3				1	2		3	47	500	
	Tippurah		1							3	40	239	
	Total	1	37	5	1		4	6	3	145	1,606	8,655	
BEHAR.													
Patna	Patna	1	2	2						2	76	424	
	Gya		4							4	95	465	
	Shahabad	1	1						1	5	77	380	
	Muzafferpore	1								3	53	277	
	Durbhanga		1							3	46	247	
	Sarun	1	1				1			1	65	300	
	Chumparun		1						2	52	249		
Bhagulpore	Monghyr		2	1						2	51	298	
	Bhagulpore, Special Reserve	1	1							4	70	413	
	Purneah	1	1							4	69	355	
	South Patnagunnahs		1							1	37	229	
	Maldah		1							2	36	195	
	Total	6	16	3			1		1	33	726	3,812	
ORISSA.													
Orissa	Cuttack	1	1		1			2		3	82	398	
	Pooree		1					2		1	68	300	
	Balasore		1		1			2		3	80	383	
	Gurjhat		1							2	27	169	
	Total	1	4	2			1	6		9	257	1,255	
CHOTA NAGPORE.													
South-West Frontier Agency.													
Chota Nagpore	Hazaribagh		2	1						2	88	416	
	Lohardugga		1	1					1	2	83	387	
	Singbhoom		1	1							26	135	
	Manbhoom	1									57	219	
	Total	1	4	3					1	4	254	1,127	
	Government Railway Police		1	4	8		1	3		2	59	509	
	Total		1	4	8		1	3		2	59	599	
	GRAND TOTAL	9	62	15	10	1	7	15	5	193	2,903	15,368	

\* One vacancy in



## MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## STATE

Showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers

COMMISSIONERS' DIVISIONS.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	RACE.									
		EUROPEANS.					EURASIANS.			NATIVES.	
		District or Assistant District Superintendent.		Subordinate Officers.		Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.		Constables.	
		Military or Covenanted Civil.	Uncovenanted.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.			On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>BENGAL.</b>											
<i>Western Districts.</i>											
Burdwan	Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	11	153
	Bankoora	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	119
	Beerbhoom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	16
	Midnapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	160
	Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	383
	Howrah	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	21	340
<i>Central Districts.</i>											
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	64	523
	Nuddea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	251
	Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
	Moorshedabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	223
Rajahmhye	Dinazepore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	30
	Rajahmhye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	65
	Rangpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	28
	Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	28
	Pubna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	54
	Darjeling	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	32
	Julpigoree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>											
Dacca	Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	255
	Farradpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	34
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	110
	Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	92
Chittagong	Chittagong	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	56
	Nonkholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	40
	Total	...	...	1	1	...	2	4	...	2	208
											3,092
<b>BEHAR.</b>											
Patna	Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	48	836
	Gya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	302
	Shahabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	227
	Muzafferpoore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	154
	Burhanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	139
	Saran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	157
	Chumpran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	36
Bhagalpore	Monahyr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	127
	Bhagalpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	128
	Turneah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	94
	Southal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10
	Maidah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	30
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	729	2,246
<b>ORISSA.</b>											
Orissa	Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	89
	Pooree	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	63
	Balasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	28
	Gurjats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	14	180
<b>CHOTA NAGPORE.</b>											
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>											
Chota Nagpore	Hazaribagh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	72
	Lohardugga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	73
	Singbhoom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	46
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	191
	GRAND TOTAL	...	...	1	1	...	3	5	...	2	359
											5,709

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;  
FORT WILLIAM,  
The 17th May 1881.

MENT G—concluded.

*and Men employed in the Police for the year 1880.*

RELIGION OR CASTE.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
OFFICERS.												MEN.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
Hindoos.												Hindoos.												Other religions.		Grand total, officers and men.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajpoots.	Goorkhas.	Seikhs.	High caste Soodras.	Low caste Soodras.	Hillmen.	Hindoos of all other castes.	Other religions.		Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajpoots.	Goorkhas.	Seikhs.	High caste Soodras.	Low caste Soodras.	Hillmen.	Hindoos of all other castes.	Other religions.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37		38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485

**J. MONRO,**

**Inspector-General of Police, L. P.**

## H.

**STATEMENT of Dismissals and Resignations in the Subordinate Grades of the Police of the Lower Provinces during the year 1880.**

COMMISSIONERS' DIVISIONS.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	Total strength of the Force at commencement of the year.			Number of men, included in column I, discharged on reduction.			Number of dismissals from all other causes.			Number of resignations.			Percentage of dismissals (from other causes than reduction), and of resignations together on the whole strength of each branch of the Force as shown in column I.			
		I.			II.			III.			IV.			V.			
		Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	
BENGAL.	Western Districts.																
	Burdwan	Burdwan	380		211				2		6	29		33	8.1		18.4
		Bankoora	257		125				7		11	5		5	4.6		12.8
		Beerbhoom	246		24			7	5		3	11			6.5		12.5
		Midnapore	807		170				8		16	30		2	4.6		10.5
		Hooghly	448		409				4		8	79		49	18.5		13.9
		Howrah	260		382	10			10		26	20		58	11.5		21.9
	Central Districts.																
	Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	781		535			9	39		59	73		67	14.3		21.5
		Nuddea	503		265				26		17	30		18	11.1		13.2
		Jessore	593		70				23		5	21		4	7.2		12.8
		Moorsheadabad	545	50*	249	10		13	25		18	33	3*	24	10.6	6*	16
		Dinapore	374	8	32				29		4	12			10.9		12.5
		Rajshahye	366		70				9		11	10			5.1		15.7
	Rajshahye	Rungpore	425	11	29				28		4	30			13.6		13.7
Bogra		222		30				13		1	15		1	12.6		6.6	
Pubna		300		58			1	8		12	7		1	4.9		22.4	
Darjeeling		182		26	1			17		2	22		2	21.4		15.3	
Julpigoree		265		14				8		1	10		3	6.7		28.5	
Eastern Districts.																	
Dacca	Dacca	409	110†	268	28			12	2†	26	11	14†	41	5.6	14.5†	26.1	
	Furzedpore	348		26			25	11		7	10		2	7.7		25	
	Backergunge	520		113	22			19		4	25		5	8.3		7.9	
	Mymensingh	415		99				4		5	4		3	1.9		8	
Chittagong	Chittagong	384		61				2			15		2	4.4		3.2	
	Noakholly	293		15				10		1	10			6.8		6.6	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	582						34			27			10.4			
	Tipperah	275		49				2			7		3	3.2		6.1	
Total		10,235	179	3,390	71		55	354	2	245	555	17	326	8.8	4.3	16.4	
BEHAR.																	
Patna	Patna	492		892				11		42	15		36	5.2		8.7	
	Gya	550	13	303				14		11	4		7	3.2		5.9	
	Shahabad	442		250			15	9		7	5		12	3.1		7.6	
	Mozufferpore	342		170			2	2		9	8		4	3		7.3	
	Burhanga	309		145			1	7		5	2		4	2.9		6.2	
	Saran	362		166				10		13	3		7	3.5		12	
	Chumparun	305		40				15		2	4		1	6.2		7.5	
Bhagulpore	Monghyr	352		136			1	5		3	10		7	4.2		7.3	
	Bhagulpore	377	110†	135				6	5†	13	13	24†	12	5	26.3†	18.5	
	Purneah	425		117				5		6	14		22	4.4		23.9	
	Southal Pergunnahs	267		11	4			9		1	15		1	6.9		18.1	
	Maldah	233		38				8		1	14		1	9.4		5.2	
Total		4,416	123	2,409	4		19	101	5	113	107	24	114	4.6	23.5	9.4	
ORISSA.																	
Orissa	Cuttack	489		100				7		4	5		1	2.4		5	
	Pooroo	375		70				14		10	7		3	5.6		18.5	
	Balasore	448		30				23		3	5		1	6.2		13.3	
	Gurjhat	210			8			2			17			9			
Total		1,522		200	8			46		17	34		5	5.2		11	
CHOTA NAGPORE.																	
South-West Frontier Agency.																	
Chota Nagpore	Hazaribagh	518		76				20		18	18		2	7.3		26.3	
	Lohardugga	454		81	5		6	15		3	17		2	7		6.1	
	Singbhoom	107		10				5		3	3		1	4.7		40	
	Manbhoom	275		48				4		2	2		1	2.1		6.2	
Total		1,414		215	5		6	44		23	40		6	5.9		14.8	
Government Railway Police			564						48			93			25		
Total			564						48			93			25		
GRAND TOTAL		17,617	866‡	6,414	88		80	545	55‡	401	796	134‡	451	7.2	23.8‡	13.7‡	

NOTE.—The actual Force as it stood on 1st January 1880 is shown in column I.

\* Special Police.

† Special Reserve.

‡ Inclusive of Special Reserve.



**STATEMENT AA.**

*Statement' showing number of Offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Burdwan Division in the year 1880.*

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	BURDWAN DIVISION.													
			Burdwan.		Bankoora.		Beerbhoom.		Midnapore.		Hooghly.		Howrah.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10							
1	115 ... ..	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	117 ... ..	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119 ... ..	Concealing design to commit offence, &c. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.														
2	131 to 136, 138 ... ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	231 to 283, 467 and 471 ... ..	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	3	2	5	1	1	...	6	1	...	7	7	6	5	
4	212, 216 ... ..	Harbouring an offender ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	254 to 226 ... ..	Other offences against public justice ...	3	1	13	12	3	3	16	17	14	12	20	17	69	
6	143 to 153, 157, 158 ... ..	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	43	137	65	119	17	52	87	193	42	113	23	86	277	
7	140, 176, 171 ... ..	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	49	140	87	164	21	55	109	216	65	133	51	110	382	
		CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.														
8		{ Murder { by things ... .. " dacoits ... .. " robbers ... .. " poison ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	303, 303, 396 ... ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12		Other murders ... ..	7	...	5	2	2	1	11	4	5	1	4	2	34	
13	307 ... ..	Attempts at murder ... ..	4	2	1	...	...	...	2	1	5	1	...	...	12	
14	304, 308 ... ..	Culpable homicide ... ..	7	1	...	...	3	5	7	4	6	...	3	...	26	
15	376 ... ..	Rape ... ..	7	1	2	...	...	...	6	1	5	2	5	...	27	
16	277 ... ..	Unnatural offences ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	8	
17	317, 318 ... ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	2	1	1	...	1	1	5	3	2	1	...	1	11	
18	305, 303, 309 ... ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	7	5	6	2	6	5	7	4	13	8	7	5	46	
19	320, 331, 333 ... ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20	325, 326, 335 ... ..	Grievous hurt ... ..	10	6	9	14	2	1	11	11	9	11	15	12	56	
21	328 ... ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	
22	327, 330, 332 ... ..	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	5	
23	324 ... ..	Hurt by dangerous weapon ... ..	19	12	8	9	5	2	29	10	28	10	18	12	107	
24	343 to 349 ... ..	Kidnapping or abduction ... ..	5	2	3	...	5	1	16	...	15	...	6	19	60	
25	346 to 343 ... ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	4	2	8	
26	372, 373 ... ..	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
27	371 ... ..	Habitually dealing in slaves ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ... ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	20	19	20	32	19	9	31	17	75	25	31	31	268	
29	304A, 336 ... ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	1	1	...	...	2	2	3	1	4	9	...	...	10	
		Total ...	162	53	56	59	49	30	130	56	175	70	90	83	611	
		CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.														
30	395, 397, 398 ... ..	Dacoity ... ..	3	...	5	3	6	5	22	34	6	14	1	1	43	
31	399, 402 ... ..	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
32	394, 397, 398 ... ..	Robbery with hurt... { by poisonous or stupefying drugs " by other means	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
33	392, 393 ... ..	Robbery ... { in dwelling-house " on the highway between sun-set and sunrise. " other robberies...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	2	...	1	4	...	...	2	2	1	3	1	1	9	
34A	428, 429 ... ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	13	5	10	16	14	4	21	15	15	7	11	6	64	
35	454, 455, 457 to 460... ..	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	320	59	453	7	170	17	618	43	503	41	111	45	2,205	
36	449 to 462 ... ..	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	2	1	13	5	3	3	...	2	0	2	8	5	34	
37	412, 413 ... ..	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	1	
		Total ...	356	51	496	45	217	37	704	102	579	104	174	71	2,526	

## STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of Offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Burdwan Division in the year 1880

Serial number	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME	BURDWAN DIVISION													
			Burdwan		Bankoora		Beerbhoom		Midnapore		Hooghly		Howrah		Total	
			Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10							
CLASS IV—Minor offences against the Person																
38	394	Hurt or grave or sudden provocation	1	5												
39	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	10	17	2	2	1	1	4	10	3	2	2	7	19	
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	41	2	14	2	1	1	1	32	1	2	4	40	422	
41	336 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life														
	374	Compulsory labour														
		Total	52	3	9	2	1	1	1	144	4	2	203	181	195	
CLASS V—Minor offences against Property																
42	455, 456	Lurking house trespass or house breaking	6		1		1	7	1	14	5	1	4	49	20	
43	379 to 382	Theft of property	79	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
44	400 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	4		1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
45	411, 414	Reception of stolen property	14	11	11	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
46	447, 448	Criminal use of arms	14		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
47	461 462	Breaking closed receptacle														
		Total	94	14	14	1	7	9	17	14	515	10	13	6	57	
CLASS VI—Other offences not specified above																
48	311, 400 401	Belonging to gang of thieves and thieves														
49	Chapter XXXVIII C I O, and Act IX of 1874	Vagrancy and bad character	2		11	7	15	12	2	1	20	20	12	9	89	
50	296 to 297	Offences against Religion														
51		— Gambling Act	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
52		— Public Laws	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
53		— Railway Laws	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
54		— Salt and Customs Laws	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
55		— Sale of Goods Act	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
56		— Stamp Act	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
57	269 277, 278, 280, 283 295 296, 299 291 to 294 and section 34 of Act V of 1861 and any other Municipal or local laws	Public and local nuisances	532	561	77	76	99	115	1	132	140	176	1432	2138	1034	
		Total	57	11	179	14	30	1	1	1414	143	1910	2257	5082	5380	
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by police	Total	18	17			12	9	113	10	9	8	45	39	197	
		( GRAND TOTAL )	285	173	157	93	118	803	110	1554	150	2444	3445	3939	17078	

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE  
FORT WILLIAM  
The 17th May 1881

J MONRO,  
Inspector General of Police, L P

STATEMENT AA—continued.

*Statement showing number of Offences cognisable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Presidency Division in the year 1880.*

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	PRESIDENCY DIVISION.									
			24-Pergunnahs.		Nudda.		Jessore.		Moorshedabad.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	115 ... ..	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	117 ... ..	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	118, 119 ... ..	Concealing design to commit offence, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.										
2	181 to 186, 188 ... ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471 ... ..	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes. ... ..	4	2	7	2	5	1	3	3	19	
4	312, 316 ... ..	Harbouring an offender ... ..	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	3	1	6	
5	324 to 326 ... ..	Other offences against public justice ... ..	21	17	17	13	17	16	25	13	80	
6	143 to 153, 157, 158 ... ..	Rioting or unlawful assembly ... ..	63	143	103	207	140	250	61	201	837	
7	140, 170, 171 ... ..	Personating public servant or soldier ... ..	3	1	.....	.....	3	3	5	2	11	
		Total ... ..	91	163	129	222	166	306	100	220	496	
		CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.										
8	302, 303, 306 ... ..	Murder ... .. by thugs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
9		..... by dacoits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
10		..... by robbers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
11		..... by poison	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
12		Other murders ... ..	12	8	8	6	14	4	4	2	39	
13	307 ... ..	Attempts at murder ... ..	4	3	1	.....	3	1	2	.....	10	
14	304, 308 ... ..	Culpable homicide ... ..	13	11	9	3	11	6	5	1	34	
15	376 ... ..	Rape ... ..	8	2	21	7	12	10	11	.....	52	
16	377 ... ..	Unnatural offences ... ..	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	8	
17	317, 318 ... ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ... ..	1	.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	5	
18	305, 306, 309 ... ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ... ..	22	13	19	10	11	8	12	7	64	
19	329, 331, 333 ... ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
20	325, 326, 335 ... ..	Grievous hurt ... ..	23	35	33	33	17	22	20	15	92	
21	329 ... ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ... ..	3	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	
22	327, 330, 333 ... ..	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant. ... ..	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	3	1	6	
23	321 ... ..	Hurt by dangerous weapon ... ..	51	20	15	18	50	38	30	12	164	
24	363 to 369 ... ..	Kidnapping or abduction ... ..	12	.....	2	.....	5	2	7	2	16	
25	346 to 348 ... ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion. ... ..	6	.....	1	2	8	.....	2	.....	16	
26	372, 373 ... ..	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution. ... ..	.....	.....	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
27	371 ... ..	Habitually dealing in slaves ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ... ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine. ... ..	12	53	49	30	41	32	38	29	200	
29	304A, 398 ... ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ... ..	2	2	2	1	3	2	1	1	8	
		Total ... ..	280	151	165	119	102	125	150	70	787	
		CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.										
30	395, 397, 398 ... ..	Dacoity ... ..	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....	4	9	10	
31	399, 402 ... ..	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
32	394, 397, 398 ... ..	Robbery with hurt ... .. by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
33		..... by other means	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	1	.....	2	
34	392, 393 ... ..	Robbery ... .. in dwelling-house	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
35		..... on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
36		..... other robberies ... ..	6	2	8	8	2	.....	7	1	23	
37	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440. ... ..	Serious mischief and cognate offences ... ..	78	43	7	.....	22	1	33	18	140	
38	428, 439 ... ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal ... ..	18	4	31	6	33	13	19	7	101	
39	454, 455, 457 to 460 ... ..	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt. ... ..	491	54	713	62	676	88	599	77	2,479	
40	449 to 452 ... ..	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt. ... ..	7	9	18	9	3	2	5	2	33	
41	412 413 ... ..	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total ... ..	1,004	112	781	88	737	104	663	114	2,790	
		CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.										
42	334 ... ..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ... ..	.....	.....	17	17	8	10	6	9	31	
43	323 ... ..	Voluntarily causing hurt ... ..	616	348	350	247	454	396	346	166	1,866	
44	341 to 344 ... ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement ... ..	95	58	66	21	110	50	80	42	351	
45	336, 337 ... ..	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ... ..	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	7	
46	374 ... ..	Compulsory labor ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total ... ..	614	400	433	285	573	435	436	210	2,055	

## STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of Offences cognisable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Presidency Division in the year 1880.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME	PRESIDENCY DIVISION									
			24-Pergunnahs		Nudden		Jessore		Moorshedabad		Total	
			Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
CLASS V—Minor offences against Property												
43	453, 456	Lurking, house-trespass or house breaking	24	19	25	8	41	7	39	17	199	50
44	379 to 382	Theft of cattle	70	38	110	59	66	34	56	24	291	179
45	406 to 408	Ordinary Criminal breach of trust	1,151	414	1,101	380	1,011	314	923	592	4,216	1,600
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	11	7	12	11	74	9	79	16	208	43
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	6	63	96	19	4	60	57	79	261	271
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	182	100	245	173	290	200	251	144	976	622
Total			1,567	640	1,629	700	1,529	633	1,418	772	6,149	2,645
CLASS VI—Other offences not specified above												
49	311, 400 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves										
50	Chapter XXXVIII, C P C, and Act IX of 1874	Vagrancy and bad character	30	18	21	12	19	10	11	7	84	47
51	295 to 297	Offences against Religion										
52	Cognisable offences under the Acts specified	— Gambling Act	12	7	2	8	1		1		47	8
53		— Excise Laws	277	24	12	5	86	83	4	26	17	68
54		— Railway Laws	14	28	29	46			111	91	506	442
55		— Salt and Custom Laws	605	560		12	90	92	3	3	36	61
56		— Stamp Act	1	1	3	3					4	3
57	280, 277, 279 280, 283 285, 286, 287, 291 to 294 section 34 of Act V of 1861 and any other Municipal or local laws	Public and local nuisances	709	798	361	303	20	28	399	501	1,508	1,828
Total			1,616	1,714	1,000	613	221	218	529	634	2,875	3,175
58	Other special and local laws cognisable by police		453	652			41	54	56	70	541	791
GRAND TOTAL			5,275	3,841	3,597	2,026	3,437	1,890	2,406	1,977	15,680	7,541

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE,  
FORT WILLIAM,  
The 17th May 1881

J MONRO  
Inspector General of Police, L P

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## STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of Offences cognizable by Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Rajshahye Division in the year 1880.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME	RAJSHAHYE DIVISION															
			Dinagopore		Rajshahye		Rungpore		Bogra		Pubna		Darjeeling		Julpigoree		Total	
			Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
CLASS IV—Minor offences against the Person																		
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	1	1														
39	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	67	49	51	31	171	87	97	45	111	71	35	32	40	51	567	
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	72	46	54	25	93	21	34	25	91	7	11	15	21	16	577	
40	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life											3	1			37	
41	374	Compulsory labor															1	
Total			140	96	104	59	264	107	131	74	198	77	52	49	63	49	513	
CLASS V—Minor offences against Property																		
42	453, 456	Lurking, house trespass or house breaking	11	7	20	19	39	12	11	6	16	7	2		20	6	311	
43	379 to 382	Theft of cattle	14	13	3	2	31	11	11	8	6	27	21	10	1	3	168	
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	47	171	50	100	413	181	20	141	40	137	37	21	21	150	2796	
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	80	5	40	13	5	7	15	4	14	7	31	23	1	1	241	
46	447, 448	Criminal or house trespass	9	80	16	2	4	44	19	11	2	5	14	20	5	46	171	
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	9	140	96	97	115	77	74	12	157	50	2	26	136	61	703	
Total			75	396	924	319	606	310	430	149	13	111	47	341	41	267	4,423	
CLASS VI—Other offences not specified above																		
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	19	17	12	11	54	0	11	13	14	9	5	3	16	7	123	
49	Chapter XXXVIII, O.P.O. and Act IX of 1874	Vagrancy and bad character															98	
50	295 to 297	Offences against Religion									1	2					1	
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified	— Gambling Act			2	10							27	79	1	14	30	
52		— Excise Laws	20	36	30	29	31	30	41	31	12	11	36	54	61	77	244	
53		— Railways Laws	5	1	50	31	15	16					4	2	15	11	63	
54		— Salt and Customs Laws																
55		— Stamp (arrange) Act																
56		Stamp Act																
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws	Public and local nuisances	136	174	201	181	10	16	10	103	90	114	14	564	66	62	1,058	
Total			234	261	275	276	114	124	65	10	130	112	1000	999	154	151	2,034	
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by police		17	15			1	1			12	14	153	147	21	29	209	
GRAND TOTAL			1,507	651	1,880	936	2,041	880	917	565	1,457	736	1,538	1,587	1,043	73	10,680	

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE,  
FORT WILLIAM,  
The 17th May 1881

J MONRO,  
Inspector-General of Police L P

## STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of Offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the  
Dacca Division in the year 1880.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Dacca Division.									
			Dacca.		Furzedpore.		Backergunge.		Mymensing.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	115 ... ..	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	117 ... ..	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	118, 119 ... ..	Concealing design to commit offence, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ... ..		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.											
2	131 to 136, 138 ... ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471 ... ..	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes. ... ..	10	6	7	4	6	.....	4	4	27	14
4	212, 216 ... ..	Harbouring an offender ... ..	2	.....	5	2	2	.....	1	.....	8	2
5	224 to 226 ... ..	Other offences against public justice ... ..	41	45	22	27	20	17	35	29	118	118
6	143 to 151, 157, 158 ... ..	Rioting or unlawful assembly ... ..	112	275	88	225	186	416	137	214	523	1,131
7	140, 170, 171 ... ..	Personating public servant or soldier ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	4	6	6	9
	Total ... ..		165	326	120	259	215	436	181	253	681	1,274
	CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.											
8	302, 303, 306 ... ..	Murder... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9		{ by thugs ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10		{ „ dacoits ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	307 ... ..	{ „ robbers ... ..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
12		{ „ poison ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	307 ... ..	Other murders ... ..	17	3	9	.....	16	22	9	11	51	36
14	304, 309 ... ..	Attempts at murder ... ..	3	1	.....	.....	5	.....	2	.....	10	1
15	304, 309 ... ..	Culpable homicide ... ..	9	5	7	19	9	6	14	20	43	49
16	376 ... ..	Rape ... ..	30	5	5	1	10	1	22	.....	57	7
17	377 ... ..	Unnatural offences ... ..	5	3	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	7	4
18	317, 318 ... ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ... ..	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	6	2
19	305, 308, 309 ... ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ... ..	16	12	7	6	.....	5	7	3	38	23
20	329, 331, 333 ... ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant. ... ..	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
21	325, 326, 335 ... ..	Grievous hurt ... ..	20	17	23	20	18	14	49	54	109	114
22	328 ... ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ... ..	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
23	327, 330, 332 ... ..	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant. ... ..	4	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	2
24	324 ... ..	Hurt by dangerous weapon ... ..	21	26	43	24	125	67	31	427	220	144
25	363 to 369 ... ..	Kidnapping or abduction ... ..	6	5	6	.....	22	3	10	2	50	10
26	346 to 348 ... ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion. ... ..	44	10	.....	.....	20	8	5	.....	69	18
27	372, 373 ... ..	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution. ... ..	4	1	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	7	2
28	371 ... ..	Habitually dealing in slaves ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	353, 354, 356, 357 ... ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine. ... ..	61	53	14	17	50	50	2	34	187	154
30	304A, 338 ... ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ... ..	5	5	4	6	.....	.....	4	.....	13	11
	Total ... ..		259	151	118	101	291	178	230	151	878	581
	CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.											
31	395, 397, 398 ... ..	Dacoity ... ..	5	26	4	10	7	1	6	3	22	40
32	399, 402 ... ..	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	304, 397, 398 ... ..	Robbery with hurt ... ..	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
34	392, 393 ... ..	Robbery ... ..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
35	370, 381, 382, 430 to 433, 435 to 440. ... ..	{ by poisonous or stupefying drugs. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	428, 429 ... ..	{ „ in dwelling-house ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	454, 455, 457 to 460 ... ..	{ on the highway between sunset and sunrise. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	428, 429 ... ..	{ other robberies ... ..	6	5	.....	.....	7	3	5	5	18	15
39	428, 429 ... ..	Serious mischief and cognate offences ... ..	6	.....	10	.....	24	1	36	.....	76	1
40	428, 429 ... ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal ... ..	19	10	14	7	62	8	42	17	137	43
41	454, 455, 457 to 460 ... ..	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt. ... ..	540	117	318	34	200	51	377	61	1,435	263
42	440 to 452 ... ..	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt. ... ..	6	2	2	1	6	4	8	3	22	10
43	412, 413 ... ..	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ... ..	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	3	3
	Total ... ..		551	162	340	52	306	68	476	93	1,715	374
	CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.											
44	334 ... ..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ... ..	4	5	2	1	3	2	13	11	23	19
45	333 ... ..	Voluntarily causing hurt ... ..	237	240	343	165	335	116	549	416	1,514	967
46	341 to 344 ... ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement ... ..	150	51	155	99	401	82	405	154	1,111	386
47	336, 337 ... ..	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ... ..	3	3	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	6	4
48	374 ... ..	Compulsory labor ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
	Total ... ..		444	299	501	266	739	230	970	581	2,854	1,376

## STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of Offences cognisable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Dacca Division in the year 1880.

Serial number	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME	DACCA DIVISION									
			Dacca		Furreedpore		Backergunge		Mymensing		Total	
			Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>CLASS V—Minor offences against Property</b>												
42	453, 456	Lurking, house trespass or house breaking	70	25	9	2	31	10	17	30	147	67
43	379 to 383	Theft { of cattle	14	0	11	3	14	24	79	41	212	111
44	406 to 408	{ ordinary	87	42	7	217	745	15	641	172	2760	973
45	411 414	Criminal breach of trust	57	41	3	5	51	10	14	11	219	71
46	447, 448	Receiving stolen property	44	1	2	4	17	7	72	115	210	21
47	461 462	Criminal house trespass	21	10	289	6	212	46	533	178	1240	440
		Breaking closed receptacle					1				1	
		Total	1232	73	90	363	1101	920	1456	500	4819	2002
<b>CLASS VI—Other offences not specified above</b>												
48	311, 400 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs—dacoits, robbers, and thieves										
49	Chapter XXXVIII C P O, and Act IX of 1874	Vagrancy and bad character	7	53	61	2	90	36	26	11	200	126
50	286 to 297	Offences against Religion										
51		—Gambling Act										
52		—Excise Laws	76	154	40	48	111	110	124	17	317	619
53		—Railway Laws			17	2					17	
54		—Salt and Custom Laws					10	9				
55		—Stage Carriage Act										
56		—Stamp Act			1	1					1	1
57	269 277 279, 280, 283 285, 286 288, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and any other Municipal or local laws	Public and local nuisances	55	533	63	74	12	138	100	106	833	533
		Total	704	711	116	173	298	303	250	414	1433	113
58	Other special and local laws cognisable by police	Total	16	13	94	23	2	19	100	108	181	71
		GRAND TOTAL	3384	2416	2288	1201	3022	1554	3160	2163	12301	7110

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE  
FORT WILLIAM  
The 17th May 1881

J MONRO  
Inspector General of Police L P

## STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of Offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Chittagong Division in the year 1880.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CHITTAGONG DIVISION.									
			Chittagong.		Noakholly.		Chittagong Hill Tracts.		Tipperah.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	115 ... .. 117 ... .. 118, 119 ... ..	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ... .. Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ... .. Concealing design to commit offence, &c. ... ..	... .. ... .. ... ..	... .. ... .. ... ..	... .. ... .. ... ..	... .. ... .. ... ..	... .. ... .. ... ..	... .. ... .. ... ..	... .. ... .. ... ..	... .. ... .. ... ..	... .. ... .. ... ..	
		Total ... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	
		CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.										
2	131 to 136, 138 ... ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy ... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	4	2	4	3	... ..	1	... ..	9	5	
4	212, 216 ... ..	Harbouring an offender ... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	1	... ..	1	2	... ..	
5	224 to 226 ... ..	Other offences against public justice ... ..	11	16	4	4	2	2	14	31	30	
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly ... ..	45	132	61	276	... ..	136	333	245	741	
7	140, 170, 171 ... ..	Personating public servant or soldier ... ..	... ..	1	2	2	... ..	... ..	... ..	2	3	
		Total ... ..	63	161	71	285	3	2	152	341	289	779
		CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.										
8	302, 303, 306 ... ..	Murder { by thugs ... .. " dacoits ... .. " robbers ... .. " poison ... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	
9			... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	
10			... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	
11			... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	
12		Other murders ... ..	7	3	6	1	... ..	5	4	18	8	
13	307 ... ..	Attempts at murder ... ..	... ..	... ..	1	... ..	... ..	2	1	3	1	
14	301, 308 ... ..	Culpable homicide ... ..	8	4	4	5	2	2	8	22	19	
15	376 ... ..	Rape ... ..	6	3	4	... ..	2	4	1	16	4	
16	377 ... ..	Unnatural offences ... ..	3	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	5	3	8	3	
17	317, 318 ... ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ... ..	... ..	1	1	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	1	... ..	
18	305, 306, 309 ... ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ... ..	2	1	1	1	... ..	4	3	7	5	
19	329, 331, 333 ... ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	
20	325, 326, 336 ... ..	Grievous hurt ... ..	11	13	10	13	2	1	31	35	54	63
21	325 ... ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	1	1	... ..	1	4	
22	327, 330, 332 ... ..	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	
23	324 ... ..	Hurt by dangerous weapon ... ..	29	9	21	15	... ..	13	7	63	34	
24	303 to 309 ... ..	Kidnapping or abduction ... ..	7	... ..	... ..	... ..	1	1	7	19	8	
25	346 to 348 ... ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	11	... ..	11	... ..	
26	372, 373 ... ..	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	
27	371 ... ..	Habitually dealing in slaves ... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ... ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	13	18	20	37	4	4	39	47	115	110
29	304A, 338 ... ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	1	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	1	1	2	1	
		Total ... ..	117	51	93	75	12	16	130	117	341	259
		CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.										
30	305, 307, 309 ... ..	Dacoity ... ..	3	... ..	1	3	... ..	2	... ..	6	4	
31	300, 402 ... ..	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	
32	394, 397, 398 ... ..	Robbery with hurt { by poisonous or stupefying drugs ... .. " by other means ... ..	... .. ... ..	... .. ... ..	... .. ... ..	... .. ... ..	... .. 2	... .. ... ..	... .. ... ..	... .. 2	... .. ... ..	
33	392, 395 ... ..	Robbery { in dwelling-house ... .. " on the highway between sunset and sunrise. " other robberies ... ..	... .. ... .. ... ..	... .. ... .. ... ..	... .. ... .. ... ..	... .. ... .. ... ..	... .. ... .. ... ..	... .. ... .. ... ..	... .. ... .. ... ..	... .. ... .. ... ..	... .. ... .. ... ..	
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440 ... ..	Serious mischief and cognate offences ... ..	44	4	22	36	2	2	5	9	76	51
35a	428, 429 ... ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal ... ..	19	1	9	2	1	... ..	53	10	84	13
35	454, 455, 457 to 460 ... ..	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	126	33	122	17	1	1	110	20	359	71
36	449 to 452 ... ..	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	1	1	7	7	... ..	2	1	10	9	
37	412, 413 ... ..	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	
		Total ... ..	199	42	161	65	5	3	150	40	549	150
		CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.										
38	334 ... ..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ... ..	2	2	1	1	... ..	... ..	4	5	7	8
38a	323 ... ..	Voluntarily causing hurt ... ..	199	53	122	110	5	2	541	224	854	397
39	341 to 344 ... ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement ... ..	69	15	50	50	3	... ..	263	79	393	144
40	336, 337 ... ..	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	
41	374 ... ..	Compulsory labor ... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	
		Total ... ..	267	79	182	167	8	2	797	310	1,254	549

## STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of Offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Chittagong Division in the year 1880.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CHITTAGONG DIVISION.									
			Chittagong.		Noakholly.		Chittagong Hill Tracts.		Tipperah.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.</b>												
42	453, 456 ...	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking ...	8	1	28	26	2	.....	93	35	131	62
43	379 to 382 ...	Theft .. { of cattle ... ..	35	10	23	14	.....	.....	50	21	108	45
		.. { ordinary ... ..	436	125	259	102	23	21	803	200	1,521	451
44	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ... ..	117	4	31	8	5	1	82	10	235	23
45	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ... ..	45	46	28	40	3	1	14	18	90	108
46	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass ... ..	147	47	144	193	4	2	441	147	736	359
47	461, 463 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	758	236	512	393	36	28	1,485	431	2,821	1,078
<b>CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.</b>												
48	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ...	..	.....	..	13	28	..	.....	5	4	54
49	Chapter XXXVIII, C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ... ..	6	3	13	28	..	.....	5	4	54	35
50	285 to 297 ...	Offence against Religion ... ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	— Gambling Act ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52		— Excise Laws ... ..	107	91	2	2	..	..	63	64	172	157
53		— Railway Laws ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54		— Salt and Custom Laws ... ..	125	136	10	12	..	..	..	..	144	148
55		— Stage Carriage Act ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56		— Stamp Act ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	289, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ... ..	25	37	22	27	..	..	36	51	83	115
		Total ..	206	207	44	60	..	..	104	110	454	455
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by police.	Total ..	21	17	..	..	..	..	79	75	100	92
		GRAND TOTAL ...	1,718	534	1,092	1,044	65	61	2,927	1,438	5,802	2,272

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE,  
FORT WILLIAM,  
The 17th May 1881.

J. MONRO,  
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.





## STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of Offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Patna Division in the year 1880.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	PATNA DIVISION.															
			Patna.		Gya.		Shahabad.		Mozufferpore.		Durbhunga.		Sarun.		Chumparun.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11								
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.																		
38	384 ... ..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	1	1	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	1	3	...	...	5	9	
38	385 ... ..	Voluntarily causing hurt ... ..	172	115	181	86	209	149	105	64	126	82	221	140	59	30	1,073	666
39	341 to 344 ... ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement...	11	6	30	20	16	...	36	12	63	25	82	14	40	13	283	90
40	336, 337 ... ..	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	2	2	...	...	1	1	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	8
41	374 ... ..	Compulsory labour ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		Total ...	186	124	211	107	227	152	151	84	189	107	304	157	105	43	1,373	774
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.																		
42	453, 456 ... ..	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking.	9	8	7	5	2	1	14	8	4	3	5	4	...	...	41	29
43	379 to 382 ... ..	Theft ... { of cattle ... ..	33	12	49	28	64	34	35	21	52	35	38	21	33	10	304	161
44	406 to 408 ... ..	Criminal breach of trust ... ..	1,065	385	706	260	679	375	62	218	722	300	655	192	703	204	5,212	1,924
45	411, 414 ... ..	Receiving stolen property ... ..	38	11	20	6	30	8	31	9	37	10	23	5	23	6	202	55
46	447, 448 ... ..	Criminal or house-trespass ... ..	106	121	23	35	61	64	45	51	30	28	43	59	181	219	405	567
47	461, 462 ... ..	Breaking closed receptacle ... ..	77	45	65	49	108	57	271	110	249	82	210	80	72	30	1,061	453
		Total ...	1,328	582	870	383	945	430	1,086	418	1,104	450	983	361	1,012	559	7,328	3,193
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																		
48	511, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	60	2	60
49	Chapter XXXVIII, C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ... ..	34	22	36	36	30	51	10	11	30	23	25	15	20	15	202	153
50	295 to 297 ... ..	Offences against Religion ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	5	...
51		— Gambling Act ... ..	12	63	7	17	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	80
52		— Excise Laws ... ..	96	80	123	111	55	60	40	34	0	7	15	20	134	114	472	432
53		— Railway Laws ... ..	52	47	2	2	13	18	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	67
54		— Salt and Custom Laws ... ..	...	...	...	...	7	8	69	53	...	...	...	...	32	35	108	96
55		— Stage Carriage Act ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56		— Stamp Act ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	289, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34, of Act V of 1901, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ... ..	4,030	4,144	291	377	322	319	218	193	130	227	114	108	68	63	5,179	5,431
		Total ...	4,224	4,356	462	543	438	442	345	291	177	257	154	143	257	287	6,057	6,310
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by police.	Total ...	227	321	11	13	...	...	28	28	...	...	...	...	31	25	297	387
		GRAND TOTAL ...	7,370	5,709	3,988	1,334	2,160	1,315	2,229	977	2,122	1,011	2,888	969	2,189	1,084	22,966	12,399

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;  
FORT WILLIAM,  
The 17th May 1881.

J. MONRO,  
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

**STATEMENT AA—continued.**

*Statement showing number of Offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the  
Bhagulpore Division in the year 1880.*

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	BHAGULPORE DIVISION.											
			Monghyr.		Bhagulpoore.		Purneah.		Sonthal Pergunnahs.		Maldah.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1	115 ... ..	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	117 ... ..	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	118, 119 ... ..	Concealing design to commit offence, &c. ...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.														
2	131 to 136, 138 ... ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3	231 to 263, 407 and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	3	3	.....	2	1	4	2	1	...	10	6	
4	212, 216 ... ..	Harbouring an offender	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
5	224 to 226 ... ..	Other offences against public justice	6	8	13	7	11	10	11	12	7	8	45	
6	143 to 153, 157, 158 ... ..	Rioting or unlawful assembly	32	54	24	66	30	100	4	26	19	50	298	
7	140, 170, 171 ... ..	Personating public servant or soldier	2	2	3	2	2	3	...	.....	.....	7	7	
		Total ...	43	69	40	75	43	114	19	40	27	58	356	
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.														
8	302, 303, 306 ... ..	Murder ... } by thugs ... .. } „ dacoits ... .. } „ robbers ... .. } „ poison ... ..	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	1	...	1	
9			.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
10			.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
11			.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
12		Other murders ... ..	7	1	4	1	2	2	6	3	1	1	20	
13	307 ... ..	Attempts at murder ... ..	.....	.....	1	...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
14	304, 306 ... ..	Culpable homicide ... ..	6	1	5	...	3	1	6	5	3	1	23	
15	376 ... ..	Rape ... ..	3	.....	1	...	3	...	12	2	3	...	22	
16	377 ... ..	Unnatural offences ... ..	2	2	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	6	
17	317, 318 ... ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	1	1	1	...	3	2	3	.....	...	...	8	
18	305, 306, 309 ... ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	16	11	5	3	7	4	8	5	2	1	37	
19	329, 331, 353 ... ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
20	325, 326, 335 ... ..	Grievous hurt	21	18	24	17	7	11	3	6	1	...	56	
21	323 ... ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	2	1	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
22	327, 330, 332 ... ..	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	1	.....	1	...	2	
23	324 ... ..	Hurt by dangerous weapon ... ..	7	4	8	2	5	0	.....	.....	2	2	23	
24	363 to 369 ... ..	Kidnapping or abduction ... ..	4	.....	2	2	8	...	1	.....	.....	.....	15	
25	346 to 348 ... ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	.....	.....	4	1	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	
26	372, 373 ... ..	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	1	.....	.....	.....	1	
27	371 ... ..	Habitually dealing in slaves ... ..	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ... ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	16	13	14	10	25	14	12	11	0	3	73	
29	304A, 338 ... ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	1	.....	2	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	
		Total ...	85	52	73	37	73	45	56	32	22	8	309	
CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.														
30	395, 397, 398 ... ..	Dacoity ... ..	1	.....	1	...	3	3	1	3	8	14	14	
31	399, 403 ... ..	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	2	8	.....	...	2	
32	394, 397, 398 ... ..	Robbery with { by poisonous or stupefying } drugs.	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
33	392, 393 ... ..	Robbery ... { by other means ... .. } in dwelling-house ... .. } on the highway between sunset and sunrise. } other robberies ... ..	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 439, 435 to 440, 428, 429 ... ..	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	2	.....	3	...	.....	...	4	2	1	2	10	
35	454, 455, 457 to 460 ... ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	35	23	26	13	8	5	20	13	7	...	96	
36	440 to 453 ... ..	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	22	11	11	2	22	23	10	7	5	2	70	
37	440 to 453 ... ..	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	600	80	513	28	36	25	492	35	204	35	1,905	
38	440 to 453 ... ..	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	4	14	2	1	285	1	1	1	4	4	296	
39	412, 413 ... ..	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	.....	.....	.....	...	6	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	
		Total ...	724	137	556	49	360	57	530	63	229	57	2,393	

## STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of Offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Bhagulpore Division in the year 1880.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	BHAGULPORE DIVISION.												
			Monghyr.		Bhagulpore.		Purneah.		Sonthal Pergunnahs.		Maldah.		Total.		
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.															
38	334 ... ..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	1	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	1	1	
38a	323 ... ..	Voluntarily causing hurt ... ..	83	59	108	99	164	116	40	53	59	52	454	379	
39	341 to 344 ... ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	33	16	31	14	123	64	27	15	47	57	261	186	
40	336, 337 ... ..	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	2	2	1	1	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	3	3	
41	374 ... ..	Compulsory labour ... ..	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	
		Total ...	119	78	140	114	287	180	67	68	106	109	719	549	
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.															
42	453, 456 ... ..	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking...	8	3	.....	...	93	14	110	6	18	10	238	33	
43	379 to 382 ... ..	Theft ... { of cattle ... ..	50	30	55	35	37	24	140	70	38	24	320	163	
44	406 to 408 ... ..	... { ordinary ... ..	805	411	532	204	1,245	381	1,459	405	305	227	4,436	1,628	
45	411, 414 ... ..	Criminal breach of trust ... ..	36	14	21	8	99	11	21	6	17	4	196	48	
46	447, 448 ... ..	Receiving stolen property ... ..	77	78	31	30	68	70	30	35	13	9	237	232	
47	461, 463 ... ..	Criminal or house-trespass ... ..	116	57	152	111	340	142	603	154	82	69	1,298	563	
		Breaking closed receptacle ... ..	2	2	1	...	.....	1	...	.....	.....	...	3	3	
		Total ...	1,006	595	792	388	1,900	643	2,377	706	563	343	6,728	2,675	
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.															
48	311, 406, 401 ... ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	
49	Chapter XXXVIII, C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ... ..	40	34	13	14	61	52	86	31	7	8	187	139	
50	295 to 297 ... ..	Offences against Religion ... ..	.....	.....	.....	...	2	...	.....	.....	1	1	3	1	
51	Cognisable offences under the Acts specified.	—Gambling Act ... ..	6	20	3	19	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	43	
52		—Excise Laws ... ..	118	107	8	7	26	25	53	86	8	8	213	227	
53		—Railway Laws ... ..	1	1	0	3	.....	6	.....	9	...	...	13	13	
54		—Salt and Custom Laws ... ..	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55		—Stage Carriage Act ... ..	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56		—Stamp Act ... ..	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
57	260, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ... ..	300	514	1,427	1,346	167	155	90	165	111	116	2,095	2,259	
		Total ...	465	678	1,457	1,392	257	236	185	285	127	133	2,401	2,723	
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by police.	Total ...	192	190	.....	...	40	57	9	11	33	38	274	291	
		GRAND TOTAL ...	2,724	1,797	3,058	2,055	2,962	1,332	3,248	1,210	1,107	741	18,094	7,135	

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;  
FORT WILLIAM,  
The 17th May 1881.

J. MONRO,  
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.





STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of Offences cognizable by Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Orissa Division in the year 1880.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME	ORISSA DIVISION									
			Cuttack		Pooree		Balasore		Gurjhat Mehals		Total	
			Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted.	Cases reported	Persons convicted.	Cases reported	Persons convicted.	Cases reported	Persons convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
CLASS VI—Other offences not specified above												
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thieves, dacoits, robbers and thieves Vagrancy and bad character										
49	Chapter XXXVIII, O P C, and Act IX of 1874											
50	295 to 297 ...	Offences against Religion	5	7	2	1	2	2			9	10
51	Cognisable offences under the Acts specified	— Gambling Act	1	1	2	1					3	4
52		— Excise Laws	52	49	108	110	28	21	7	6	195	186
53		— Railway Laws										
54		— Salt and Customs Laws	41	128	46	57	36	40			172	225
55		— Stage Carriage Act	1	1							1	1
56		— Stamp Act	252	381	291	313	140	111			721	805
57	268, 277, 279, 280, 293, 295, 296, 299 to 304, section 14 of Act V of 1861 and any other Municipal or local laws	Public and local nuisances										
		Total	432	569	157	455	206	174	7	6	1,102	1,231
	Other special and local laws cognizable by police	Total	54	62	6	10	20	32			80	104
		GRAND TOTAL	2,439	1,483	1,090	1,323	1,306	548	118	245	6,054	5,597

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE,  
FORT WILLIAM,  
The 17th May 1881.

J MONRO,  
Inspector-General of Police L P

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.									
			Hazaribagh.		Lohardugga.		Singbhoom.		Manbhoom.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	115 ... .. 117 ... .. 118, 119 ... ..	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ... .. Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ... .. Concealing design to commit offence, &c. ... ..	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
<b>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.</b>												
2	131 to 138, 138 ... ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	5	2	4	3	1	.....	1	1	11	
4	212, 216 ... ..	Harbouring an offender ... ..	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	
5	224 to 228 ... ..	Other offences against public justice ... ..	7	8	2	3	.....	.....	4	4	13	
6	143 to 153, 167, 158 ... ..	Rioting or unlawful assembly ... ..	8	16	1	.....	2	19	17	44	28	
7	140, 170, 171 ... ..	Possessing public servant or soldier ... ..	3	6	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
	Total	.....	23	32	9	7	3	19	23	49	58	
<b>CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.</b>												
8	302, 303, 306 ... ..	Murder... {by thugs ... .. " dacoits ... .. " robbers ... .. " poison ... ..	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	
9	307 ... ..	Other murders ... ..	5	4	15	7	2	.....	5	4	27	
10	304, 308 ... ..	Attempts at murder ... ..	1	1	3	2	.....	.....	3	3	7	
11	376 ... ..	Culpable homicide ... ..	4	3	10	10	2	.....	3	3	19	
12	377 ... ..	Rape ... ..	2	2	13	3	.....	.....	15	3	30	
13	317, 318 ... ..	Unnatural offences ... ..	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
14	305, 304, 309 ... ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ... ..	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	
15	329, 331, 333 ... ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ... ..	11	8	13	9	3	2	3	1	30	
16	325, 326, 335 ... ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
17	328 ... ..	Grievous hurt ... ..	11	12	10	16	2	.....	7	11	30	
18	327, 330, 332 ... ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
19	324 ... ..	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	2	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
20	343 to 369 ... ..	Hurt by dangerous weapon ... ..	7	1	4	5	4	.....	23	25	43	
21	346 to 348 ... ..	Kidnapping or abduction ... ..	4	2	2	3	.....	.....	2	.....	8	
22	372, 373 ... ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	
23	371 ... ..	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
24	353, 354, 356, 367 ... ..	Habitually dealing in slaves ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
25	304A, 338 ... ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	11	8	13	3	.....	.....	6	11	30	
26	.....	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt..	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
	Total	.....	62	51	94	60	13	2	74	61	243	
<b>CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.</b>												
27	385, 397, 398 ... ..	Dacoity ... ..	13	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	
28	399, 402 ... ..	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
29	394, 397, 398 ... ..	Robbery with hurt ... {by poisonous or stupefying " drugs. " other means ... ..	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	
30	392, 393 ... ..	Robbery ... {in dwelling-house " on the highway between sunset and sunrise, " other robberies ... ..	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	
31	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...										

## STATEMENT AA—concluded.

Statement showing number of Offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the  
Chota Nagpore Division in the year 1880.

Serial number	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME	CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION									
			Hazariabagh		Lohardugga		Singbhoor		Manbhoom		Total	
			Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
CLASS V—Minor offences against Property												
42	453, 456	Lurking, house trespass or house-breaking	5	4	8	4			11	2	24	10
43	379 to 382	Thrift { petty	47	43	81	86	8	7	42	22	178	168
44	406 to 408	Thrift { ordinary	413	366	37	233	39	17	587	175	1,416	751
45	411, 414	Criminal breach of trust	4	5	5	6			7	3	16	9
46	441, 444	Receiving stolen property	51	38	52	62	11	20	16	9	138	152
46	447, 448	Offences under the Act of 1874	91	71	148	94	2	1	99	42	348	210
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	2	2							2	2
Total			69	46	171	506	60	45	762	253	2,122	1,212
CLASS VI—Other offences not specified above												
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thieves, dacoits, robbers and thieves	2	2							2	2
49	Chapter XXXVIII, O.P.C., and Act IX of 1874	Vagrancy and bad character ..	5	5	8	13			10	7	23	25
50	296 to 297	Offences against Religion ..										
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified	— Gambling Act	7	14					5	20	12	54
52		— Public Laws	33	32	76	74	22	23	39	27	170	165
53		— Rules in Laws	1	2							1	2
54		— Salt and Custom Laws										
55		— Stage Carriage Act										
56		— Stamp Act										
57	269, 277, 279, 290, 293, 295, 296, 298, 291 to 294 section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws	Public and local nuisances	31	36	265	241	28	27	122	184	446	396
Total			79	111	349	346	50	49	176	238	654	714
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by police	Total	34	36	45	55			10	15	92	116
GRAND TOTAL			1,417	920	1,440	1,087	153	124	1,532	706	4,542	2,837

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE,  
FORT WILLIAM,  
The 17th May 1881

J. MONRO  
Inspector General of Police, L. P.

## STATEMENT BB.

Statement showing the Number of Persons Tried and Convicted for each Offence not cognizable by the Police in the Burdwan Division in the year 1880.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	BURDWAN DIVISION.													
			Burdwan.		Bankoora.		Beerbhoom.		Midnapore.		Hooghly.		Howrah.		Total.	
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.																
2	121 to 130, 508...	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice ...	165	114	103	73	122	90	424	361	219	145	129	96	1,331	878
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ..	Offences by public servants ..	8	4	4	4	2	1	18	6	8	4	35	21	75	40
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	67	21	51	11	47	20	108	47	130	45	114	63	517	206
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	9	1	13	...	4	1	23	6	21	5	12	1	82	14
8	284 to 287	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	4	2	...	...	2	2	19	14	8	...	6	2	39	24
9	482 to 490	Making or using false trade-marks ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	140, 154 to 150, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	46	38	3	3	14	14	7	6	22	14	35	24	131	99
		Total	290	180	173	91	195	128	669	440	468	217	331	205	2,075	1,261
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.																
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage ...	3	1	4	1	2	1	11	3	12	2	4	1	36	9
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	3	1	4	1	2	1	11	3	12	2	4	1	36	9
CLASS III.—Serious offences against the Property.																
13	384 to 389	Extortion ...	20	8	13	7	12	4	42	2	20	7	7	3	123	31
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.																
14	345	Wrongful confinement ...	1,189	300	263	169	469	214	698	388	903	427	1,005	365	4,719	1,863
15	362, 355, 368	Criminal force ...	1,189	300	263	169	469	214	698	388	903	427	1,005	365	4,719	1,863
		Total	1,189	300	263	169	469	214	698	388	903	427	1,005	365	4,719	1,863
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.																
16	417 to 420	Cheating ...	31	8	4	...	9	4	26	10	28	9	49	16	147	47
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	11	4	9	6	23	10	30	19	12	4	15	6	100	49
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	2	3	...	...	...	9	5
19	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple) ...	119	43	30	10	97	28	60	39	81	35	31	23	448	186
		Total	162	55	43	25	131	42	110	70	124	51	95	44	704	287
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																
20	298	Offences against religion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
21	420 to 422	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	4	3	...	...	1	...	6	...	1	1	1	...	13	4
22	423 to 428	Offences relating to marriage ...	60	9	17	7	33	5	53	4	79	23	31	13	272	61
23	500 to 502	Defamation ...	4	1	4	1	11	4	22	4	18	2	13	3	72	15
24	504, 506 to 510...	Intimidation and insult ...	34	6	7	3	6	3	35	21	60	35	35	13	153	81
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	41	38	8	8	45	45	9	8	198	191	22	22	323	313
26	294	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	...	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI, C. P. C.	469	261	45	33	44	17	254	144	392	236	203	162	1,407	853
		Total	612	318	81	52	140	74	378	181	755	489	305	213	2,371	1,327
Special laws offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.																
Regulation VI of 1819																
Act I (B.C.) of 1866																
" XVIII of 1864																
" XXXI of 1867																
" XIII of 1870																
" XXV of 1873																
" XXI of 1866																
" I of 1839																
" XIII of 1859																
" XXXI of 1860																
" V of 1861																
" II (B.C.) of 1864																
" XXII of 1864																
" VII (B.C.) of 1864																
" I (B.C.) of 1873																
" IV (B.C.) of 1865																
" XX of 1865																
" V (B.C.) of 1866																
" XIV of 1866																
" XVIII of 1860																
" VII of 1870																
" I of 1871																
" VI of 1871																
" XI (B.C.) of 1871																
" X of 1872, Chapter XXXII.																
" IV (B.C.) of 1873																
" V (B.C.) of 1876																
" VIII of 1876																
" XIX of 1816																
" III of 1877																
Other Special Laws																
		Total	1,181	964	147	137	187	143	732	522	913	779	2,389	2,019	5,599	4,563
		GRAND TOTAL	3,475	1,828	726	482	1,186	603	2,919	1,606	3,135	1,973	4,136	2,850	15,527	9,341

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;  
FORN WILLIAM,  
The 17th May 1881.

J. MONRO;  
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

## STATEMENT BB—continued.

Statement showing the Number of Persons Tried and Convicted for each Offence not cognizable by the Police in the Presidency Division in the year 1880.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	PRESIDENCY DIVISION.									
			24-Pergunnahs.		Nudda.		Jessore.		Moorshedabad.		Total.	
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	116 ... ..	Abettment of offence not committed, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	117 ... ..	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	118, 119 ... ..	Concealing design to commit offence ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.											
2	121 to 130, 505 ... ..	Offences against the State	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	137 ... ..	Harboring deserters by master of ship	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice ...	359	274	309	181	299	198	151	90	1,118	750
5	161 to 166, 217 to 223 ... ..	Offences by public servants	69	30	23	16	11	4	14	10	107	60
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424 ...	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	59	33	59	20	65	29	77	25	280	119
7	465 to 477 ... ..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	24	4	13	4	21	.....	9	1	67	9
8	264 to 267 ... ..	Offences relating to weights and measures	13	8	3	.....	25	21	13	14	56	46
9	482 to 489 ... ..	Making or using false trade-marks	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ... ..	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	11	4	45	84	37	37	25	23	121	98
		Total ...	623	359	455	207	458	292	201	104	1,720	1,082
	CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.											
11	312 to 316 ... ..	Causing miscarriage	10	1	5	3	11	.....	4	.....	30	4
12	370 ... ..	Buying or disposing of slaves	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	10	1	5	3	11	.....	4	.....	30	4
	CLASS III.—Serious offences against the Property.											
13	384 to 389 ... ..	Extortion	15	1	24	9	14	4	9	2	62	16
	CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.											
14	345 ... ..	Wrongful confinement	1,623	703	753	397	950	540	523	245	3,751	1,935
15	352, 355, 358 ... ..	Criminal force	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	1,623	703	753	397	950	540	523	245	3,751	1,935
	CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.											
16	417 to 420 ... ..	Cheating	46	6	49	16	23	9	14	7	132	38
17	403, 404 ... ..	Criminal misappropriation of property...	35	11	10	4	30	19	28	9	108	35
18	409 ... ..	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	.....	4	5	3	10	4	7	2	31	13
19	436, 437, 434 ... ..	Mischief (simple)	262	65	248	80	180	46	73	30	763	221
		Total ...	352	86	312	104	249	78	122	48	1,035	315
	CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.											
20	298 ... ..	Offences against religion	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
21	490 to 493 ... ..	Criminal breach of contract of service	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1
22	498 to 498 ... ..	Offences relating to marriage	85	11	47	15	57	6	47	3	236	35
23	500 to 503 ... ..	Defamation	17	2	5	.....	13	.....	16	3	51	7
24	504, 506 to 510 ... ..	Intimidation and insult	60	27	34	5	18	8	35	6	147	46
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290 ...	Public and local nuisances	20	17	13	7	3	3	40	24	76	51
26	294 ... ..	Keeping a lottery office	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
27	.....	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI, C.P.O.	143	107	161	115	1,209	977	68	50	1,661	1,249
		Total ...	332	165	260	143	1,300	990	226	86	2,178	1,389
	Special laws offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.											
	Regulation VI of 1819 ... ..	Ferries	6	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	4
	Act I (B.C.) of 1866 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	XVIII of 1854 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	XXXI of 1867 ... ..	Railway Acts	82	77	5	.....	.....	.....	3	3	90	80
	XIII of 1870 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	XXV of 1873 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	XXI of 1866 ... ..	Abkari Act	13	6	4	2	2	2	11	10	30	20
	I of 1859 ... ..	Merchant Shipping Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	XIII of 1859 ... ..	Breach of Contract	36	25	9	7	.....	.....	29	20	74	55
	XXXI of 1860 ... ..	Arms Act	.....	.....	17	12	.....	.....	40	34	87	46
	V of 1861 ... ..	Police Act	54	40	17	12	51	25	81	64	203	147
	II (B.C.) of 1864 ... ..	Jails Act	2	2	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	4	4
	XXII of 1864 ... ..	Cantonment Act	268	232	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	258	232
	VII (B.C.) of 1864 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	I (B.C.) of 1873 ... ..	Salt Acts	14	13	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	18	17
	IV (B.C.) of 1865 ... ..	Vaccination Act	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1
	XX of 1865 ... ..	Pleaders and Mooktears Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	V (B.C.) of 1866 ... ..	Hackney Carriage Act	18	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	11
	XIV of 1868 ... ..	Post Office Act	2	2	2	1	4	2	4	3	12	8
	XVIII of 1869 ... ..	Stamp Act	6	5	6	6	2	2	3	2	17	15
	VII of 1870 ... ..	Court-fees Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	I of 1871 ... ..	Pound Act	114	60	149	85	107	80	116	51	496	246
	VI of 1871 ... ..	Emigration Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	XI (B.C.) of 1871 ... ..	Census Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	X of 1872, Chap. XXXII ... ..	Contempt of Court	.....	.....	14	14	1	1	7	7	22	22
	IV (B.C.) of 1873 ... ..	Registration of Births and Deaths	17	17	8	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	25
	V (B.C.) of 1876 ... ..	Bengal Municipal Act	203	158	148	74	433	353	383	301	1,167	886
	VIII of 1876 ... ..	Native Passengers Ships Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	XIX of 1876 ... ..	Dramatic Performances Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	III of 1877 ... ..	Registration Act	11	4	10	4	7	3	1	.....	29	11
	.....	Mutiny Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	Other Special Laws	776	631	13	5	143	143	55	51	967	850
		Total ...	1,616	1,345	405	231	735	586	733	546	3,509	2,708
		GRAND TOTAL	4,373	2,720	2,214	1,142	3,797	2,496	1,910	1,081	12,394	7,449



## STATEMENT BB—continued.

Statement showing the Number of Persons Tried and Convicted for each Offence not cognizable by the Police in the Rajshahye Division in the year 1880.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.															
			Dinagapore.		Rajshahye.		Rungpore.		Bogra.		Pubna.		Darjeeling.		Julpigoree.		Total.	
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
1	115 ... ..	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117 ... ..	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ... ..	Concealing design to commit offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.																		
2	121 to 130, 505 ... ..	Offences against the State ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137 ... ..	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice ...	109	76	96	61	220	130	63	28	107	53	11	11	64	34	670	399
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223...	Offences by public servants ...	10	4	18	11	10	8	7	4	22	9	7	6	9	5	83	47
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	17	7	48	23	61	18	14	2	56	9	5	3	5	2	209	64
7	465 to 477 ... ..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	4	2	1	1	5	2	4	...	3	1	2	1	1	...	20	7
8	264 to 267 ... ..	Offences relating to weights and measures.	2	...	2	2	18	17	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	1	27	20
9	482 to 489 ... ..	Making or using false trade-marks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	3	...	...	...	24	24	...	...	9	7	2	2	9	6	46	39
	Total ...		145	89	165	98	341	205	68	34	198	79	27	23	91	48	1,055	576
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.																		
11	312 to 316 ... ..	Causing miscarriage ... ..	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
12	370 ... ..	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
CLASS III.—Serious offences against the Property.																		
13	384 to 389 ... ..	Extortion ... ..	53	23	30	7	58	6	18	...	14	5	1	...	24	6	198	47
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.																		
14	345 ... ..	Wrongful confinement ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358 ... ..	Criminal force ... ..	466	253	400	178	480	254	139	73	370	166	128	52	184	96	2,173	1,072
	Total ...		466	253	400	178	480	254	139	73	370	166	128	52	184	96	2,173	1,072
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.																		
16	417 to 420 ... ..	Cheating ... ..	7	3	8	2	18	3	6	...	10	1	10	7	21	2	80	18
17	403, 404 ... ..	Criminal misappropriation of property.	10	9	14	2	7	6	1	1	42	23	27	2	16	13	117	56
18	409 ... ..	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	9	5	9	8	3	2	...	...	3	1	1	1	...	...	25	17
19	426 to 427, 434... ..	Mischief (simple) ... ..	74	35	24	2	98	37	34	8	35	12	11	7	60	17	536	118
	Total ...		100	52	55	14	126	48	41	9	90	37	49	17	97	32	558	209
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																		
20	298 ... ..	Offences against religion ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	490 to 492 ... ..	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	9	...
22	493 to 498 ... ..	Offences relating to marriage	54	9	47	6	100	14	42	3	56	17	38	10	35	1	382	...
23	500 to 503 ... ..	Defamation ... ..	...	...	4	1	14	1	1	...	3	1	8	3	3	...	33	...
24	504, 505 to 510... ..	Intimidation and insult ... ..	3	...	6	4	35	8	...	...	7	2	...	...	26	11	57	25
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ... ..	22	14	2	2	9	9	2	2	6	6	8	4	...	...	49	36
26	294 ... ..	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
27	.....	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL and XLI, C. P. C.	32	15	49	40	125	80	57	11	537	253	5	4	26	13	631	416
	Total ...		111	38	119	59	273	112	102	15	611	279	61	22	90	25	1,367	550

## STATEMENT BB—continued.

Statement showing the Number of Persons Tried and Convicted for each Offence not cognizable by the Police in the Rajshahye Division in the year 1880.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.															
			Dinagopore.		Rajshahye.		Rungpore.		Bogra.		Pubna.		Darjeeling.		Julpigoree.		Total.	
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	<i>Special laws offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.</i>																	
	Regulation VI of 1819	Ferries ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Act I (B.C.) of 1866	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	XXIII of 1864	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	XXXI of 1867	Railway Acts ... ..	5	4	15	4	39	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	38
	XIII of 1870	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	XXV of 1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	XXI of 1866	Abkari Act ... ..	...	...	3	3	6	5	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	13	12
	I of 1869	Merchant Shipping Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	XIII of 1859	Breach of Contract ...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8
	XXXI of 1860	Arms Act ... ..	...	...	7	7	7	6	1	...	3	2	6	2	...	...	24	17
	V of 1861	Police Act ... ..	5	4	79	57	14	12	6	6	19	11	...	...	...	...	123	90
	II (B.C.) of 1864	Jails Act ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	XXII of 1864	Cantonment Act ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VII (B.C.) of 1864	Salt Acts ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	I (B.C.) of 1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IV (B.C.) of 1866	Vaccination Act ... ..	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1
	XX of 1866	Pleaders and Mooktears Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V (B.C.) of 1866	Hackney Carriage Act ...	...	...	...	...	337	304	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	337	304
	XIV of 1866	Post Office Act ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
	XVIII of 1869	Stamp Act ... ..	66	57	...	...	6	1	12	8	4	4	19	18	10	7	117	95
	VII of 1870	Court-fee Act ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	I of 1871	Pound Act ... ..	9	6	17	6	44	24	14	8	49	19	13	8	24	9	169	80
	VI of 1871	Emigration Act ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	XI (B.O.) of 1871	Census Act ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	X of 1872, Chapter XXXII.	Contempt of Court ... ..	...	...	23	7	42	37	3	3	10	10	...	...	2	2	80	59
	IV (B.C.) of 1873	Registration of Births and Deaths	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
	V (B.C.) of 1876	Hengal Municipal Act ...	...	...	142	102	35	32	29	28	65	63	...	...	...	...	271	225
	VIII of 1876	Native Passengers Ships Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	XIX of 1876	Dramatic Performances Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	III of 1877	Registration Act ... ..	...	...	...	...	8	5	1	...	6	4	...	...	1	1	16	10
	...	Mutiny Act ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	Other Special Laws ... ..	4	4	3	3	230	225	2	2	90	85	...	...	2	2	321	321
		Total ... ..	89	75	304	204	772	682	68	55	249	201	37	28	41	23	1,580	1,258
		GRAND TOTAL ... ..	965	630	1,074	580	2,050	1,307	458	186	1,539	767	303	142	527	230	6,916	7,722

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;  
FORT WILLIAM.  
The 17th May 1881.

J. MONRO,  
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.



## STATEMENT BB—continued.

Statement showing the Number of Persons Tried and Convicted for each Offence not cognisable by the Police in the Chittagong Division in the year 1880.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME	CHITTAGONG DIVISION									
			Chittagong		Noakholly		Chittagong Hill Tracts		Tipperah		Total	
			Persons tried	Persons convicted	Persons tried	Persons convicted	Persons tried	Persons convicted	Persons tried	Persons convicted	Persons tried	Persons convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	115 117 118, 119	Abetment of offence not committed &c Abetting commission of offence by public &c Concealing design to commit offence										
		Total										
	CLASS I—Offences against the State Public Tranquillity &c &c											
2	181 to 180, 505	Offences against the State										
3	197	Harbouring deserters by master of ship										
4	178 to 190, 201 to 204 215 to 215, 227, 228	Offences against public justice	171	81	276	223	34	21	240	190	721	573
5	181 to 189 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	9	4	19	7	5	1			91	12
6	188 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 224	Intervener & false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	35	10	66	21			76	14	177	46
7	405 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	19	4	20	4			9		47	6
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	8		9	6			7	4	23	10
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade marks										
10	146, 154 to 156, 160	Exciting unlawful assembly &c	16	16	9	1			9	9	33	31
		Total	268	115	410	73	35	25	311	216	1032	623
11	312 to 316	CLASS II—Serious offences against the Person (including kidnapping)										
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves							3		3	
		Total							3		3	
13	384 to 389	CLASS III—Serious offences against the Property (including extortion)	3		40	11	24	1	17	6	111	23
14	345	CLASS IV—Minor offences against the Person (including criminal breach of trust)	3	179	319	24	23	4	99	99	1411	1109
15	352, 353, 358	Criminal force	3	179	319	24	23	4	99	99	1411	1109
		Total	3	179	319	24	23	4	99	99	1411	1109
16	417 to 420	CLASS V—Minor offences against Property (including theft)	16	3	21		4		21	5	67	13
17	423 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	1	4	19		2		4	6	41	36
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c	3	3			1	1	1	1	5	5
19	426, 427 434	Mischief (simple)	14	4	63	1	7		267	107	497	163
		Total	190	7	10	2	12	1	277	113	800	203
20	298	CLASS VI—Other offences not specified above										
21	400 to 492	Offences against religion		11								15
22	493 to 498	Criminal breach of contract of service	35		14	18	2		1	1	70	35
23	500 to 512	Offences relating to marriage			7			2	51	17	121	2
24	504 506 to 510	Defamation			7				14	2	21	2
25	271 to 276 28 284 287 294, 290	Intimidation and insult	11	6	11	2	4		7	4	41	15
26	294	Public and local nuisances			2						2	2
27		Keeping a lottery office									1	1
		Offences under Chapter XXXVII XXXIX XI and XII C P	86	70	14	145	12	1	64	1	905	695
		Total	113	61	27	14	4	3	73	23	1175	705
	Special laws offences under which are not cognisable by the Police											
	Regulation VI of 1819	Ferries	4		4						8	
	Act I (B C) of 1866											
	XXIII of 1854	Railway Acts										
	XXVI of 1867											
	XIII of 1870											
	XXV of 1873											
	XXI of 1886	Abkari Act			1	1					1	1
	I of 1859	Merchant Shipping Act	39	39							38	39
	XIII of 1859	Breach of Contract										
	XXVI of 1866	Arms Act	2	1	33	23					34	9
	I of 1861	Police Act	13	12	22	27	6	6	20	19	61	59
	II (B C) of 1864	Jails Act	9	2					1		3	3
	XXII of 1864	Contaminant Act										
	VII (B C) of 1864	Salt Acts	47	43	27	20					74	62
	I (B C) of 1873											
	IV (B C) of 1865	Vaccination Act										
	XX of 1865	Pleaders and Moktears Act			1	1					1	1
	V (B C) of 1866	Hackney Carriage Act			1	1					1	1
	XIV of 1866	Post Office Act	5	2							8	4
	XXVIII of 1869	Stamp Act	30	23	7	5			3	3	40	31
	VII of 1870	Court fees Act										
	I of 1871	Pound Act	40	43	6	34	3	3	144	80	303	180
	VI of 1871	Immigration Act										
	XI (B C) of 1871	Census Act										
	X of 1872 Chapter XXXII	Contempt of Court	5	5	51	51			2	2	58	58
	IV (B C) of 1873	Registration of Births and Deaths	2	1					1	1	3	2
	V (B C) of 1878	Bengal Municipal Act			3	1			93	84	96	85
	VIII of 1878	Native Passengers Ships Act										
	XIX of 1878	Dramatic Performances Act										
	III of 1871	Registration Act	13	7							18	7
		Mutiny Act										
		Other Special Laws	113	74	5	4	2	1	6	4	126	83
		Total	344	230	220	162	11	10	278	196	873	618
		GRAND TOTAL	1,338	674	1,407	808	181	44	2,639	1,769	5,610	3,840











were committed to the Court of Sessions, was very high—viz. Maldah, Moorshedabad, Bhagulpore, Bankoora, Furreedpore, Jessore, Beerbhoom, Backergunge, and Hazaribagh. The Inspector-General thinks that the circular issued by Government has not yet had time to take effect; but he questions very much whether the serious difficulties in the way of securing the punishment of guilty persons at the sessions will be removed so long as such facilities exist for the escape of the accused as are afforded by our procedure, by the standard of proof which is considered necessary for conviction, and by the skilful tampering with witnesses for the prosecution. The Lieutenant-Governor is aware of the causes which militate against obtaining convictions in cases before the sessions court; but even giving due weight to the difficulties which exist, he cannot, in view of the very great increase in acquittals during 1880, avoid arriving at the conclusion that a great want of discretion has been shown during the year by committing officers, and that either the preliminary magisterial enquiry was very carelessly made and the evidence not sent up in a complete form, or that a number of persons were committed for trial who ought not to have been committed at all. The special attention of district officers will again be drawn to the subject, and the necessity of a thorough and careful preliminary enquiry being made before cases are committed will be strongly impressed on them.

20. The total amount of property stolen during the year was Rs. 9,92,593 as compared with Rs. 10,28,809 in 1879. Of this amount Rs. 3,02,066, or 30·4 per cent. was recovered, the recovery in the preceding year being Rs. 2,97,678, or 28·9 per cent.; the percentage of the amount recovered is higher than that of 1879, but lower than that of 1878 or 1877, in which years it was 31·1 and 31·2 respectively. Out of 32,952 cases in which property was stolen, the whole of the property was recovered in 11,419 cases, and a part only in 3,590 cases; in the remaining 17,943 cases, or more than half the total number, nothing was recovered.

21. The following statement shows the number of cases of cognizable crime entered as true under each heading during the past six years:—

		1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Class I	Offences against the State and public tranquillity.	2,755	2,700	2,818	2,785	2,840	2,639
" II	Serious offences against the person ...	4,184	4,108	4,141	4,267	3,996	4,061
" III	Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.	23,957	22,280	20,607	23,887	20,602	18,953
" IV	Minor offences against the person ...	9,862	9,073	8,812	9,534	9,608	10,874
" V	Ditto ditto property ...	38,093	38,832	41,095	45,849	42,442	38,859
" VI	Other offences not specified above ...	15,206	18,257	16,348	14,407	17,406	22,109
	Offences under special laws ...	726	495	480	589	1,288	1,977
	Total ...	94,783	95,745	94,361	101,318	98,163	99,472

Under Class I there has been a decrease of 201 cases; the result of committals to the Court of Sessions or appeals in cases under this head has been very unsatisfactory, only 107 persons being punished out of 589, who either appealed or were committed. There were 265 true cases of murder during the year as compared with 288 in 1879. The other principal offences under Class I during the year come under the heads of "Coining" and "Riot." There were 153 cases under the head of "Coining," as compared with 173 in the preceding year. These cases were all of a petty nature. The percentages of convictions were, as to cases, 47·6 against 48 in 1879, and as to individuals 47·9 against 47·4 in that year. There has been a decrease of 127 in the number of riots during the year, the total number of true cases being 1,862 as compared with 1,989 in 1879 and 2,012 in 1878. The gradual decrease is satisfactory. The largest number of riots was again in the Dacca Division, and the number exceeds that in any other Division, notwithstanding the fact that the figures do not include those of Tipperah, which were shown in it last year. There has, however, been a large decrease in the actual number of cases; if, for the sake of comparison with the figures of last year, those for the district of Tipperah are included, they stand thus:—

1879.		1880.	
True cases.	False cases.	True cases.	False cases.
763	141	593	66



There has thus been a decrease of 170 true cases in the districts which were formerly comprised in this division. In the Rajshahye Division there has been a decrease of 43 cases, and there has been a slight decrease in the Bhagulpore and Orissa Divisions; in the remaining Divisions there has been an increase; in the Presidency and the Patna Divisions the increase amounted to 57 and 38 cases respectively. Serious cases of rioting have diminished in every division, and in those districts in which the largest number occurred the cases were generally of a petty nature. The Inspector-General remarks: "On the whole, progress has been made during the year in putting a stop to these cases which have long been the blot upon the criminal administration of Eastern Bengal. Much, however, still remains to be done. The difficulty of dealing with agrarian crime, when the population is actively or passively hostile to the authorities, and when the landholding classes are powerless to give effective assistance to the police, has very recently been dwelt on by the Prime Minister of England in connection with the case of Ireland. In Bengal we have to deal with agrarian crime amongst a population always more or less passively resistant to the authorities charged with the detection of offences, and with a landholding class so often implicated as instigators of agrarian crime as to be unwilling to give assistance to the police, except when they wish to crush an enemy, or, as not unfrequently happens, to falsely accuse their opponents." Mr. Monro is also of opinion that the punishment provided for abetment is insufficient; he remarks: "Section 155 *et seq.* of the Penal Code provide the only practical punishment of abetment of agrarian offences on the part of zemindars, and the punishment of fine awardable under these sections is of very little use in deterring zemindars or their agents from instigating the commission of riots. The fine costs the zemindar or his agent nothing, the ryots have to pay it, and until some more severe punishment is provided by law for those who are at the bottom of almost all the riots which take place—viz. the zemindars and their agents—agrarian crimes of this description will be committed with impunity." The Lieutenant-Governor does not concur with Mr. Monro on this point; the sections to which reference is made were not intended to provide for cases in which the zemindar or his agent are convicted of the actual abetment of a riot, but for cases in which the zemindar for whose benefit a riot is committed, or his agent, knowing that a riot is about to be committed does not use all lawful means to prevent it. If actual abetment can be proved, there is no reason why the provisions of the Penal Code for the punishment of abetment should not be enforced. Where it can only be proved that the zemindar or his agent had reason to believe that a riot was likely to take place, and that he did not use lawful means to prevent it, a fine is a sufficient punishment, and any provision which would empower Magistrates to pass a sentence of imprisonment in such a case would be liable to grave abuse. Though serious rioting has diminished, the number of cases in which the riot was attended with loss of life has increased, the number of such cases being 23 in 1880, as compared with 11 in 1879, and 18 in 1878. Of the 23 cases, 8 occurred in the Dacca Division, 8 in the Presidency Division (of which 5 were in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs), 5 in the Patna Division, and one in the Bhagulpore and one in the Burdwan Divisions. The percentage of convictions of persons was lower than in 1879, being 54·7 as compared with 59, while the percentage of convictions in cases was almost the same as in the preceding year, being 46·8 to 46·3. In Howrah, Noakholly, Tipperah, Durbhunga, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs the results of convictions of persons have been fairly satisfactory; but in Nuddea and Furreedpore the results were very unfavourable. In the Burdwan district some railway employes created a disturbance in the Assensole bazar, doing considerable damage to persons and property, four of the accused were convicted, but were subsequently acquitted on appeal by the High Court on a technical point of law. A case of riot occurred in the town of Bhagulpore, in consequence of a dispute between the Hindoos and the Mahomedans which originated in one of the latter having brought a cow into his house for sacrifice during the festival of Bukraeed, in a locality chiefly inhabited by Hindoos. The riot, however, was confined to violent threats and some stone-throwing, no one was hurt, and the opposing factions finally took the case into court. In Pubna a serious riot took place at the Sengati hât which had been established in rivalry of an old hât at Goyta, the owners of which finally attacked the new hât in great force. The sub-divisional officer passed an order



directing the Sengati hât to be held on a different day from that on which the Goyta hât was held, but the order was set aside by the High Court, on the ground that such an order constituted a perpetual injunction. "The Magistrate remarks," says the Commissioner, "that under this ruling of the High Court, as regards the power of Magistrates to interfere with the days of holding rival hâts, there is no course but to let the rivals fight it out." In this view the Lieutenant-Governor is unable to concur. The law, as it stands, gives district officers ample power to maintain the public peace, and he would certainly consider any Magistrate who sat with his hands folded whilst the rival owners of the hâts fought it out as quite unfit for the charge of a district.

22. Under the head of "Serious offences against the person" there has been a decrease in the number of cases of murder, attempt at murder, and administering stupefying drugs. The number of cases of kidnapping was the same as in 1879, and there has been an increase in the number of cases of culpable homicide, rape, attempts at suicide, hurt by dangerous weapons, and using force to public servants. The total number of true cases is slightly greater than in 1879, being 4,061 as compared with 3,996. The following statement shows the figures under each of these heads for the last two years :—

Head of offence.	Year.	Number of cases.	Number of cases in which a conviction was obtained.
Murder ...	{ 1879	288	108
	{ 1880	265	100
Attempt at murder ...	{ 1879	60	26
	{ 1880	47	27
Culpable homicide ...	{ 1879	185	93
	{ 1880	203	99
Rape ...	{ 1879	190	32
	{ 1880	204	32
Attempt at suicide ...	{ 1879	374	233
	{ 1880	391	242
Administering stupefying drugs ...	{ 1879	38	14
	{ 1880	22	6
Grievous hurt ...	{ 1879	538	299
	{ 1880	590	347
Hurt by dangerous weapons ...	{ 1879	745	331
	{ 1880	758	321
Use of criminal force to a public servant ...	{ 1879	988	355
	{ 1880	1,014	367
Kidnapping ...	{ 1879	190	51
	{ 1880	190	39
Unnatural offences ...	{ 1879	38	14
	{ 1880	55	21
Exposure of infants ...	{ 1879	102	42
	{ 1880	111	58

The percentage of convictions in cases has improved, being 42·7 against 41·8; but the percentage of persons convicted has decreased, being only 47 in 1880 as compared with 51·1 in 1879. Of 662 persons arrested on a charge of murder, 638 were tried, and only 156 were convicted; some cases were however pending at the close of the year. The figures show, as the Inspector-General remarks, that the police must have arrested, and the Magistrates must have sent for trial, a very considerable number of persons on very insufficient grounds. The result in cases of culpable homicide also leads to the conclusion that the police made a number of arrests on insufficient evidence. There have been fewer cases of murders during 1880 than during any of the six years which preceded it. A conviction was obtained in only one case out of 12 in which murder was committed by poison. In Burdwan and Furreedpore, in which districts there were respectively 6 and 14 cases of murder, not a single conviction was obtained; while in the 24-Pergunnahs there were 20 acquittals to 6 convictions, in Midnapore 14 to 4, and in Monghyr 13 to 1. The results were also unsatisfactory in Jessore and Shahabad. The decrease in the number of cases of administering stupefying drugs is satisfactory, and was probably due to the movements of the two special sub-inspectors, who were employed in looking

up well-known poisoners. One case which was enquired into by the Railway police, and in which a man named Ram Lall Bhattacharji was sentenced to transportation for life, is worthy of notice. The prisoner was a notorious character; he was convicted twice of theft while a lad, and was subsequently implicated in a drugging case in Burdwan, but escaped owing to the witnesses having been tampered with; he was again tried for a similar offence and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment in 1870. On being again arrested on a charge of having drugged and robbed a man of Rs. 200, he was recognized by Mr. Jennins, the Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police; enquiries were then made into his antecedents, and the case resulted in his being transported for life. The number of cases of kidnapping was the same as in 1879, but there was a decrease of about 25 per cent. in the number of convictions obtained, as compared with that year. In Bankoora a girl was abducted in connection with coolie recruiting; in Howrah three girls were also abducted for the purpose of being taken to a coolie depôt; and in the Chota Nagpore Division there were six cases of a similar nature.

23. Under the heading of "Minor offences against the person," there has been an increase in the number of cases of hurt as well as in those of wrongful restraint, the number of true cases being—

Hurt	...	...	1878	...	...	...	6,734
			1879	...	...	...	6,781
			1880	...	...	...	7,978
Wrongful restraint	...	...	1878	...	...	...	2,675
			1879	...	...	...	2,666
			1880	...	...	...	2,756

The increase in the cases of hurt may, as already remarked, be attributed to the year being a prosperous one, and persons having therefore more money to expend on litigation. In consequence of the wider discretion allowed to the police, the number of cases in which no enquiry was made has increased from 345 in 1879 to 925. It is not desirable, as was observed in the resolution on the Report for 1879, that cases of this nature should be cognizable by the police, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find that in the proposed new Code of Criminal Procedure hurt has been entered as a non-cognizable offence.

24. Serious offences against person and property, or against property only, have decreased from 20,602 in 1879 to 18,953 in 1880. The total number of cases of dacoity was 135, including 13 which occurred in previous years, but which were investigated in 1880. It is satisfactory to observe that the number is lower than that in any of the four preceding years. In 1878 there were 188 cases, in the succeeding year 171 cases, while in 1880 only 122 dacoities were actually committed during the year. Excluding cases which were merely technical dacoities, the number was only 85. The property recovered in dacoity cases was much greater than in the preceding year, as shown by the following figures:—

					Property stolen.	Property recovered.
					Rs.	Rs.
1879	...	...	...	...	59,188	6,873
1880	...	...	...	...	61,071	12,455

The largest number of dacoities occurred in Midnapore (15), Dinagepore (10), Hazaribagh (10), and Maldah (7). There was only one case in the whole of the Chittagong Division, and none in the districts of Jessore, Shahabad, Chumparun, Burdwan, Bhagulpore, Gurjats, Singbhoon, and Manbhoon. Of 576 persons sent up for trial, 377 were committed and 187 were convicted, the percentages as regards cases and persons were respectively 26.6 and 32.4, as compared with 28 and 34 in 1879. Of persons actually committed to the sessions, 49.6 per cent. were convicted, as compared with 54 per cent. in 1879. In Dacca 26 persons were convicted, and four only were acquitted, while in Balasore the number of persons convicted to the number acquitted

was 1 to 11, in Hazaribagh 2 to 19, and in Rajshahye 6 to 36: in Bankoora, Beerbhoom, Moorshedabad, and Gya the result was also very unfavourable. In the 24-Pergunnahs there were 20 persons acquitted and none convicted. Eleven cases of river dacoity occurred during the year, and the property stolen is stated to have amounted to Rs. 586 in value. The figures do not however appear to be accurate as in one case alone, which occurred in the 24-Pergunnahs, Rs. 4,500 in cash is reported to have been stolen, and in another in the same district the value of the property exceeded Rs. 750. A serious case of river dacoity with murder occurred in Backergunge. A Furreedpore trader going to Backergunge in his boat was followed by a boat full of dacoits until he reached one of the great arms of the Megna, when the dacoits, who had won over the crew at the places where the trader had stopped, came on board his boat, murdered him and his gomasta, threw the bodies into the river, and plundered and sank the boat; the men who formed the crew were taken over into the dacoits' boat, but eventually they were also murdered. The police arrested ten persons, of whom one was admitted to pardon and made Queen's evidence. Of the remaining nine who were committed to the sessions, five were transported for life, and one sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment. The rest were acquitted. The case was one of a brutal character, and from the fact that none of the men convicted were sentenced to death, the Lieutenant-Governor infers that the dacoits who actually committed the murders were not amongst those convicted. In one case, which occurred in the district of Julpigoree, a party of Bhootias entered the district for the purpose of kidnapping; they escaped back to Bhootan, and in consequence of their not being surrendered, the annual subsidy to the Deb Raj of Bhootan was withheld by Government. The criminals have been surrendered, and the subsidy paid since the close of the year. The gradual decrease in the number of dacoities is very satisfactory, though the result, as regards convictions, was not good. As long as an inducement to commit dacoity is held out by the native custom of keeping large sums of money and jewels in private residences, and by the insecurity of the houses themselves, it is not to be expected that this form of crime will entirely cease; but that much has been done to check it is evident from the fact mentioned by Mr. Monro that the total number of dacoities throughout the province during the past year was less than the number in the district of Hooghly alone, when the suppression of the crime was first taken in hand, in 1852. The number of cases of robbery was 168 as compared with 177 in the preceding year; in 61 cases convictions were obtained as against 75 in 1879. Twenty-one highway robberies were committed, or one more than in the previous year. It is, however, remarked that there were also some highway robberies committed on travellers by parties of robbers emerging from the jungles in Gya and Hazaribagh, which being technically dacoities, are shown under that head.

25. In the resolution on the Report for 1879, the Lieutenant-Governor remarked that the most satisfactory feature of the report and the returns for that year was the decrease in the number of offences against property: during 1880 the decrease was even more marked. The following table, giving the figures for 1879 and 1880, does not include dacoities, robberies, or cases of serious mischief, but it includes cases coming under class V. There has, it will be seen from the table, been a decrease under every head:—

OFFENCE.	Cases reported.		True cases.	
	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
House-breaking ... ..	20,802	19,439	19,821	18,293
Cattle theft ... ..	2,403	1,855	2,003	1,617
Other thefts ... ..	33,015	29,093	28,057	24,799
Receiving stolen property ... ..	2,037	1,974	1,979	1,913
Criminal or house-trespass ... ..	8,662	8,222	7,791	7,707
Criminal breach of trust ... ..	2,208	1,990	1,873	1,768
Total ...	69,227	62,573	61,884	56,092



• 26. An interesting table is given by the Inspector-General showing the number of thefts in which the property stolen was less than Rs. 10 in value. Mr. Monro considers that the fact that in nearly 50 per cent. of the cases of theft the property stolen was below this value shows the poverty of the inhabitants, and that the figures show also the relative wealth and poverty of the various districts. For example, in the richer districts of Backergunge and Mymensing the percentages were only 17·4 and 23·7 respectively, while in the Sonthal Pergunnahs and Gurj hats, in which the inhabitants are much poorer, the percentages rose to 80·4 and 90 respectively. The divisional percentages are no doubt lower in rich divisions than in poor ones; thus in the Dacca Division, in which the people are prosperous, only 27·7 per cent. were petty thefts, while in the Bhagulpore Division, in which the people are poorer, the percentage is 59; but this coincidence appears on a comparison of the percentages in individual districts to be accidental. There is no doubt a general tendency towards a small percentage in rich districts and a large one in poor districts; but the percentage varies so much without any apparent cause, that it seems probable that the percentage is also affected by some local cause other than wealth or poverty. It would be difficult on any other supposition to explain why the percentage in Rajshahye should be 50, while that in Dinagepore is only 28·7; why Noakholly should have a percentage of 71·1 and Chittagong only 35·5; Sarun 73·3 and Chumparun only 54·3. The decrease in the number of thefts in Howrah is explained by the Magistrate to be due to the fact that many cases of petty theft, which were formerly brought to the notice of the courts, are now settled by the village punchayets; and the Commissioner remarks that, provided substantial justice is done, he does not see any harm in the system. The Lieutenant-Governor entirely concurs with Mr Monro in his disapproval of the practice which is moreover quite illegal. The attention of all district officers will be drawn to the subject, and they will be directed to point out carefully to all members of punchayets that, under section 41, Act VI (B.C.) of 1870, they are bound, as soon as they know or are informed of the commission in the village of any of the offences mentioned in schedule B of that Act (of which theft is one), "to cause the fact to be reported by the chowkidar to the police-officer in charge of the police-station within the jurisdiction of which the village is situated; and in the event of the chowkidar failing to make the necessary report, the punchayet, to whose knowledge the fact of the commission of the offence has come, is himself bound to report the occurrence at the police-station," and that if they hear and decide cases of theft themselves, and omit to see that the chowkidar reports the case, or to report it themselves, they render themselves liable to be prosecuted under section 176 of the Indian Penal Code, for omitting to give information which they were legally bound to furnish. The percentage of convictions in cases of house-breaking was only 7·7 as compared with 8·1 in 1879. The detective result in cases under this head of crime is, as the Inspector-General observes, "still very bad, and the want of success on the part of the police in dealing with the crime is still very marked." The percentage of convictions in cases of theft, excluding cattle theft, is 31·2 as compared with 33·5 in 1879, and in cases of cattle theft 51 against 56·2 in that year.

27. The number of persons tried for bad livelihood during the year was 1,015 as compared with 1,002 in 1879, 1,216 in 1878, 3,173 in 1877, and 5,154 in 1876. Six hundred and eighty-three persons were convicted. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that the orders of Government prohibiting the indiscriminate institution of cases of this kind are being obeyed; and it is extremely satisfactory that, notwithstanding that the prosecutions have been much fewer than in years preceding 1879, and only very slightly in excess of those in that year, there is a very considerable diminution in all classes of crime cases against property. The statement submitted shows, however, that in many cases effect has not been given to the orders of Government regarding the trial of such cases in the village in which the accused persons reside; in Burdwan, Howrah, Julpigoree, Tipperah, Chittagong, Cuttack, Pooree, Hazaribagh, and Lohardugga, not a single case was tried in the village of the accused, while in other districts the orders have been only partially obeyed; the only districts in which they have been strictly adhered to have been Bankoora, Midnapore, Bogra, Dacca, Mymensingh, and Monghyr; in the Chittagong Hill

Tracts, Gurjhats, and Singbhoom no cases were instituted. Separate orders will issue calling for explanation from officers in charge of districts in which the orders of Government have been neglected. A system is, the Inspector-General remarks, beginning to appear, under which such cases are accumulated and postponed till the cold weather, a system which will lead to a considerable number remaining untried at all during that season. It is clearly undesirable that such a procedure should be generally adopted. The attention of all Commissioners and Magistrates will be called to the practice with a view to its being checked: except for special reasons all such cases should be promptly enquired into and decided.

28. During 1880 there were 2,994 true excise cases against 2,562 in 1879, and 2,049 in 1878, and the percentage of convictions was 69·2 against 71·5 and 70·9 in the two preceding years. These results are satisfactory, and show considerable vigilance on the part of the police. Attempts were made during the year to smuggle opium through the post office, the drug being packed in thin wooden boxes covered with canvas like ordinary parcels. This procedure, which was adopted by Punjabees for the purpose of smuggling Nepalese opium into the Punjab, was discovered in the district of Chumparun, where a parcel containing 280 tolahs of opium was seized. In another case five maunds of opium, which was being smuggled from Nepal, and was being taken to Pattiala, was seized at Arrah. Five persons were arrested in connection with the case, of whom four were convicted. The number of salt cases was 1,198 as compared with 1,611 in the previous year; the quantity of salt confiscated was 146 maunds against 1,037 maunds in 1879, and the fines levied were Rs. 6,871 against Rs. 10,190. The increase of cases under Class VI is chiefly due to the large number of cases in which prosecutions for public or local nuisances were instituted; there was a most marked increase in these cases in every district in the Patna Division, except Sarun and Chumparun, in which the decrease was very slight; the number of cases in the Patna district alone rose from 1,384 in 1879 to 4,030 in 1880.

29. There was a large increase in the number of non-cognizable crimes, the number of cases being 108,350 or 14,723 in excess of those in 1879, in which year they amounted to 93,627. There was an increase of 777 cases in Class I, of 8,461 in Class IV, of 2,392 in Class VI, and of 2,942 under special laws. The increase in Class IV was due almost entirely to the increase under the heading "criminal force," the number of cases being 53,247 as compared with 44,867 in 1879. The increase is in part to be attributed to the rejection of a number of cases of hurt by the police, and in part to the more prosperous condition of the people, which afforded them more time to indulge in personal disputes, and more money to expend in bringing the cases into Court. The agency of the police was employed in investigating 5,977 cases against 4,854 in 1879, and a tendency has been shown to employ them more especially in cases of criminal misappropriation, simple mischief, and offences relating to marriage. The number of non-cognizable cases in which a police enquiry was ordered is not, the Lieutenant-Governor considers, large in comparison with the total number of such cases instituted. The practice stated to prevail in Noakholly of the Deputy Magistrates employing their mohurirs in making local enquiries into non-cognizable cases is most irregular and must be at once prohibited.

30. The system of supervision over professional offenders and criminal tribes, which prevailed in 1879, was in force also during the past year. The Bediyas have been closely watched, and the result has been a decrease in the number of burglaries. The Punka Chur Kayasts have also been under surveillance, and the Inspector-General proposes to transfer some patrol boats from their present beats, and to employ them in guarding the rivers on the banks of which these people live. A special report has been submitted to Government with reference to the Mugheya Domes in the district of Chumparun. Mr. Lyall, who was during a great part of 1880 Inspector-General of Police, visited the district, and he and Mr. Monro have submitted proposals for the management of this tribe, which are now under consideration. It hardly seems practicable, however, to bring this small tribe under any immediate and direct control. Major Ramsay has brought to notice a method adopted by a class of Chamars for poisoning cows; the method has also been, on one or two occasions, employed for the destruction of human life. The instrument used is known as a *sutari*; it is made from the seed of the Karjari, a



jungle plant, which is poisonous when it enters the blood, but which is used medicinally and is harmless when taken internally; the kernels of the seeds are pounded, moistened, and rolled into a cylindrical shape with a very sharp point, the upper portion of the cone, about three-fourths of an inch in length, is cut off, dried, and placed in a piece of straw which is inserted in a wooden handle of 3 or 3½ inches in length: in order to destroy the animal it is only necessary to strike it with the point of the instrument, and then to withdraw the handle, the *sutari* being left embedded in the flesh. The Inspector-General remarks that the effect of the poison may be counteracted by a "free and prompt scarification of the part where the wound is inflicted, and the application of blue-stone thereto." The Burwars are reported to continue to come in hundreds from Oudh for purposes of plunder in Bengal: in October 1879 the attention of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was drawn to the difficulty experienced by the Police in Lower Bengal in watching the proceedings of the gangs of Burwars from Gonda who visit Bengal every year on predatory excursions, and that Government in reply announced their willingness to render every assistance in their power, but nothing further appears to have been done in the matter. Under the existing arrangements Burwar prisoners, confined in jails in this province, are transferred before release to jails in their own district; and this step has the effect of removing from these provinces such men of this class as have been actually convicted. Some further action in the matter is, however, necessary; and the Lieutenant-Governor will await the submission of a special report from the Inspector-General on the subject before again addressing the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; in submitting the report, full particulars should be given as to the number of Burwars who annually come from Gonda; the districts in which their depredations are generally committed; and the classes of offence, if any, besides theft, which they are in the habit of committing; it should also be stated at what time of the year members of the tribe generally make their appearance, and what steps are, in the Inspector-General's opinion, necessary for the purpose of controlling their movements.

31. There was a marked improvement during the year in the manner in which habitual offenders were dealt with; and the Inspector-General considers that "the wholesome severity with which they are now being treated, has caused a diminution in crime, and has secured to the people much more freedom from the depredations of incorrigible offenders than they formerly enjoyed." The Lieutenant-Governor observes that the number of re-convictions during the year was only 1,963 as compared with 2,722, in the previous year. It is satisfactory that there has been a diminution in the number of inadequate sentences passed in such cases, but that there is still room for further improvement in this respect is shown by the list of 152 cases submitted, in which the sentences passed appear too lenient. It is possible, however, that in some of the cases there may have been extenuating circumstances which rendered it desirable to refrain from inflicting a severe punishment.

32. An annual expenditure of Rs. 1,000 has already been sanctioned by Government for the purpose of photographing notorious criminals, and 239 photographs have been added, at a cost of Rs. 871, to the number of 481 existing at the commencement of the year.

33. The general conduct of the police has throughout the year been good, the exceptions being those of the Dacca Division, and those in the districts of Chittagong and Noakholly.

34. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Inspector-General that the results of the administration of the Police Department has, on the whole, been satisfactory; there has been a decrease in the total number of cases, and there has been an improvement in the percentage of convictions; the orders of Government have on all points been more strictly attended to; inspections by senior officers of the police were somewhat interfered with by their duties in connection with the census, but there has been a marked improvement in the inspection of outlying stations by District Superintendents. The acknowledgments of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to Messrs. Monro and Lyall for the able manner in which, during their respective terms of office, they conducted the administration of the department. Note has been taken of the names of those officers who have been mentioned in the report as deserving of special favourable mention.

**ORDER.**—Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police, and the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, for information.

Ordered also that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions for information, and with a view to the attention of all District Officers being specially drawn to the orders contained in paragraphs 6, 16, 19, 26, and 27.

Ordered also that a copy of the Resolution, and of paragraph 81 of the Report, be forwarded to the Appointment Department of this office for information.

Ordered also that a copy of the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

**HORACE A. COCKERELL,**

*Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

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No. 3465J.

COPY of the above Resolution forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police for information.

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No. 3466J.

COPY of the above Resolution forwarded to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, for information.

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No. 3467J.

A COPY of the above Resolution, and extract paragraph 81 of the Report, forwarded to the Appointment Department of this office for information.

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Circular No. 44J.

COPY of the above Resolution forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions for information, and with a view to the attention of all district officers being specially drawn to the orders contained in paragraphs 6, 16, 19, 26, and 27.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

**W. DUNBAR BLYTH,**

*Offy. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

CALCUTTA,  
*The 21st August 1881.*



# REPORT

ON THE

# POLICE OF THE LOWER PROV.

OF THE

# BENGAL PRESIDENCY

For the year 1881.

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BY

J. MONRO, Esq., C.S.,

Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces.

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Calcutta:

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1882.





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# REPORT.

THE office of Inspector-General of Police was held by me from the beginning of the year up to 14th August, the date of my proceeding on leave. Colonel W. R. Gordon officiated as Inspector-General during my absence. I resumed office on the 3rd November, and held it to the end of the year.

Introductory Remarks.

Receipt of Commissioners' Reports.

2. The Commissioners' reports were received on the following dates:—

Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division	...	...	...	29th March 1882.
Presidency Division	..	...	..	31st " "
Burdwan "	...	...	...	4th April. "
Bhagulpore "	...	...	...	10th " "
Chota Nagpore "	...	...	...	19th " "
Patna "	..	..	...	19th " "
Orissa "	...	...	...	24th " "
Dacca "	...	...	...	27th " "
Chittagong "	...	..	...	1st May "

Sanctioned strength of Regular Police.

3. On the 31st December 1881, the sanctioned strength of the regular police was as given below:—

Inspector-General	..	...	...	...	...	1
Deputy Inspectors-General	...	...	...	...	...	2
Personal Assistant	...	...	...	...	...	1
District Superintendents	..	...	...	...	...	11*
Assistant Superintendents	...	...	...	...	...	32*
Assistant Inspector-General, Government Railway Police...				...	...	1
Total						78
Inspectors	..	...	...	...	...	150
Sub-inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	747
Head constables	...	...	...	...	...	2,164
Constables	...	...	...	...	...	11,269
European constables	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mounted constables	...	...	...	...	...	32
Total						17,364

## CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.

### Frontier Police.

				Armed Frontier Guard.	Civil Police.	Total.
Inspectors	...	...	...	...	1	1
Subadar-major	...	...	...	1	...	1
Subadars	...	...	...	5	1	6
Jemadars	...	...	...	6	...	6
Havildar Major	...	...	...	1	...	1
Havildars	...	...	...	27	10	37
Naiks	...	...	...	42	...	42
Bugle-major	...	...	...	1	...	1
Buglers	...	...	...	10	...	10
Privates	...	...	...	446	97	543
Total				539	109	648

4. At the close of the year the actual strength of the force was below the sanctioned strength by 11 inspectors, 28 sub-inspectors, 36 head constables, and 268 constables, or 1·9 per cent. short of the full complement.

\* Exclusive of those employed in Assam.



5. The police budget grant for the Lower Provinces was Rs. 36,95,572, distributed as follows:—

Budget grant		Rs
Regular Police	...	35 32,472
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	1 63,100
Total	..	36,95,572

The pay and establishment of the inspecting agency and the pay of District and Assistant Superintendents amounted to Rs. 5,99,350. The grant of Rs. 30,96,222 for the executive police, *apart* from the above, was distributed as under.—

Division		Rs
Burdwan	.	4 11 197
Presidency	..	4,35 749
Rajshahye	..	3 72 784
Dacca	...	3 40 806
Chittagong	,	3 29,350
Patna	,	1 41 275
Bhagulpore	,	2 80 158
Orissa	...	2,14 111
Chota Nagpore	..	2 23,292
Inspector-General's disposal (force not attached to any district)	.	17 500
Total		30 96 222

6 The actual expenditure for the financial year 1881-82 under each of the different heads, as compared with the estimate, is given in the following table —

HEADS OF CHARGES		Grants for 1881-82	Actual Expenditure	Increase	Decrease
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1	Inspecting agency	1 21 750	1 514	(+) 4 004	
2	Pay of District and Assistant Superintendents	1 77 100	4 45 061		- 3 10
3	Pay of executive police and establishment with good conduct pay	24 32 400	21 856		40 544
4	Travelling allowance	1 00 00	7 5 6	(+) 14 5 6	
5	Fixed boat establishment	64 031	11 745		271
6	Clothing allowance	1 11 10	1 17 480	( ) 70	
7	Petty construction and repairs of the police buildings	70 10	1 1 1		1 048
8	Official postage	2 00 00	2 430		1 0
9	Ordinance stores and purchase and repairs of tents furniture and accoutrements	29 31	15 620		10 11
10	General contingencies boats elephants and mules repairs of buildings value of medical stores rewards debts of expenses and miscellaneous telegrams country stationery printing special police compensation for lands taken to police purges	1 04 750	1 32 407		35
11	Contribution to the Municipal and Railway Police	71 730	71 730		
Total		3 4 472	34 77 1	24 710	8 4 1
12	Chittagong Frontier Police	1 63 100	1 88 528	(+) 25 728	
GRAND TOTAL		36 95 7	36 10 1	50 135	(-) 8 1 1

7. The cost of the force, employed on purely police work, may be approximately put down at Rs. 21,54,600 or 6·2 pies per head of population according to the late census. This amount was thus distributed.—

	Rs	Pies
Bengal (inclusive of Chittagong Hill Tracts)	12 90 089	or 7 1 per head of population
Behar	5 27 101	, 4 3
Orissa	1 53 706	, 7 9
Chota Nagpore	1 77 011	, 8

The above figures, when compared with those of 1880, show an increase of Rs. 17,066. This increase may be attributed to the partial introduction of 5th grade Sub-Inspectors into the force; to the extra force being amalgamated with the Regular Police of the Backergunge District; to the entertainment of certain officers and men for railway duty; to the pay of the lowest grade of Head Constables in the Darjeeling District being raised, and, lastly, to the employment of an additional force for the new Magisterial Sub-Division at Khurseong.

- (a) This increase is due to officiating appointments being made in the absence of officers going on leave.  
 (b) This increase is due to the amount of inspection duty and moving about their districts now required from District Superintendents which has rendered an increase of travelling allowance absolutely necessary. An additional grant was obtained and all excesses adjusted.  
 (c) This excess is a matter of account the cash realization from men not having been credited.  
 (d) This excess is also a matter of account. It has occurred on account of the supply of provisions and will be adjusted by recoveries from men.  
 (e) Net decrease, Rs 39,013

## Distribution of Force.

8. The general distribution is as follows:—

## GENERAL POLICE DUTIES.

*Executive Strength.*

Inspectors (including Inspector-General's reserve) and Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	147
Sub-Inspectors (including two for drugging cases)	...	...	...	...	...	733
Head constables	...	...	...	...	...	1,870
Constables (including Inspector-General's reserve)	...	...	...	...	...	12,452
European constables	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mounted constables	...	...	...	...	...	32
Subadar	...	...	...	...	...	1
Havildars	...	...	...	...	...	10
Privates	...	...	...	...	...	97
Total						15,344

*Guards over Jails and Hajuts.*

Head constables	...	...	...	...	...	59
Constables	...	...	...	...	...	373

being 1 head constable in excess of the number employed in the previous year. The increase occurred in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, where a head constable was appointed for the hajut guard at Rajmehal.

## REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Constables.
Guards over treasuries	...	...	160	836
Salt Preventive Police	...	7	38	175
Opium Guards	...	1	14	150
Total	...	8	212	1,161
Police for supervising trade in arms	...	2	..	...

*Frontier Guards.*

Noakholly Frontier	...	...	1	1	17
Mymensingh Frontier	...	...	...	2	16
Bhagulpore Special Reserve	...	1	1	8	100
Dacca	...	1	1	8	100
Moorshedabad	...	...	1	4	50

*Chittagong Hill Tracts.*

Subadar Major	...	...	...	...	...	1
Subadars	...	...	...	...	...	5
Jemadars	...	...	...	...	...	6
Havildars	...	...	...	...	...	28
Naiks	...	...	...	...	...	42
Bugle-major	...	...	...	...	...	1
Buglers	...	...	...	...	...	10
Privates	...	...	...	...	...	446
Total						539

Force employed on purely Police work.

9. The proportion of men employed on purely police work to area and population according to the revised census is as follows:—

PROVINCES.	Number of Police.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Proportion of Police to area.	Proportion of Police to population.
Bengal (inclusive of Chittagong Hill Tracts)	8,800	70,480	3,46,21,153	1 to 7.9	1 to 3,883
Behar	3,982	44,174	2,31,27,104	1 to 11.2	1 to 5,879
Orissa	1,245	24,240	37,30,735	1 to 19.5	1 to 2,998
Chota Nagpore	1,268	27,092	42,25,969	1 to 21.3	1 to 3,332
Total	15,344	1,65,806	6,60,05,281	1 to 10.8	1 to 4,301

10. In the following districts the police was increased for the reasons noted against each, to the extent of 3 inspectors, 52 sub-inspectors, 9 head-constables, and 91 constables.

DISTRICTS.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-Constables.	Constables.	REMARKS.
Beerbhoom ... ..	...	...	2	8	Two head-constables and five constables appointed in place of one sub-inspector abolished. Three constables appointed for protection of malkhana at Rampore Haut.
Midnapore ... ..	1	...	...	...	Transferred from Hooghly.
Hooghly ... ..	...	12	...	...	In place of 12 head-constables decreased.
Jessore ... ..	...	16	...	...	In place of 16 head-constables decreased.
24-Pergunnahs ... ..	...	...	1	1	For railway duties.
Dinapore ... ..	...	1	...	...	Appointed for duty on the Northern Bengal Railway.
Rajshahye ... ..	...	3	...	...	In place of three head-constables decreased.
Rungpore ... ..	...	1	1	17	One sub-inspector and five constables appointed for duty on the Northern Bengal Railway. One Duffadar and 12 constables of Railway Police enrolled under Act V.
Bogra ... ..	...	...	...	1	Transferred from Rungpore.
Pubna ... ..	...	1	...	...	Appointed for duty on Northern Bengal Railway.
Darjeeling ... ..	...	...	5	19	To strengthen the establishment and on account of transfer of Silligooree to Darjeeling.
Backergunge ... ..	...	13	...	29	Eleven sub-inspectors appointed in place of 11 head-constables decreased; two sub-inspectors and 29 constables permanently added to the force.
Noakholly ... ..	...	5	...	...	In place of five head-constables decreased.
Patna ... ..	1	...	...	4	Transferred from Pubna.
Purneah ... ..	...	...	...	2	Appointed additionally pending construction of a new cutcherry at Arrareah sub-division.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ... ..	...	...	...	10	Appointed for Deoghur and Rajmehal hajuts.
Cuttack ... ..	1	...	...	...	Transferred from 24-Pergunnahs.
Total increase ... ..	3	52	9	91	

On the other hand a reduction of force to the extent noted below was made in the districts named.

DISTRICTS.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-Constables.	Constables.	REMARKS.
Beerbhoom ... ..	...	1	...	...	One sub-inspector reduced on abolition of appointment.
Hooghly ... ..	1	...	13	...	One inspector transferred to Midnapore; 12 head-constables reduced on appointment of 12 fifth grade sub-inspectors.
24-Pergunnahs ... ..	1	...	...	...	Transferred to Cuttack.
Jessore ... ..	...	...	16	...	Reduced on appointment of 16 fifth grade sub-inspectors.
Rajshahye ... ..	...	...	3	...	Ditto ditto 3 fifth ditto.
Pubna ... ..	1	...	...	...	Transferred to Patna.
Darjeeling ... ..	...	1	...	...	Reduced on account of decrease in establishment.
Julpokoree ... ..	...	...	...	2	Transferred to Darjeeling.
Backergunge ... ..	...	...	11	...	Reduced on appointment of 11 fifth grade sub-inspectors.
Noakholly ... ..	...	...	6	...	Ditto ditto 5 fifth ditto.
Durbhanga ... ..	...	...	...	5	Reduced from the jail guard.
Chumparun ... ..	...	...	...	5	Ditto ditto.
Hazaribagh ... ..	...	1	2	25	Reduced on abolition of the European Penitentiary guard.
Singbhoom ... ..	...	...	...	5	Reduced on reduction of the jail guard.
Total decrease ... ..	3	3	49	42	

From the tables given above, it is seen that the net increase amounts in the rank of sub-inspectors and constables to 49 of each rank, while in the rank of head constables there has been a decrease of 40.

The increase and decrease were caused almost entirely by the appointments of 44 sub-inspectors in the newly introduced 5th grade and by the reduction of a corresponding number of head constables, which was made to meet the increase in the higher rank.

In Beerbhoom the post of court sub-inspector at the Ramporehat sub-divisional court was abolished, a head constable of the 1st grade being substituted.

In Backergunge the police force was permanently increased by two sub-inspectors and 29 constables, the existing force having been found inadequate to the performance of the police work.

In Patna the guard at Goolzar Baugh opium godown was increased by four constables. One sub-inspector was especially appointed and posted at Gobind-gunge, Chumparun, for conducting searches under the Arms Act.

In the 24-Pergunnahs a new independent outpost was formed at Nawab-gunge, the requisite force being supplied from the establishment of the late Baranagore outpost, which had been previously transferred to the municipality.

The Pulta outpost was abolished, one head constable and two of the constables being transferred to Nawabgunge, and two of them reduced. One

head constable and five constables were added to the district force for duty at the Canning Town railway station.

11. During 1881 the batta allowance which had been sanctioned in the preceding year for the districts named below was again granted to them in the proportion noted against each :—

Batta allowance.							
Midnapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,064
Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,860
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,092
24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,784
Moorsshedabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,920

12. The following statement shows the numbers in each grade of the municipal police during the year 1881, as compared with the preceding year :—

YEARS.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	European Constables.	Constables.	Chowkidars not enrolled under Act V.
1880	3	17	354	2	5,874	24
1881	4	18	349	1	5,701	24
Increase	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease	.....	.....	5	1	173	.....

Detail of changes.

In the town of Bogra two head constables on Rs. 10 were appointed in the place of a head constable on Rs. 20.

In the town of Darjeeling the fourth grade of head constables was abolished.

The city police of Patna was reduced to the extent of one head constable and four constables, in view to meeting the cost of an office establishment for the Assistant Superintendent in charge. In the Patna municipal police there was an increase of one head constable, and a decrease of two constables.

In the district of Shahabad the municipalities at Jehanabad, Chainpur, Chowra, and Chand were abolished, and the towns placed under the provisions of Act VI of 1870.

The municipal police of Lalgunge in Mozufferpore was reduced in number from 22 to 16 constables.

An addition of two constables was made to the municipal police of Revelgunge in Sarun, in consequence of extension of municipal limits.

The police in the town of Bhagulpore was reduced by 12 constables, the limits of the municipality having been modified.

In the town of Deoghur, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, the pay of five constables was raised from Rs. 5 to 6 by increase made in the fourth grade.

There were numerous changes in the Burdwan district; a sub-inspector of the second grade was substituted for one of the fourth grade; eleven head constables of the third grade were appointed, the former allotment having been four, and seven head constables of the fourth grade were abolished. The number of constables in the first, second, and fourth grades was raised from 5, 10, and 87 to 8, 13, and 103 respectively, and the fifth grade of constables to the number of 68 was abolished. On the whole the municipal police strength was reduced from 225 to 174.

In Midnapore a sub-inspector on Rs. 40 was added to the force, the additional outlay being provided for by the abolition of the office of police mohurir.

In Hooghly one 4th grade head constable's post was abolished, and a 3rd grade head constable's post substituted for it; another 4th grade head constable was also abolished. One 4th grade constable's post was abolished altogether and nine constables' posts of the 3rd grade were substituted for nine of the 4th grade abolished. In the Kotrung municipality the lowest rate of pay of constables was raised from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7. Bolaghur and Gooptipara Municipal Unions, with one head constable and 40 constables were abolished. On the whole the force has been reduced during the year by 2 head constables and 41 constables.

In the town of Bankoorah the allotment of the force was reduced by a head constable and 6 constables.

In Howrah there was a reduction of 5 head constables. The numbers in the 1st and 2nd grade of constables were raised from 15 and 30 to 30 and 50 respectively, and the number in the lower paid grade, the 3rd, reduced from 310 to 275.

In Mymensingh one 3rd grade constable was substituted for a 4th grade head constable in the town of Tangail.

In Goalundo a municipal police force, consisting of one head constable and 9 constables, was established.

In Hazaribagh the police of Echak were reduced by 3 constables in consequence of a large reduction in the number of rate-payers.

The number of constables in the Lohardugga Union was reduced from 12 to 9. The second grade constables in charge of the municipal police at Gurwa and Daltongunge were raised to the 1st grade.

In Manbhoom 7 constables were discharged on the abolition of the Manbazar Municipal Union, and an addition of 9 constables was made in the town force of Purulia. The pay of three constables was raised from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6, and of 5, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5, in the towns of Purulia and Manbazar respectively.

In the 24-Pergunnahs the following changes were made:—

In the Takee Town one 3rd grade constable was abolished, one head constable of the 3rd grade appointed, replacing one of the 4th grade abolished.

Similar changes to the above took place in the town of Etinda.

In the town of Debhatta, Kolarowah, Chandooria, Bussirhaut and Rajpore the head constables received the pay of the 3rd instead of the 4th grade, as previously.

In the North Suburban Town the force was decreased by a 3rd grade head constable and 5 constables on the abolition of the Bonhooghly outpost. This reduction was made in order to meet the additional expenditure involved in taking over by the municipality the regular police station of Baranagore.

In the Ranaghat Town the pay of 4 constables, who had been receiving Rs. 7, and of 4 others, who had been receiving Rs. 5, was assimilated and fixed at Rs. 6.

In Jessore modifications in the rates of pay were made as follows:—

In place of the former establishment of 40 constables on Rs. 8 and 5 per mensem a revised establishment of 1 head constable on Rs. 15, 3 constables on Rs. 8, and 25 constables on Rs. 5 was organised.

In Moorshedabad the Berhampore Union was decreased by two constables.

In Tipperah there were slight modifications made in the rates of pay, which was increased, as regards a few constables, by reason of a small reduction in numbers.

In the town of Balasore 18 constables had their salaries raised from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6.

In Cuttack the town police were reduced by 11 constables and in Kendraparah by 3 constables.

13. The casualties in the Municipal Police during the year were in the proportion of 20·0 per cent. of the entire strength. In 1880 the proportion was 19·7 and, in 1879, 24·8 per cent.

Casualties in the Municipal Police.

Discharges, resignations, and deaths taken together caused 11·3 of the casualties.

A proportion amounting to 2·2 was due to deaths, 5·5 to dismissals, and ·6 to discharges with pension or gratuity. The amount of fluctuation in the year 1881 and its predecessor on all the above heads is trifling, the results being practically similar. Howrah and the 24-Pergunnahs, both of which have before been very remarkable for frequency of casualties, again showed large numbers, 35 per cent. of the entire force respectively.

14. In 1880 there were only 12 street lamps in the town of Berhampore. During the year 1881, however, 96 new lamp-posts were erected in the main streets, and 25 others in the lanes.

Lighting the streets in municipalities.

In Burdwan town the lighting of the streets has been extended, but more lamps are still required in certain parts of the town.



In Culna lighting of the roads has commenced, and in Raneegunge street lamps have been set up, and were ready for use at the close of the year.

15. *Rural Police.*—The Commissioner treats the subject in great detail; and his general conclusion is that where good men can be got to form the punchayets the system works well; where good men cannot be procured it works badly. I abridge the reports made of the working of the Act in each district.

Burdwan Division.

*Burdwan.*—The District Superintendent reports that there has been an improvement in the attendance of the chowkidars, and that they are not punctually paid. The Act has not been fully introduced, the Magistrate considering that where chowkidars have chakran lands they are generally a better class of men than those procured under the Act, and are more *en rapport* with the villagers. This view is not adopted by the Commissioner, who considers that if the chowkidars being *en rapport* with the villagers means anything, it means that they are more likely to collude with them in concealing crime. Great laxity appears to have been permitted in some instances, as it is reported that, though chakran lands have been resumed and money payments substituted, the chowkidars have in reality been left in possession of the land, and have gone on acknowledging the receipt of fictitious wages. Enquiry is being made into this matter. The Magistrate also states that the quarterly system of collections and accounts is unpopular, and that some of the punchayets collect monthly. The Commissioner has never heard similar complaints of the quarterly system, nor have I; the only complaints which I have heard have been preferred with reference to payments, whether quarterly or monthly, being made in advance, or with compulsory regularity.

*Beerbhoom.*—The chowkidars are said to be a lawless and idle set of men, and the Act has not been fully extended owing to the difficulty of getting suitable men to serve as punchayets.

*Bankoorah.*—The chowkidars are said to have on the whole worked fairly well. Accounts are said to be kept correctly by the punchayets with a few exceptions.

The Commissioner takes exception to the District Superintendent having in some cases sent for the punchayets to the head-quarters of the thana for the purpose of inspecting their accounts, and thinks that the punchayets, who give their time and labour gratis, ought not to be harassed by being sent for to the thana. The sub-inspectors, inspectors, and occasionally the District Superintendent, should, the Commissioner considers, visit the punchayets in their own villages and inspect the accounts there. This practice, the Commissioner adds, will be introduced into Bankoorah.

In connection with this objection I have to point out that the inspection by police officers of punchayet accounts at police stations was specially authorized by Government (*vide* No. 648T, of 13th June 1879), and that such inspections are made under a circular of this office, which was drawn up in accordance with the orders of the Government above referred to, and which is acted upon in every district of Bengal. I shall communicate with the Commissioner on the subject.

*Midnapore.*—The Magistrate doubts whether the Act is ever likely to work well except in advanced districts, where intelligent and educated persons can be found to form village punchayets.

*Hooghly.*—Nothing is said about the general working of the Act in the district. In the Serampore sub-division it is reported to be most admirably worked under the supervision of the sub-divisional officer:—"The punchayets are composed of men of respectability, energy, and ability, and they not only collect, keep accounts, and pay the chowkidars punctually, but also carry out of their own accord, and with the consent of the villagers, many useful schemes of sanitation and improvement. The attendance of chowkidars throughout the district is fairly regular, but their reports of births and deaths are not to be depended upon."

*Howrah.*—The chowkidars are reported to be regular in their attendance at the thana, to have a good knowledge of the local bad characters, and to be an efficient body of men. This improvement is attributed by the District Superintendent "entirely to the punchayet system, which seems to have been intelligently introduced, and which now works fairly smoothly."

16. *24-Pergunnahs.*—The Act is reported to have caused an improvement in every way, and crime is better reported now than formerly. Latterly there has been a slight falling off in the regular payment of chowkidars, but special notice has been taken of this.

Presidency Division.

*Nuddea.*—Attendance fair. Many of the chowkidars are one or two months in arrear with reference to receipt of pay.

*Jessore.*—Attendance fairly regular, and cases well reported. The Commissioner remarks that without a doubt chowkidars are, under the provisions of the Act, better paid than formerly; that the improvement in their condition must be very gradual; that many punchayets work reluctantly; that some are unfitted to manage chowkidari affairs without an amount of systematic supervision, which it is difficult to bestow on them; that in many villages, on the other hand, the punchayets work well and pay the chowkidars regularly, and that there are still very many villages where the chowkidars are allowed to fall into arrears.

*Moorsheadabad.*—The Act is reported to continue to work well. The chowkidars are now more regularly paid; their attendance is more regular, and the service is becoming more popular. The punchayets, it is reported, are looked after, but the majority of them do not keep regular accounts. The tax, however, is said to be collected without oppression, and the chowkidars to be regularly paid. The Act, it is stated, would work still better, and the police would also have a better hold on the chowkidars if their pay were distributed through the police.

The opinion of the Commissioner generally is as follows:—

“There can, I think, be no doubt that the chowkidars as a body are getting more independent of local influences. They feel that Government is looking after them and seeing that they are paid, and they are realizing that they have a duty to perform to the State and not only to the zemindar. The chief difficulty is regular pay, but as Government has ruled that it is not to be disbursed through the police, I do not see how that can be improved.”

17. *Dinapore.*—Payment more regular. No improvement generally as regards prevention and detection of crime. The Act has only recently and partially been introduced.

Rajshahye Division

*Rajshahye* —Improvement in payment of chowkidars. Attendance good, except in the rains, when the difficulty of moving about interferes. This the Magistrate hopes to remedy ere long. How this is to be effected is not stated.

*Pubna.*—Gradual improvement in regularity of attendance and punctuality of report, and also, it is said, in the supervision of bad characters.

*Bogra.*—In the opinion of the District Superintendent the Act is working satisfactorily as regards regularity in the attendance of the chowkidars and punctuality in the payment of their wages. The Magistrate considers that as in Bogra the chowkidars hold lands in the villages, it cannot be expected that they should act independently of the landlords' agents in the matter of giving information, reporting on crime, &c.

*Runopore.*—Reported to have worked well. The District Superintendent complains about irregularity in payment of the chowkidars' wages and inadequate punishment for wilful and wanton neglect of duties. On the latter point the Magistrate disagrees with the District Superintendent, and says that as no facts and figures are furnished, he cannot comment on the subject. The Magistrate considers that the Act is well suited to Runopore, and that the system is popular in the district, as is evinced by the fact that some punchayets of their own accord have increased the salaries of the chowkidars.

*Julpigoree.*—The Act is stated to have worked comparatively better during the year. Improvement anticipated, as a better educated class of men is secured.

18. *Dacca.*—Further improvement in regularity of attendance of chowkidars and in punctuality of report. Bad characters better looked after. Considerable irregularity in payment of chowkidars still complained of.

Dacca Division

*Furreedpore.*—The police officers appear rarely, if ever, to have inspected punchayets' accounts. The punchayets have not yet been supplied with

printed books. Accounts consequently wrongly kept, or not kept at all. The Magistrate remarks: "The subject of punchayets and chowkidars is receiving my best attention, and I hope to be able in a very short time to say that arrears of wages of chowkidars are for the most part unknown in this district."

**Backergunge.**—Great improvement in payment of chowkidars. Some improvement also visible in the way the punchayets' registers are kept. "The Magistrate remarks that there were no arrears at all, every man having been paid up for *Aghrahan*. The registers are, he believes, as a rule kept only to be shown to inspecting officers, the punchayets keeping their accounts in their own way. So long as the chowkidars get their pay and there is no oppression I am not disposed to demand too much."

**Mymensingh.**—Act only just introduced.

The Commissioner sums up the results as follows:—"The administration of the Act in Backergunge is creditable to the Magistrate, Mr. Veasey, and the District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Mearns. In Furreedpore the reverse has been the case. In Dacca there has been neglect, but the present Magistrate, Mr. Westmacott, is actively engaged in improving the chowkidaree organization. In Mymensingh the Act has only just been introduced. The results in Backergunge show what is possible under a vigorous executive."

I cannot, however, discover from the figures as to payments that Backergunge merits such commendation. The number of chowkidars in arrears of pay at the end of January 1880 was 1,586 and at the end of December 1,592. The number in arrears for periods above three months in January was 303, in December 313. I cannot, therefore, see that such progress as is implied in the Magistrate's and Commissioner's remarks has actually been made. If anything, the district seems to have gone back rather than advanced. I give the figures showing the numbers of men in arrears for each month in the year:—

Month.	One month.	Two months.	Three months.	Four months.	Five months.	Six months.	Above 6 months.
January ...	796	257	230	70	73	23	137
February ...	610	556	175	72	72	80	171
March ...	321	359	369	156	152	21	142
April ...	301	198	249	182	59	86	127
May ...	1,236	201	104	91	58	58	139
June ...	297	1,305	175	63	62	54	88
July ...	314	155	1,120	130	47	53	82
August ...	475	212	139	886	173	173	80
September ...	408	416	191	103	714	115	60
October ...	407	290	265	162	70	374	84
November ...	988	337	190	173	73	57	207
December ...	428	694	157	63	62	47	141

The following figures show the number of chowkidars who were punished for absenting themselves from the thanah or not reporting crime. They hardly bear out the assertion of improvement in attendance or reporting the commission of offences:—

DISTRICTS.	Number of chowkidars punished for absence or failure to report crime.	
	1880.	1881.
Dacca ...	66	116
Furreedpore ...	186	456
Backergunge ...	26	89
Mymensingh ...	315	292
Total ...	593	983

19. **Chittagong.**—Increased regularity of attendance and punctuality in reporting crime on the part of chowkidars owing to supervision exercised by the District Superintendent.

Chittagong Division.

**Noakholly.**—Working reported to be satisfactory in every way. The Magistrate "devoted much attention to the working of the Act, and succeeded in infusing much vigour into the chowkidars as well as inducing the punchayets to attend to their duties."

**Tipperah.**—Act extended during the year. It does not appear to have been introduced with sufficient care, and the Magistrate is dissatisfied with the way in which accounts have been kept by the punchayets.

20. Generally the Act is reported by the Commissioner to have worked on the whole fairly satisfactorily. Attendance of chowkidars has been regular and crime punctually reported. Wages are more regularly paid, although not so regularly as might

Patna Division.



be wished. We cannot, it is said, expect to establish at once that the village watchmen shall receive their salary regularly month by month, seeing that irregularity of payment of workmen, servants, and others is incidental to the rural system itself.

*Patna.*—Considerable improvement in the matter of regularity of attendance and punctuality of reports as well as in looking after bad characters. Punchayets so illiterate that they can hardly be made to understand how to keep the accounts. On the whole the new system is, in the opinion of the Magistrate, a vast improvement on the old one.

*Gya.*—Punchayets reported to be acquiring more knowledge of their duties. Chowkidars sometimes irregularly paid, but evincing a tendency to come forward and make complaints, rarely murmuring, however, until they have been for several months without pay.

*Shahabad.*—The District Superintendent reports that there is nothing to complain of, and that the Act is a vast improvement on the old order of things.

*Mozufferpore.*—The Magistrate writes that the Act is producing better results year by year, and the payments of wages are made with fair regularity.

*Durbhanga.*—As a rule the chowkidars are regularly paid although not monthly. Accounts in many instances found incorrect; in some villages not kept at all.

*Sarun.*—Administration unsatisfactory. A marked improvement was reported last year to have been effected by Mr. Macdonnell, but the working this year is as bad as ever. The wages of chowkidars are very largely in arrears, and the Magistrate reports that there is no doubt as to the matter of paying the chowkidars being in a most unsatisfactory condition. The Commissioner considers that there has evidently been want of supervision on the part of the district and sub-divisional officers.

*Champarun.*—Unsatisfactory, but improvement in the system being made. The punchayets reconstituted and strengthened. Assessment revised, and measures taken for the more regular payment of the chowkidars. The Magistrate records his views on the Act and system generally as follows:—"I do not believe that the system as provided by the Act is by any means a faultless one, and consider that many improvements in matters of detail will have to be made hereafter. I am satisfied, moreover, that it has not been consistently or thoroughly worked in any district with which I am acquainted. In spite of this the chowkidars under the Act are much better off and more efficient than their predecessors, and there is a gradual improvement in these respects everywhere. Where we have chiefly failed is in developing and strengthening the elements of good, which undoubtedly exist in the institution of punchayets. I firmly believe that they, if properly worked, would form the nucleus of a village organization, the want of which is at present so much felt in our administration, and they might ultimately be valuable aids in training the people to manage their own local affairs. The first step in this direction is to make the appointment popular and sought after, which it cannot be so long as members of punchayets are worried unnecessarily, and unless they are treated with some respect and consideration."

21. The Commissioner reports that "generally there has been improvement in the reporting of crime and in the attendance of chowkidars. They appear also to have

been more regularly paid than hitherto. From two of the districts, Bhagulpore and Purneah, it is reported that irregularities continue to be discovered on the part of the punchayets as regards keeping of accounts. The Superintendent of Police of the former district reports that very many of the punchayets he saw could not produce any accounts at all. The matter is receiving attention always."

22. The system of Ghatwali road posts in Manbhoom has worked admirably and will be extended. The actual survey portion of the work connected with Ghatwali lands

is approaching completion, but there will still be a large amount of work remaining to be done before the police can be brought into a state of efficiency.

The Chowkidari Act in Chota Nagpore seems to me to be unworkable on its present lines. I propose addressing Government separately on the subject.

23. It will be observed that general improvement in the working of the Act is reported to have taken place during the year under report. The improvement

of the village police is of vital importance to the police administration of the province, and any signs of increased efficiency amongst rural chowkidars must be welcomed by no class of public servants more cordially than police officers, who have all the hard work, created by the application of the provisions of the Act, to perform. It is a noteworthy circumstance that reports of improvement of the chowkidari system only reach me at the time when the annual report is submitted. When districts are inspected, the language of local officers is not that of commendation, but of complaint, with reference to the administration of the village police. I have made a point of enquiring from officers of all classes, intelligent native gentlemen, both official and non-official, as to the general working of the system, and I am bound to state as a fact that none have ever informed me of any improvement which is visible amongst either chowkidars or punchayets or in the system generally. The question, therefore, arises in what respect has the improvement generally reported taken place during the year under review? Has the character and constitution of punchayets improved? Do they accept office more willingly and perform their duties more faithfully? Are the chowkidars better paid? Do they attend more regularly? Do they report crime more readily?

24. The character and constitution of punchayets in almost every district of the province is precisely the same as it has been for the last few years, and I cannot point to any improvement in this respect. I can quite understand and readily admit that in a few of the more advanced districts, and in a few places in such districts, intelligent men have been found who perform the duties of punchayets well; and it is of the utmost importance that efforts should be made to secure the services of more men of this class. I quite agree with the Commissioner of Burdwan that where good punchayets can be procured the Act may be said to work fairly, but the fact remains that in the vast majority of districts and of places where the Act has been introduced the punchayets are not good, but the reverse.

25. I am not aware that any steps have been taken to improve the character and constitution of the punchayets generally; and until this is done I cannot conscientiously state that any better class of men perform the duties of punchayets than that which I described in my report for 1878. In last year's report it was recorded that an attempt had been made to select better punchayets for the district of Sarun; the results of that experiment are disappointing, as the administration is reported to be as bad as ever. I have not received information as to any real measures having been taken to improve the punchayets elsewhere, and I have not personally seen any improvement in the character and constitution of these bodies in the districts of the province at large.

26. As regards the payment of chowkidars, I append below two statements showing the progress made:—

#### BENGAL DISTRICTS.

*Chowkidars whose pay was in arrears.*

					More than six months.	Six months.	Five months.	Four months.	Total.	Three month.	Two months.	One month.	Total.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
January	...	...	...	1880	978	628	760	987	3,353	1,587	1,750	3,461	6,798
				1881	1,611	693	981	1,272	4,560	2,174	2,844	4,639	9,657
February	...	...	...	1880	877	591	767	1,090	3,325	1,100	2,152	3,835	7,087
				1881	1,482	940	1,100	1,811	5,336	1,935	2,641	4,585	9,201
March	...	...	...	1880	796	700	832	793	3,121	1,309	2,088	3,046	6,443
				1881	1,259	770	1,313	1,235	4,577	1,881	2,594	3,271	7,743
April	...	...	...	1880	831	737	460	1,019	3,017	1,491	1,964	4,088	7,243
				1881	1,231	958	936	1,442	4,577	1,735	2,034	3,904	7,477
May	...	...	...	1880	653	455	552	1,116	2,776	1,334	2,434	6,068	10,236
				1881	1,215	763	920	1,243	4,111	1,434	2,400	6,055	10,339
June	...	...	...	1880	801	521	531	862	2,715	1,967	4,203	4,210	10,330
				1881	1,108	745	921	1,026	3,800	2,413	4,930	4,200	11,543
July	...	...	...	1880	571	687	637	1,905	3,820	3,016	2,245	3,827	9,128
				1881	974	594	817	1,877	4,262	3,885	2,477	3,932	10,204
August	...	...	...	1880	438	507	1,711	2,393	5,282	1,513	1,522	4,537	7,572
				1881	920	639	1,844	2,995	6,398	1,677	2,192	4,007	7,876
September	...	...	...	1880	703	1,221	2,162	1,014	5,765	1,300	2,357	4,173	7,920
				1881	972	1,343	2,603	1,066	6,624	1,712	2,519	3,862	8,123
October	...	...	...	1880	1,200	1,115	913	1,110	4,698	2,174	2,163	5,003	9,340
				1881	1,699	1,873	972	1,213	5,791	2,023	2,024	3,573	7,629
November	...	...	...	1880	1,159	995	846	1,246	4,546	1,450	3,968	4,791	10,207
				1881	2,111	788	775	1,433	5,137	1,417	2,906	6,023	10,346
December	...	...	...	1880	1,443	943	833	1,241	4,515	2,387	3,695	5,551	11,043
				1881	2,015	815	860	887	4,597	1,628	3,727	5,735	11,090



## BEHAR DISTRICTS.

*Chowkidars whose pay was in arrears.*

		Above six months.	Six months.	Five months.	Four months.	Total.	Three months.	Two months.	One month.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
January	... 1880	394	103	316	501	1,494	716	1,321	3,119	5,156
	... 1881	327	208	534	1,111	2,180	887	1,699	2,107	4,893
February	... 1880	314	242	431	487	1,478	727	2,035	3,464	6,256
	... 1881	303	498	731	801	2,323	751	1,987	1,690	4,328
March	... 1880	279	335	324	429	1,367	1,507	2,001	2,476	5,984
	... 1881	442	453	494	544	2,027	1,181	1,025	1,168	3,374
April	... 1880	464	253	345	1,304	2,366	1,347	1,245	2,789	5,421
	... 1881	668	434	347	1,346	2,475	734	982	1,395	3,111
May	... 1880	533	473	715	927	2,648	912	1,442	2,658	5,012
	... 1881	340	407	840	1,171	2,408	787	1,510	1,781	3,978
June	... 1880	540	465	738	879	2,602	1,095	1,613	2,901	5,699
	... 1881	866	626	581	64	2,747	743	1,540	1,204	3,487
July	... 1880	743	311	490	714	2,258	1,073	1,690	2,819	5,552
	... 1881	937	327	460	543	2,267	905	1,105	1,539	3,549
August	... 1880	755	271	456	714	2,196	1,092	1,722	2,549	5,353
	... 1881	702	315	450	599	2,056	948	1,115	1,343	3,406
September	... 1880	553	250	390	780	1,973	1,095	1,285	2,576	4,856
	... 1881	669	299	315	610	1,893	848	1,087	1,277	3,212
October	... 1880	672	276	418	859	2,225	1,006	1,430	2,352	5,428
	... 1881	610	277	418	699	2,004	909	1,175	1,362	3,446
November	... 1880	459	320	446	604	1,829	1,019	1,811	3,118	5,948
	... 1881	481	302	448	681	1,912	1,001	1,178	1,365	3,034
December	... 1880	510	313	326	859	2,008	1,711	1,344	2,628	5,673
	... 1881	439	318	441	972	2,170	528	967	1,200	2,695

From the above figures it will appear, with reference to Bengal districts, that instead of there being any improvement as regards payment of wages there has been a falling off. In the months of October and November only has the number of chowkidars in arrears for periods under three months been less in 1881 than in 1880. In the month of August the number in arrears has been the same in both years. During the remaining nine months of the year the number of chowkidars whose wages were not paid for three months has been larger in 1881 than in 1880. When we look at the figures showing arrears for periods longer than three months the results are still worse. In every month of the year the number of men in arrears has been greater than in 1880. With these figures before me it is impossible for me to confirm the assertion that, as regards Bengal districts, the chowkidars have been more regularly paid in 1881 than in 1880. On the contrary, payments have been more irregular and deferred.

In Behar districts the payment of chowkidars for periods under three months has improved since the commencement of 1881; but, on the other hand, the number of men in arrears for periods of four months and upwards has been larger than in 1880 during eight months of the year.

27. With reference to regularity of attendance and reporting of crime, with reference to which improvement is reported, facts do not bear out the statements made in the reports. The number of men punished for not attending and for not reporting crime in 1881 was 8,372 as compared with 6,690 in 1880. It seems to me, moreover, impossible to assert that there has been any improvement in reporting crime in a year or years where there has been such a marked diminution in the number of offences reported as in 1880 and 1881. Had crime increased in spite of the favourable circumstances of these years, it might have been possible to say that offences formerly concealed by chowkidars and punchayets had been reported by the latter under the improved system introduced by the Act. But when crime has most markedly decreased, it seems impossible to arrive at the conclusion that offences have been more frequently reported by village police and punchayets than in former years.

The only improvement, therefore, to which I can bear testimony is with regard to the payment of chowkidars' wages for periods under three months in Behar districts. In other respects I cannot point to any improvement which has taken place, and as regards punctuality of payments in Bengal districts for all periods and in Behar districts for terms above three months the results of 1881 have been decidedly worse than those of 1880.

28. The state of these men, thousands in number, is lamentable in the extreme. Their average pay is nominally about two rupees a month, and their average receipts of amount, roughly speaking, to not half that sum. In some places the men are in arrears for years, and in every

Village police under old regulations.

district of the province the state of these chowkidars as regards pay is one of chronic arrears for months. Under such circumstances it is needless to say that efficient performance of their duties is not to be expected from them, and in the great majority of instances they are allowed to work in a perfunctory way because it is notorious that they are very badly paid. There is no legal method by which their arrears of pay can be recovered, and it is a matter of surprise that they continue to serve at all. It seems to me that the state of these men, miscalled rural police, demands the consideration of Government, and that some steps should be taken either to abolish them altogether, or to replace them by men so paid that there is some chance of getting police duties performed by them. The whole subject of the state of chowkidars both under Act VI of 1870 and old regulations might well be dealt with by a commission during the cold weather.

29. The sanctioned strength of the Railway Police remained unaltered during the year under review, and continued to be as below :—

Railway Police.

Assistant Inspector-General	...	...	...	...	1
Inspectors	...	...	...	...	7
Sub-Inspectors	...	...	...	...	9
European Constables	...	...	...	...	10
Head Constables	...	...	...	...	57
Constables	...	...	...	...	501
					—
					585
					—

There were no changes of importance in the distribution of the force.

30. It was found advisable to abolish a small post of two constables which had been organised at Chowra to watch the Binds of Shahabad as no adequate results had followed its establishment.

31. There was a large amount of sickness in the Railway Police in 1881 as compared with the year preceded.

The admissions into hospital were 128 per cent. on the total strength of all ranks, the daily average of patients in hospital being 27·3 and the average length of detention in hospital 13·3 days.

32. The chief form of disease was malarious fever, and at Burdwan, which district furnished the most cases of illness, the number of sick in hospital during October and November (the most sickly months of the year) the number of constables sick in hospital was no smaller than 24 out of a force of 43.

At the close of the year a total of nearly 11 per cent. of the Railway Police were off duty on account of sickness.

33. The building operations during 1881 were very inconsiderable.

Cook sheds were added to all the police buildings erected between Howrah and Burdwan in 1880, and the accommodation in the Burdwan police barrack was increased by additions made.

Railway buildings.

Cantonment Police

34. The strength and the distribution of the cantonment police remained unchanged during the year under report.

Salt Preventive Police.

as follow :—

Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sub-Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	7
Head Constables	...	...	...	...	...	38
Constables	...	...	...	...	...	175
						—
						221
						—

The estimated cost of Arrung Police establishment in the districts of the Orissa Division amounted to Rs. 22,363 as follows :—

							Rs.
Cuttack	...	...	..	...	...	...	3,276
Pooree	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,459
Balasore	...	...	...	..	...	..	11,704
							<hr/> 20,439
Clothing allowance	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,924
							<hr/>
					Grand Total	..	22,363

36. In Hazaribagh increased effect has been given to road patrolling by the establishment of new Digwar posts in unprotected localities, without, however, making additions to the rural police, the posts being manned by Digwars withdrawn from other posts where they could be best spared. The Digwars as a body are considered to have done their duty efficiently during the year, and there has been great immunity from crimes committed on roads. The subject has evidently received adequate attention in Hazaribagh.

In Gya no fresh measures were adopted.

The Grand Trunk Road has been effectually protected by strong patrols, and Digwars are also used in escorting the Government mails on the main lines of road.

In Manbhoom the Grand Trunk Road has been safe throughout the year in consequence of the efficient mounted and foot patrolling which has been maintained. The Ghatwals, by whom the patrolling is performed, are understood to be improving perceptibly in regularity of attendance at their posts and in general efficiency, while the guarding of the roads was extended by the establishment of several new posts on the road running to Midnapore, as also on that from Manbazar to Burrabazar.

In Bankoorah one case only of highway robbery occurred, although the Ghatwals there are considered to be lax and inefficient in performance of their duties.

37. Considerable changes were made during the year in the boat establishment of Backergunge, agreeably to a scheme which was submitted for the sanction of Government in 1880. The District Superintendent's boat, which had cost Rs. 792, was withdrawn.

At all the stations of the district, instead of the single process-serving boat which was formerly allowed a certain number of dinghies without crews are provided, the constables making their own arrangements for rowing the dinghies. Similarly, each outpost is supplied with three dinghies, the amount, which was formerly spent in hiring boats, being now appropriated to buying them.

In Dacca the following changes were made in the boat establishment. The amount sanctioned for the boat attached to head-quarters being not required for that purpose it was appropriated to supplying a boat for the head constables of Kapasia outpost, which was much needed. Boats were supplied to the Ghior and Monohardi outposts during six months of the year at a cost of Rs. 20 for each. A process-serving boat for each of the above outposts was also supplied at a cost of Rs. 12 for each, the net increase in the cost of boat establishment on account of all the above changes being Rs. 384 per annum.

In Furreedpore a boat was employed for four months for an Inspector employed on special duty.

There were no changes in the establishment in Jessore.

38. Two of the river-patrolling boats were withdrawn from that duty and stationed at Punkachur to watch the Kayasth bad characters of that locality.

In Midnapore there are the three usual salt patrol boats employed. One, however, is doing duty as a pass boat, replacing one of the latter, condemned as unfit for use.

The following statement shows the working of the patrol boats during year 1881 :—

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Names of places to which boats are attached.	BOATS.			Crew enrolled or not.	STRENGTH OF POLICE.				Description and number of cases of river dacoity ascertained when occurred.	RESULT.			Property stolen.	Property recovered.	REMARKS.
		Number and description.	Hired.	Bought.		Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Constables.		Number of persons arrested.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons acquitted.			
Midnapore	One at Haldee, two at Gawa-khally.	Three boats ...	.....	Three, bought ...	Enrolled under Act V of 1861.	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	Rs. ....	Rs. ....	These are not patrol boats properly so-called. They are for the detection of salt smuggling sanctioned at the instance of the Board of Revenue. These are for the prevention of salt smuggling.
Howrah	Two at Bally, one at Sankrail, one at Shampore.	Four boats ...	4	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	
24-Pergunnahs	One at Taligunge, one at Diamond Harbour, one at Camming one at Atcheepore, one at Barrackpore, one at Bhanoore, one at Kaligunge, two at Prunkachur, one at Fakirhat, one at Moolehat, one at Monelgunge, one at Khulueah, one at Pakigatcha.	Seven patrol boats.	.....	Seven, Government property.	Enrolled under Act V of 1861.	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	
Jessore	Two at Prunkachur, one at Fakirhat, one at Moolehat, one at Monelgunge, one at Khulueah, one at Pakigatcha.	Seven pansees	.....	Seven, bought at Rs. 500 each.	Ditto	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	
Pubna	One at Pubna, one at Seraj-gunge.	Two pansees, 60 feet long, with seven oars each.	.....	Two, bought at Rs. 500 each.	Ditto	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	
Dacca	One at Manickgunge, one at Mouheegunge.	Two Girdwari boats, arch long and 43 broad, pulling six oars.	.....	Two, bought at Rs. 500 each.	Ditto	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	(No. 2 patrol boat having become unserviceable was sold under orders of this office, and a new boat at a cost of Rs. 800 constructed. During the period the new boat was under construction, a boat was hired for Rs. 80 per mensem.)
Furzedpore	Four Girdwari pansee boats not attached to any place, but take turns in beats 1, 2, 3, and 4.	Four Girdwari pansee boats.	2	Two, bought ...	Ditto	...	...	4	4	Seven cases under sections 380, 487, and 401, Indian Penal Code.	11	5	6	18 0 3	2 14 0	
Backergunge	Burial No. I, Burial No. II, one at Neamat, one at Bhandardia, one at Mirzagunge.	Five kos boat with one manjee and three molaiks.	5	.....	Not enrolled ...	...	...	5	...	...	9	...	8	858 0 0	.....	
Mymensingh	One at Bhornub, two between Puigna and Dewaugunge.	One of eight oars and one manjee, and two of six oars and one manjee.	3	.....	Enrolled under Act V of 1861.	...	...	1	11	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	
Chittagong	One at Halia, one at Chand-Bhali, one at Jaldi, one at Bakali, one at Parki, one at Cox's Bazar, one at Knotub-tes, one at Molsal, one at Khila, one at Teknaor.	Ten pansees ...	8	Two, bought ...	Not enrolled ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	The boats in this district are salt patrol boats.
Tipperah	One at Doodkhandi, one at Chandpore, one at Nobinagar.	Two pansees and one dinghee.	1	Two, bought at Rs. 600 each.	Ditto	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	The Chandpore boat was at Furzedpore from June to November 1881 under orders of the Inspector-General.
Cuttack	One at Dhanura, one at Chow-mohan, one at Debnuddy.	Three boats ...	.....	Three, bought ...	Ditto	...	...	3	3	Three cases, one under section 61, Act VII of 1878.	...	...	...	.....	.....	
Pooree	One at Pooree, one at Gope.	Two patrol boats.	.....	Two, bought ...	Three manjees and fifteen dandees enrolled under Act V of 1861.	...	...	2	4	One under section 878, Indian Penal Code. One under section 9 of Act I of 1878.	3	3	...	.....	.....	
Total		Fifty-five boats.	25	Thirty-two	.....	...	...	33	44	Twelve river dacoities	23	8	14	874 0 5	2 14 0	

*Deputation of police to Sonthal Pergunnahs.*

39. Excitement among the Sonthals having manifested itself towards the close of 1880, the special reserve from Bhagulpore was ordered to Doomka. In the beginning of the year it became necessary to take further measures to prevent the excitement spreading, and under orders of Government I submitted a scheme for the repression of further disturbances. I need not here detail the military measures which were adopted by Government with regard to the work performed by the police. It was found necessary, in addition to the reserve, to send a large body of men to take up and hold certain posts of importance in, and around, the disaffected tracts. On my proposals being sanctioned by Government on the 1st February, orders were issued to various districts to despatch police to the Pergunnahs, and by the 8th February all the posts were taken up and the men were in the places appointed for them. These posts they continued to hold till the excitement subsided, and both officers and men performed with the greatest alacrity a large amount of hard work, rendering good service to the State. I append below a statement of the number of men, who were thus deputed on special duty :—

*List showing the number of men who were employed in the Sonthal Pergunnahs during the late disturbances in connection with the Census operations.*

Names of districts from which men were sent	STRENGTH OF POLICE				REMARKS
	Inspectors	Sub Inspectors	Head Constables	Constables	
Bhagulpore, special reserve	1	1	8	100	Still at Doomka
Dacca " "	1	1	8	100	
Moorshedabad " "		1	4	50	
Shahabad			2	24	
Purneah			1	24	
Durbhanga			2	17	
Morufferpore			2	17	
Patna	1		2	16	
Burdwan	1		2	35	
Pubna			1	20	
Furreedpore	...		1	20	
Jessore			2	25	
Nuddea			2	24	
24 Pergunnahs	1		6	73	
Rajshahye			2	25	
Howrah	1		1	18	
Bankoorah			2	23	
Moorshedabad	1		2	35	
Dinapore			1	10	
Hooghly			2	25	
Chumparun			2	25	
Sarun			2	25	
Bhagulpore			1	10	
Darjeeling	1				
Maldah			2	25	
Total	8	3	60	766	

The following Assistant Superintendents were employed :—

1 Mr Murray	6 Mr Payne
2 " Kaye	7 " Muspratt
3 " Brodrick	8 " Sandilands
4 " Needham	9 " Guise
5 " Parish	

40. In Mymensingh an extra police force of one head constable and four constables was entertained at the expense of the zemindar of Attia to keep the peace at Salimpore between the zemindar's servants and his ryots from 1st February to 7th March 1881.

An extra police force of one head constable and four constables was maintained from the 26th February to 7th March 1881 at the expense of the zemindars of Kag Maree, to keep order at a fair at Poorabaree.

An extra police force of one head constable and five constables was supplied at the expense of Sreemutty Hurro Soondery from 26th February to 7th March 1881, to keep order at a marriage ceremony at Mooktagacha.



An extra police force of one head constable and four constables was kept up at the expense of Baboo Prosunno Coomar Neogee from 1st April to 7th October 1881, to preserve the peace at Kak Chur.

An extra force of two constables was provided to Baboo Naraingir Gossamee, zemindar, at his expense, from 1st April to 7th October 1881, to prevent assaults on the zemindar's servants by the ryots.

An extra police force of one head constable and four constables was entertained at Purchimabad and Hoomanipore from 1st May to 31st December 1881, at the expense of Mr. T. T. Kulonas, to keep the peace at those places on the 13th June. This force was increased by four constables.

An extra police force of a head constable and two constables was kept up at the expense of Sheikh Manoola and Hurrynarain Dey from 1st May to 18th July 1881, to keep the peace in the villages of Shúhila and Majhattee.

An extra police force of four constables was supplied to Sreemutty Hurri Soondery Chowdrany at her expense from 11th to 31st December 1881, to keep the peace at Ghagra.

I have called for explanation regarding the deputation of some of these parties, which apparently have been supplied to private individuals for the purpose of preventing a breach of the public peace—a most objectionable practice.

In Patna one extra constable, paid for by Chotty Lall Gaywal, was posted at the pilgrim serai at Meetapore for the preservation of order from the 1st May to 30th December 1881.

A party of four constables was furnished on payment to Mussamut Fasihan from 30th March to 31st July 1881, for the protection of her property.

In Chumparun an extra force of one head constable and ten constables, which had been entertained for the repression of crimes committed by Mugheya Domes, was discharged.

A party of twelve constables was supplied on payment to the Rajah of Mohurbhunje in consequence of anticipated disturbance in that State.

The police force consisting of one assistant superintendent, eight head constables, and ninety constables, which had been sent in 1880 to strengthen the police of Midnapore, in anticipation of certain rent difficulties in Government estates in Contai and Tumlook, was withdrawn early in the year.

In Pooree a special force of four head constables was entertained as usual for service at the Ruth Jattrá, and paid for by the temple authorities.

In the district of Nuddea a force of 10 (subsequently raised to 20) constables was employed from August till the end of the year to prevent breaches of the peace in the Meherpore sub-division.

In Midnapore a special police force of 11 persons was employed under section XVII of Act V for the preservation of the peace of village Radhabullubpore, and another party under the same Act at Salikota on account of ill-feeling between the zemindars and ryots.

In Furreedpore, on account of anticipated riots, special police under section XVII of Act V of 1861 were appointed in 28 different localities, the aggregate number of persons so appointed having been four head constables and 342 constables.

41. In Pubna an extra police force was entertained for one year from the 15th May at the cost of the inhabitants of village Korshalika, the village being in an unsettled state in consequence of agrarian disputes between zemindars and ryots.

A party of police, consisting of one head constable and eight constables was quartered as a punitive measure at Anandabash, in Nuddea, from the 14th June to 13th September, the cost being levied from the inhabitants.

In Bäckergunge during the year the Bamnah, Madartolly, and Singkhally estates have remained in a disturbed state.

A sub-inspector, two head constables, and 31 constables, having been sanctioned afresh for Bamnah on the 16th August, were retained there till withdrawn on 16th November on subsidence of disturbance.

The dispute was shortly after resumed, and on the occurrence of a riot with murder on the 29th December, application was made for renewed sanction of the original additional force.

As regards the Madartolly and Singkhally estates, there being further apprehension of disturbances, when the term for which extra police had been

sanctioned, expired, renewed sanction was accorded in both instances for one year and six months respectively.

In the Sonthal Pergunnahs the reserve force was utilized as punitive police in the under mentioned places, in consequence of the excitement which prevailed amongst the Sonthals in connection with the taking of the census in the early part of the year.

In talook Narainpore, pergunnah Pubhia, and in talook Ghati, Jamtara sub-division, a special force consisting of one inspector, four head constables, and 50 constables was employed for three months, at a cost of Rs. 2,254-13, which was levied rateably from the inhabitants, in consequence of resistance offered to the taking of the census.

For a similar reason a force of one inspector, two head constables, and 25 constables was quartered for a period of three months from the 1st April in certain villages in talooks Kurma and Jartal, in pergunnah Hendwa, at a cost of Rs. 886-8.

Two other parties of police, consisting respectively of two head constables and 25 constables and two head constables and 20 constables, costing the one Rs. 811-4 and the other Rs. 623-4, were placed at various points in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, the cost of the same being borne by the inhabitants. In both instances the police were employed for periods of three months. A further small party of three constables was employed at a cost of Rs. 74, levied from the inhabitants in the Paharpore valley, of the Damin-i-koh sub-division.

42. The strength of the frontier force of the Chittagong Hill Tracts has remained unchanged throughout the year.

Frontier Police.

The post at Saichal, the establishment of which had been sanctioned in 1880, was during 1881 taken up and occupied.

A second new post, also sanctioned by Government, and known as Ohipoom No. 2, was not occupied in consequence of great scarcity of animals for the transport of provisions, and also in consequence of insufficiency of force to man the post pending an increase, for which the sanction of Government has been asked.

The present Ohipoom post is situated at five days' journey from Saichal. There being no intervening post, and the distance being thought too great for patrolling purposes, the proposed Ohipoom No. 2 is intended to be placed in the interval.

The conduct and efficiency of the frontier police have again been most favourably reported on, the Deputy Commissioner remarking that the entire force has fully maintained its character for steadiness and efficiency, and that punishments have further decreased in number.

43. The special reserve force, which was ordinarily stationed at Bhagulpore, was during the year removed to the Sonthal Pergunnahs, where it has since been continuously

Special reserves.

employed. This reserve will now be permanently stationed at Doomka.

The Dacca and Moorshedabad reserves were also ordered to the Sonthal Pergunnahs in connection with the threatened disturbances in that district, and continued to work there, the latter during the year and the former until 16th December, when it returned to Dacca.

44. During the year there were 193 fairs held, which were attended by persons estimated in the aggregate at 3,310,950.

Fairs.

There were 141 offences against persons or property committed at fairs, which were investigated by the police, convictions being obtained in 97 cases.

The total amount of property stolen was valued at Rs. 1,422, of which sum Rs. 729-12 or 51·2, per cent., were recovered by the police.

For each hundred thousand of persons attending fairs there were as nearly as possible four offences against property reported—a similar proportion to that which obtained in 1880. The amount of property actually lost through thefts was as Rs. 2·08 to each ten thousand persons attending.

None of the fairs were marked by any occurrences requiring special notice, nor were there any serious cases of crime or epidemics of disease brought to notice.

45. Instruction in reading and writing has been less extensively practised in the year under report than it was in 1880.

Instruction.

The officers and men under tuition were in 1881 :—

Head Constables	...	...	...	...	...	38
Constables	...	...	...	...	...	928

there having been in 1880—

Sub-Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	1
Head Constables	...	...	...	...	...	80
Constables	...	...	...	...	...	1,630

46. There has also been a small falling off in the proportion of officers and men able to read and write, the numbers of the two years having been as under :—

				1880.		1881.
Inspectors	...	...	...	99 per cent.		95 per cent.
Sub-Inspectors	...	...	...	97 "		95 "
Head Constables	...	...	...	85 "		82 "
Constables	...	...	...	36 "		30 "

In the municipal police the proportion of educated men in the lower ranks is of course much smaller, being as shown below :—

Inspectors	...	...	...	...	100 per cent.
Sub-Inspectors	...	...	...	...	94 "
Head Constables	...	...	...	...	67 "
Constables	...	...	...	...	11 "

Instruction in reading and writing was given to one head constable and 488 constables during the year.

47. Instruction in drill has not been neglected during the year, and, as far as numerous other duties, which have constantly drawn away men from the head-quarters parade, have permitted, drill has been regularly carried on.

In several districts a good proportion of the men have gone through a course of target practice.

48. In the 24-Pergunnahs a new outpost building was erected at Budge Budge at a cost of Rs. 242.

Buildings.

A cook-room was added to the hospital at head-quarters at a cost of Rs. 150.

The outpost building at Pulta was reconstructed at a cost of Rs. 202-11, the former building having been destroyed by fire.

At Dinagepore new buildings for the police reserve are in course of construction by the Public Works Department. They consist of a barrack, a hospital, sub-inspectors' quarters, cook-shed, and latrine, and the estimated cost is Rs. 8,999.

In Rungpore, one of the buildings at Meetapokur police station having been destroyed by fire in 1880, was rebuilt at a cost of Rs. 364.

In Bogra, the Doopehanchia outpost building and an additional room at Badulgachee station commenced in 1880, were completed in 1881.

New buildings at Shariakandy station and Dhunat outpost were commenced during the year. They are estimated to cost Rs. 999 and 395 respectively.

In Beerbhoom a new outpost building at Khyrasole, commenced during 1880, was completed in 1881.

A new station at Rampore Haut and a new outpost at Mooraroce were under construction at the close of the year.

A new building was under construction at Gurbetah in Midnapore to replace the police station destroyed by fire in March 1881. Three new outpost buildings were erected at Rohini, Basdebpore, and Kassiaree and two others were in course of construction at Bohiri and Khirpai.

The buildings at Narangar and Ramnugger were almost entirely renewed.

The building of Muslundpore station on a new site had been commenced at the close of the year.

In Hooghly the police station at Hurripal, which had been blown down by a storm, was under reconstruction at the close of the year, Rs. 350 out of a total sanction of Rs. 890 having been expended.

At Durbungah a temporary hospital building was constructed at a cost of Rs. 200.

In Mozufferpore a new outpost building was constructed at Bellamoch-pakowree at a cost of Rs. 95, and a dead-house at a cost of Rs. 267.

In Chumparun, on the removal of outpost from Kutkenwa to Chowradan, a new building was erected at the latter place at a cost of Rs. 274.

In Shahabad a new building was under construction at Niasipore at the close of the year.

In Patna a new outpost building, for which Rs. 321 had been sanctioned was under construction at Nowbheria on the Khagoul Road.

In Mymensingh new buildings for the Jamalpore police station were completed during the year. These were constructed at a cost of Rs. 950 altogether, Rs. 350 having been spent on them in 1881. They were built in consequence of the former station having been destroyed by fire.

In Backergunge new outpost buildings at Kewaree were completed during the year. The Bhandareeah outpost was rebuilt on a new site owing to the encroachment of a river. This work was done at a cost of Rs. 311 by the zemindars of the locality, who also gave the land.

In Lohardugga, at Ranchee, a new magazine, for which Rs. 485 had been sanctioned, was under construction at the close of the year.

At Giridhi, in Hazareebagh, a new police station, which had been sanctioned in 1880, was under construction at the close of 1881, the work having been unavoidably delayed.

In Manbhoom the construction of new outpost buildings at Joypore and Satoori and of cook-rooms for the use of the police at Manbazar and Jhalda was completed during the year, having been sanctioned in 1880. The total grant for the above was Rs. 897.

In Bhagulpore the construction of a new police barrack, for which a sum of Rs. 990 had been sanctioned, was commenced during the year.

In Monghyr the reconstruction of the Secundra station and of the Luckee serai outpost, sanctioned in the previous year, was completed during the year.

In Maldah the building of a new magazine, for which a sum of Rs. 620 was sanctioned, was being carried on by contract during the year.

In Cuttack the construction of Hukitollah outpost at a cost of Rs. 300 and of Gobindpore outpost at a cost of Rs. 134 was completed during the year.

49. The aggregate expenditure and distribution on account of police buildings during the year under review will be found in the following table :—

*Expenditure from Public Works Department Budget.*

	Rs.	A.	P.
Repairs (above Rs. 1,000) ...	7,323	15	10
Larger works (above Rs. 1,000) ...	3,458	0	0
Minor works (below and up to Rs. 1,000) ...	2,059	11	5
<b>Total from Public Works Department Budget ...</b>	<b>12,841</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>

*Expenditure from Police Budget.*

	Rs.	A.	P.
Petty repairs (up to Rs. 1,000) ...	49,932	2	7
Petty construction (up to Rs. 1,000) ...	17,600	12	3
<b>Total from Police Budget ...</b>	<b>67,532</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>10</b>
Rate per man on the total sanctioned number of police of all grades ...		3	11 6
<b>Grand Total outlay ...</b>	<b>80,374</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>
Rate per man on the total sanctioned number of police of all grades ...		4	7 4

The above sum distributed according to provinces stands thus :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Bengal ...	51,656	11	0
2. Behar ...	18,286	2	2
3. Orissa ...	5,190	9	4
4. Chota Nagpore ...	5,241	3	7
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>80,374</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>



## Casualties in the regular police.

Casualties	in	Per cent.
...	1877	13.0
"	1878	17.9
"	1879	15.6
"	1880	12.3

50. The casualties during 1881 in the regular and Government railway police were in number 2,222, being a percentage on the total strength of all ranks of 14.4.

In the preceding year the percentage of casualties similarly calculated was 12.3.

The fluctuations under the several heads of casualties are shown in the following table :—

	1880.		1881.
Retirement on pension or gratuity	158 or 8 per cent.		139 or 9 per cent.
Resignation	873 or 4.7	"	771 or 5.0
Dismissal	570 or 3.0	"	584 or 3.7
Discharge	224 or 1.2	"	246 or 1.6
Desertion	125 or .7	"	94 or .6
Death	349 or 1.9	"	388 or 2.6
Total	2,299 or 12.3	"	2,222 or 14.4

There was but slight fluctuation under any of the heads given, excepting in deaths, the percentage of which rose from 1.9, in 1880, to 2.6, in 1881.

Resignations were again numerous in those districts, which showed large numbers in 1880, namely, Hooghly and the 24-Pergunnahs, though as regards the former in a diminished degree—Hooghly had 14.4 per cent. against 17 per cent. in 1880 and the 24-Pergunnahs 8 per cent. in either year.

In the Government railway police 12.7 per cent. of the force resigned against 16 per cent. in 1880.

The extra allowance of Re. 1 per mensem sanctioned for a certain number of constables in 1880 has probably caused to some extent the decrease shown in number of resignations, but it has not yet had the anticipated effect of making police service in Hooghly as popular as in other districts.

The number of constables dismissed was not conspicuously large in many districts, and in some there was a diminution of dismissals as compared with the previous year. Dinagepore with 8.6 per cent. showed the largest proportion of dismissals.

Every year the difficulty of obtaining suitable recruits for the police force is increasing. The work is hard and the service is dangerous. The chief cause of backwardness in enlistment, however, lies, no doubt, in the fact that labour of all kinds now commands a higher price than formerly, and that the rates of pay allowed to constables are not sufficiently remunerative to attract men to join the force. Construction of railways, mills, and the extension of public works of all kinds take away large numbers of men, who find in such works much more lucrative employment than is afforded by service in the police; and if efficiency is to be maintained, the question of raising the pay of the constables must very soon be considered by Government.

51. The death-rate of the force during the year was represented by a percentage of 2.6. It was high in certain districts of the Rajshahye division shown below :—

	Percentage.
Rajshahye	3.9
Bungpore	4.1
Darjeeling	3.7

And was also high in—

	Percentage.
Hooghly	3.8
Moorshedabad	3.7
Shahabad	3.1
Mozufferpore	3.2
Malda	3.0
Balasore	3.1

In the Bengal districts the diseases which caused most deaths were, as usual, fever and dysentery. In some of them, such as those of the Rajshahye division, fever of a malarious type; the districts of Burdwan, Beerbhoom, Bogra, Howrah, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs were especially free from deaths amongst the police during 1881.



52. The number of admissions into hospital was very considerable in the following districts:—

Admissions into hospital.

							Percentage.
Beerbhoom	...	...	...	...	...	...	105·8
Midnapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	84·3
Dinagopore	...	...	...	...	...	...	123·7
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	255·2

In the three first above named malarious fever was the prevalent malady.

In Midnapore, notably in the Ghatal sub-division, a very serious epidemic of fever, which at one time raised the public death-rate to 200 per thousand, disabled the police force for a considerable portion of the year. During a portion of the time there would seem to have been an insufficiency of medicine in the parts of the districts affected to such an extent that the police were supplying themselves with quinine and cinchona at their own expense.

In Darjeeling the up-country men of the police are thought to have their health much impaired by frequent changes from the elevation of Darjeeling to the Terai and *vice versa*, such changes being unavoidable in the course of duty.

In the Chittagong Hill Tracts cases of sickness occur chiefly amongst the recruits of the frontier force during their first year of service, and also amongst the older sepoys holding the frontier posts.

The latter are much exposed at high elevations to cutting winds, mist, and heavy rain, and contract fevers which, followed by chest diseases, not unfrequently terminate in death.

It has been suggested by the District Superintendent that it might be found useful to supply his men with waterproof sheeting as a part of their equipment for service at the frontier posts.

In Dinagopore during the year 1881 the police employed at stations in the interior of the district suffered much from the malarious fever so prevalent there each year.

Though the death-rate was low, the admissions into hospital were very numerous; and many officers and men, if not altogether disabled, were incapacitated for good work by the results of fevers. Out of eleven deaths ten were caused by fever.

In the Government railway police also eight out of the nine deaths which occurred, followed on fever.

53. There were no cases of torture or causing hurt to extort confessions by members of the police force reported during the year.

54. Cases of extorting money occurred in the following districts:—  
Rajshahye, Dinagopore, Moorshedabad, Julpigoree, Midnapore, Hooghly, Mymensingh, Lohardugga,

Hazareebagh, and Maldah.

The only case which was of a nature to require special notice was the one which occurred in Lohardugga. In that instance two municipal constables were found to have procured a dead body which, after removing the head, they buried on the premises of a person from whom they extorted money by threats of accusing him of murder. The constables were prosecuted, and on conviction sentenced each to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

The number of persons belonging to the police convicted of extortion were one head constable and 16 constables.

The fact that so small a number of cases of extortion occurred in a body of men exposed to such temptation as the police, speaks well for the conduct of all members of the force.

55. A detail of the punishments, which were inflicted on members of the regular police, is presented in the following table:—

Punishment.				
Rank.		Judicial convictions under Penal Code.	Under Act V of 1861.	Departmental punishments (fined, degraded, or suspended).
Inspectors	...	.....	.....	5
Sub-Inspectors	...	7	2	433
Head Constables	...	35	21	1,206
Constables	...	313	220	3,409
Total	...	355	243	5,053

The table given above shows that the proportion of officers punished for offences under the Penal Code was 1·3 per cent., of men so punished 2·0

For offences under Act V of 1861 the proportion of officers punished was ·7 per cent. and of men 1·4 per cent. For offences dealt with departmentally 1,644 officers, or 51·5 of the whole force of the officers were punished, and 3,409 men, or a proportion amounting to 22·0 of the whole number.

In the following table are shown the fluctuations in number of punishments for three years :—

Years.	Judicial convictions under Penal Code.			Under Act V of 1861.			Departmental punishments.		
	Number.	Percentage of officers.	Percentage of men.	Number.	Percentage of officers.	Percentage of men.	Number.	Percentage of officers.	Percentage of men.
1879 ...	359	1·9	1·9	215	·7	1·2	4,196	44·3	18·4
1880 ...	328	1·6	1·7	217	·6	1·2	3,922	43·1	16·4
1881 ...	355	1·3	2·0	243	·7	1·4	5,053	51·5	22·0

As regards convictions, whether of officers or men, under the Penal Code and under Act V of 1861 the fluctuation has been inconsiderable.

In respect of departmental punishments of officers and men alike there is a material excess shown in 1881 as compared with either of the preceding years.

In the districts noted below the largest numbers of departmental punishments are found :—

Midnapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	325
Gya	...	...	...	...	...	...	305
Government Railway Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	280
Nuddea	...	...	...	...	...	...	251
Dinagepore	...	...	...	...	...	...	247
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	211
Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...	214
24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	204
Furrcepore	...	...	...	...	...	...	179

Of the above-named nine districts, six, namely, Gya, Nuddea, Dinagepore, Backergunge, Jessore, and the Government railway police, were noted in the previous years' reports for great frequency of punishments.

In Midnapore the number of departmental punishments, which in 1880 was 55, had risen in 1881 to 325, and in Dinagepore from 144 to 247, while in Dacca they fell from 128 to 79 and in Cuttack from 124 to 48.

Such deviations as the above are not readily to be explained, except on the assumption that by some officers more than by others trivial shortcomings as well as serious offences are thought to be most suitably met by exemplary punishments.

In Midnapore it was found advisable during 1881 by one District Superintendent to dismiss 49 members of the force, including 7 head constables, while in 1880 another District Superintendent in the same district had recourse to that punishment only in 16 instances.

There were more punishments under the Police Act in the 24-Pergunnahs than in any other districts, the number having been 28. In no other district were there more than 11, though the Government railway police had 14 instances of such punishment, having had but 3 in the previous year.

56. The good conduct allowance was distributed as follows :—

Good conduct allowance.

							Rs.
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,586
Behar	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,507
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	403
Chota Nagpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	630
Total						...	8,126

The amount sanctioned for good conduct allowance in 1881 was Rs 6,000.

This sum having been found insufficient for requirements, it became necessary to supplement the grant from general savings. The number of men wearing good conduct stripes at the end of the year under report was 7,238, being in the proportion of 47·5 of the whole strength of constables.

At the close of 1880 the number was 6,332.

The details of the stripes worn are as follows :—

More than three rings	...	...	...	191
Three rings	..	...	...	893
Two rings	..	...	...	1,779
One ring	...	...	...	4,375
Total				7,238

being 906 in excess of the number at the end of the preceding year.

57. During the year under review in 42 districts, 1,335 members of the force received rewards either in money or in promotion for special instances of good conduct or skill in detection. In the preceding, the number of officers and men rewarded was 1,452. There has thus been a decrease in 1881 amounting to two districts and 117 individuals rewarded.

In addition to the number of persons belonging to the regular police shown above as rewarded, numerous members of the rural police chowkidars or ghatwals received rewards for good service rendered.

Head constable Nawab Jan, of Hooghly, received the commendation of the judicial authorities and a reward of Rs. 25 for having cleverly arrested the absconded offender in a case of murder.

In Howrah inspector Samuels received a reward of Rs. 250, paid by the Railway Company, for specially good service in detecting a heavy theft.

In Beerbhoom constable Abilakh Singh received, what appears to be, the thoroughly inadequate reward of Rs. 10, he having followed up into another district and apprehended a thief, who had stolen upwards of Rs. 2,000 worth of silver and notes.

In Shahabad sub-inspector Mahadev Prosad was rewarded by promotion for having effected the arrest of two dacoits who escaped from the Buxar lock-up into Ghazcepoore after being committed to the Sessions for trial.

In Sarun sub-inspector Abdool Rahaman Khan received a reward of Rs. 75 for successful investigation of a case of house-breaking and thereby securing the conviction of eleven receivers of stolen property.

In Rungpore sub-inspector Prosano Chunder Chowdhry received a reward of Rs. 50 for having arrested two absconded offenders who had committed murder some years before.

Head constable Behari Lal Chowdhry received a reward of Rs. 25 under similar circumstances.

In Moorshedabad inspector Moti Lal Ganguli received special promotion for his services in arresting an absconded offender, a sub-deputy collector named Ishen Chunder Mozumdar. Inspector Arrakiel, of the same district, was also rewarded for his exertion in this case. The latter officer, under the directions of the District Superintendent, Mr. H. M. Reily, after persevering efforts, discovered the whereabouts of the absconder. Inspector Moti Lal Ganguli was sent to Kurrachee in disguise, and very cleverly effected his arrest. Altogether this was one of the best executed captures which I have seen for some time.

In Dacca inspector Sreenath Goopta was rewarded with a gold watch and chain, of the value of Rs. 160, for successful detection of a dacoity.

Constable Hamid Bux received a reward in money and promotion with a good conduct stripe for arresting in another district two persons who had committed murder by poisoning.

In Mymensingh inspector Nobokishore Pal received a reward of Rs. 100 for arresting an absconded offender.

In Hazarcebagh sub-inspector Wilayat Hossein received a silver watch and chain, of the value of Rs. 86, for having traced two dacoities committed the year before by persons of the Gya district.

Inspector Behari Lal Chowdhry was much commended and recommended to the Inspector-General of Police for reward for perseverance displayed in tracing into a neighbouring district and arresting a man who had murdered another man, his wife, and two children.

In Noakholly sub-inspector Durganath Roy and the head constable and constables composing an escort in charge of treasure were rewarded by order of the Inspector-General of Police with payment of Rs. 150 for their exertions in saving the treasure, three lacs of rupees, after the boat, which was conveying it, had sunk in a storm.

In addition to the above there were numerous other instances in which, in a less conspicuous manner, officers and men of the regular force as well as members of the rural police, chowkidars, or ghatwals, did good service in arresting offenders, giving information, or supplying clues in inquiries, and were suitably rewarded.

58. In the table below is shown the percentage of the various castes and religions of the constables of the forces calculated on the actual strength at the close of the year :—

Religion and castes.						Regular Police.	Municipal Police.
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	5	4.1
Mahomedans	...	...	...	...	...	30.7	30.9
Brahmins	...	...	...	...	...	15.8	14.5
Rajpoots and Khettries	...	...	...	...	...	18.0	14.5
Goorkhas	...	...	...	...	...	3.5	0.4
Seikhs	...	...	...	...	...	0.7	0.4
High caste Soodras	...	...	...	...	...	10.0	3.2
Low " "	...	...	...	...	...	7.5	10.3
Hillmen	...	...	...	...	...	2.0	...
Hindus of all other castes	...	...	...	...	...	12.5	14.1
Other religions	...	...	...	...	...	4.5	1.9

59. There were, during the year 1881, 219 escapes of prisoners from the custody of the police, 23 having been effected from lock-ups, 51 from police buildings, 66 from other places, and 79 from police escorts.

The number of prisoners who escaped from the custody of warders was 69, 32 having escaped from jails and 37 from lock-ups, the aggregate of escapes from the charge of police and warders was 288, and in 210 instances recaptures were made, the proportion of the latter being 72.9 per cent., or about 2 per cent. in excess of the recaptures in 1880.

The punishments inflicted for allowing prisoners to escape were as follows :—

	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Chowkidars.	Warders and Convict Overseers.
Judicially punished	...	...	53	6	9
Departmentally punished	...	4	17	...	6

Loss of treasure.

60. No loss of treasure was reported during the year.

61. The following table shows the strength of police escorts furnished during the year :—

	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Mounted Constables.	European Constables.	Total.
Treasure, stamps, &c.	5	37	1,162	8,770	.....	.....	9,974
Prisoners and lunatics	3	1	578	9,523	.....	.....	10,105
Miscellaneous	.....	14	178	3,156	3	.....	3,348
Total	8	52	1,918	21,449	3	.....	23,427

The total amount of treasure escorted by the police during 1881 was Rs. 11,91,88,022 :—

	Rs.
Bengal	8,99,89,120
Behar	2,63,49,137
Orissa	20,17,702
Chota Nagpore	8,31,763
Total	11,91,88,022

or a decrease of Rs. 2,27,79,316 when compared with the figures of 1880. The number of prisoners escorted was 13,934, or a decrease of 2,275 prisoners when compared with 1880.

62. The number of suicides reported during the year was 2,354, or 163 less than in 1880. The districts furnishing most cases were Nuddea (235), Jessore (170), Cuttack (169), 24-Pergunnahs (137), Dacca (117), the first named showing, as usual, by far the largest number. Gya has more suicides of children than any other districts, the number being nine.

Suicides.			
Men	...	...	815
Women	...	...	1,504
Children	...	...	35
Total	...	...	2,354

63. There were 26,228 cases of accidental deaths reported during the year, or 240 in excess of those of 1880.

Accidental deaths.



With the exception of deaths from drowning, there was an increase under all heads, as the following table shows:—

	1880.	1881.
By drowning ... ..	11,889	11,466
„ snake-bites ... ..	9,005	9,293
„ wild beasts ... ..	1,219	1,304
„ fall of buildings ... ..	479	544
„ other causes ... ..	3,396	3,621
Total ... ..	25,988	26,228

The number of persons who died from snake-bites or were killed by wild beasts was 10,597, being .16 per 1,000 of the population, being the same proportion as shown in the previous year.

Twelve cases reported as suicides or accidental deaths were ascertained on inquiry to have been caused by murder or culpable homicide, one district alone, Durbhanga, having furnished five such instances, all found to be murders.

64. During the first two months of the year the officers of all ranks and the men of the force were very extensively employed in taking the census.

With regard to many districts it may be said that the work of the census was almost entirely carried out by the police, and this too without any aid being afforded to them for the performance of their own proper duties.

Their services in the census operations were generally considered to have been efficient, and no instances were reported in which those services were used as pretexts for setting aside or neglecting other and ordinary duties.

65. The following districts were visited by the Inspector-General and the Deputy Inspectors-General during the financial year from 1st April 1881 to 31st March 1882:—

Inspection.	
Backergunge.	Jessore.
Balasore.	Julpigoree.
Bankoorah.	Loharduggah.
Beerhoom.	Maldah.
Bhagulpore.	Manbhoom.
Bograh.	Midnapore.
Burdwan.	Monghyr.
Chittagong.	Mozufferpore.
Ditto Hill Tracts.	Mymensingh.
Chumparun.	Nuddea.
Cuttack.	Patna.
Dacca.	Pooree.
Darjeeling.	Pubna.
Dinagepore.	Rajshahye.
Durbhanga.	Rungpore.
Furreedpore.	Sarun.
Gya.	Shahabad.
Hazareebagh.	Sonthal Pergunnahs.
Hooghly.	Tipperah.
Howrah.	24-Pergunnahs.

The number of districts which were not visited during 1881 were the following:—

Gurjats.	Moorshedabad.
Noakholly.	Singbhoom.
Purneah.	

In addition to the districts named above, the following sub-divisions were visited and inspected:—

Khurseong	in Darjeeling.
Nattore	„ Rajshahye.
Goalundo	„ Furreedpore.
Barrh	„ Patna.
Jamalpore	„ Monghyr.
Buxar	„ Shahabad.
Sasseram	„
Burhee	„ Hazareebagh.
Bishenpore	„ Bankoorah.
Raneegunge	„ Burdwan.
Bhudruck	„ Balasore.
Bongong	„ Nuddea.
Khoolnah	„ Jessore.
Naraingunge	„ Dacca.
Netrokonah	„ Mymensingh.
Sewan	„ Sarun.
Gopalgunge	„



The work of inspection by District Superintendents has, as usual, been carefully supervised.

66. Major Wilkinson's services as Personal Assistant have during the year been as conspicuous as ever.

Record of opinion on District and Assistant Superintendents.

To the Deputy Inspectors-General of Police my acknowledgments are due for the assistance rendered by them in inspection of districts.

The following officers deserve special mention for the efficient manner in which their duties were performed:—Amongst District Superintendents and Acting District Superintendents, Messrs. Davis, Pratt, Bamber, Anley, Kilby, Wilkins, H. Dawson, Meares, Munro, and Needham; amongst Assistants, Messrs. Graham, Clark, and Schurr.

Mr. H. M. Reily, District Superintendent of Moorshedabad, did specially good service in securing the arrest at Kurracnee of an absconded sub-deputy collector, Ishan Chunder Mozumdar.

### CRIME GENERAL.

67. The number of cases reported during the year has been 104,153, as compared with 108,275 in 1880. There was a very considerable diminution of crime last year, and it is satisfactory to record that the decrease in the number of cases has continued during 1881.

68. As last year, I give an analysis of the figures showing the general results with reference to crime against person and property:—

	1879.	1880.	1881.	Decrease as compared with 1880.	Decrease as compared with 1879.	Increase as compared with 1880.	Increase as compared with 1879.
Cases against property ... ..	71,327	61,696	60,781	3,915	10,546	.....	.....
Ditto person ... ..	15,153	16,534	16,668	..	.....	134	1,215
Ditto public tranquillity .. ..	3,219	2,879	2,584	295	635	.....	.. ..
Other cases . . . . .	18,772	24,166	24,120	46	..	...	5,348
Total ...	108,771	108,275	104,153	4,256	11,181	134	6,568

69. These figures show that there has been a large decrease in the number of crimes against property, a decrease in offences against the public tranquillity, and a trifling increase in the number of cases of offences against the person. Other cases have remained stationary. Compared with 1879, these figures show that there has been a decrease in the number of offences against property to the extent of upwards of 10,000 cases, a result which, whatever may be the cause, is certainly satisfactory as showing that during 1881 the property of thousands of the inhabitants of Bengal has been more efficiently protected from plunder than in 1880 and 1879.

70. As in 1880, the chief cause of this decrease in crime is to be found in the prosperous condition of the people at large during the year under report. Professional criminals have been watched with constant vigilance, and I have again to record the fact that not a single Bediya has been arrested for the commission of offences beyond the limits of the districts in which they reside, a fact which clearly shows that the system of watching them, which has been in force for three years, has been successful. The Punka Chur Kayasts have also received a decided check during the year by the extension to their villages of the Bediya system, and Burwars have been carefully followed by police wherever they have been found. Habitual offenders continue to be punished with the same judicious severity, which has been introduced of late years. In short, the causes of the diminution of crimes in 1881 are very much the same as were visible in 1880, the prosperity of the people, and improved criminal and police administration.

71. The decrease in the number of offences against property is chiefly apparent as regards theft, although the number of serious crimes against property, such as dacoity and robbery, has also, I am glad to say, perceptibly diminished. This in itself is a proof of the general prosperity of the people, theft being very frequently the crime of the casual offender driven to commit the offence in straitened circumstances and when pressed for food.

72. The number of cases ascertained to be false is 7,549, as compared with 8,803 in 1880, leaving a balance of 96,604 true cases, as compared with 99,472 of last year. Excluding cases under class VI, the number of offences committed during 1881 has been less than at any time during the last eight years:—

True cases.				True cases.			
1874	...	...	84,964	1878	...	...	86,332
1875	...	...	78,851	1879	...	...	79,468
1876	...	...	75,993	1880	...	...	75,386
1877	...	...	77,533	1881	...	...	72,548

73. The proportion of true crime to area and population has been as follows:—1 to 1·7 square miles and 1 to 683 souls.

74. The following statement shows by divisions the number of cases reported, declared true and ascertained to be false:—

Fluctuation of Crime.

DIVISIONS.	True cases.				Total number of cases reported.				Number of cases declared false.				Percentage of cases declared false.			
	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Burdwan ...	13,510	14,908	15,740	17,122	15,152	16,577	17,078	18,077	1,642	1,669	1,338	955	10·8	10	7·8	5·2
Presidency ...	13,457	15,548	14,647	13,702	14,965	16,546	15,685	14,748	1,508	998	1,038	1,046	10	6	6·6	7·0
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar.	11,124	11,285	9,763	9,681	12,897	12,726	10,689	10,480	1,773	1,441	926	799	13·7	11·3	8·6	7·6
Dacca ...	13,088	12,079	10,839	10,484	15,055	13,939	12,366	11,642	1,967	1,860	1,527	1,158	13·0	13·3	12·3	9·9
Chittagong ...	5,482	5,034	5,162	4,722	6,033	5,520	5,802	5,098	551	486	610	376	9·1	8·8	11	7·5
Total ...	56,661	58,854	56,151	55,711	64,102	65,908	61,620	60,045	7,441	6,451	5,189	4,334	11·6	9·8	8·8	7·2
Patna ...	20,668	17,596	21,287	20,062	22,806	19,485	22,866	21,670	2,138	1,889	1,679	1,608	9·3	9·6	7·3	7·4
Bhagalpore ...	11,553	11,359	12,527	10,836	12,404	12,076	13,094	11,347	851	717	567	511	6·9	5·9	4·3	4·5
Total ...	32,221	28,955	33,814	30,898	35,210	31,561	36,060	33,017	2,989	2,606	2,246	2,119	8·4	8·2	6·1	6·4
Orissa ...	6,804	6,140	5,339	5,314	8,208	7,682	6,053	6,080	1,401	1,242	714	766	17·1	16·1	11·7	12·5
Chota Nagpore ...	5,633	3,913	4,168	4,681	6,101	4,220	4,512	5,011	468	307	374	330	7·6	7·2	8·2	6·5
GRAND TOTAL	101,319	98,162	99,472	96,604	113,621	108,771	108,275	104,153	12,212	10,609	8,803	7,549	10·8	9·7	8·1	7·1

75. It will be observed that there has been a decrease in the number of reported and true cases in all divisions, except Burdwan and Chota Nagpore. Orissa remains practically stationary. The increase in Burdwan is really due to increased activity in the suppression of local nuisances, and that in Chota Nagpore is chiefly attributed to better reporting of crime by the rural police. The increase is spread over all districts of the division, except Manbhoom, and is not so great in any one district as to be susceptible of special explanation. Local fluctuation of crime will be dealt with further on.



has been a decrease. The reason for the increase in the two former districts has not been explained, and in neither case is it remarkable; the decrease in the two latter districts is attributable as elsewhere to attention being paid to classification of cases sent up by the police as false, and to judicious prosecution of persons preferring false charges.

80. In the Rajshahye division, there is a considerable decrease observable in Rungpore attributed to the same cause as in other districts. In Pubna, on the other hand, there is a considerable increase in the percentage of cases declared false, and this is due, it appears, to disregard of the repeated orders of Government on the subject. "Regarding the increase in Pubna," says the Commissioner—"Mr. Clay says that the attention of officers has been repeatedly called to the instructions on the point, but they appear to be not yet perfectly followed by some." The same complaint was made with reference to Pubna last year, and there seems to be no special reason why the orders of Government should be more misunderstood and less attended to in Pubna than elsewhere.

81. In the divisions of Chittagong and Dacca there has been a satisfactory decrease in the number of cases declared false.

82. In the Patna division the divisional percentage has remained stationary, but the number of cases declared false has increased in Durbhangah and Chumparun. It is explained by the Magistrate of Chumparun that this increase is not real, but is due to a large number of cases being entered as false, which ought to have been shown as false through mistake of fact or law, and to the fact of many doubtful cases being shown as deliberately false. Mr. Edgar points out that the interpretation of Circular I of 1877 must vary according to the convictions and opinions of different officers, and he suggests that an additional column should be added to show all doubtful cases. The Commissioner agrees with the Magistrate as to the propriety of having an additional column in the return to show doubtful cases, but he adds—"I am not altogether sure that the insertion of such a column would not tend to make the number of such entries vastly preponderate. It would possibly be a strong temptation to evade the trouble and responsibility of arriving at a definite conclusion, and the figures would be then no more accurate data than what we get now." There can be no doubt that there must always be some differences of opinion amongst Officers, who are called on to determine whether a case is maliciously false or exaggerated, or false through a mistake of fact or law, and in judging of the value of statistics on the subject, allowance is always made for such necessary divergence of opinion. But I cannot see why there should be any difficulty with reference to such so-called doubtful cases. If there is a doubt as to the case being maliciously false, then, as I observed last year, the complainant should have the benefit of the presumption that his case is true until it is shown to be false. If the Magistrate deciding such a case upon police reports thinks that the police sent it up to save themselves trouble, he should call them to account; if he thinks that the police acted in good faith, and that they had some grounds for their opinion, then he should allow their action to pass without notice. There can be little doubt that the practice of entering these doubtful cases as false, accounts for the small number of prosecutions of malicious complainants. If the provisions of Circular I are thoroughly attended to, each year should show the number of false cases diminished, with a large increase in the prosecutions for preferring false charges, but so long as such doubtful cases continue to be shown as false, Magistrates will not order prosecution of a complainant of whose guilt, with reference to his having brought a false charge, they entertain doubts while judicially declaring the charge preferred deliberately and maliciously false. It is much better in my opinion to have few cases declared maliciously false, with the complainants in such cases prosecuted, than to have many doubtful cases shown as deliberately false, with prosecution of complainants very sparingly resorted to. I quite agree with the Commissioner that the introduction of a "doubtful" column would lead to abuse, and for the reasons given above, I do not see that there is any necessity for such a step being taken.

83. In Bhagulpore division the percentage has remained stationary. There is an increase of 2 per cent. visible in Monghyr, and the Commissioner observes that he would like to see this reduced to the level of the other districts, as although he is aware that false charges are sometimes deliberately made, the cases are exceptional.



84. In the Orissa division there has been an increase in the number of cases declared false, specially in Balasore. The increase in the latter district is not satisfactorily explained, and the Commissioner has drawn the attention of the Magistrate to the subject. In Pooree the increase appears to be put down to misinterpretation by the thana police of an order of the District Superintendent. That officer had found fault with his police for sending up so many cases in C form true, meaning of course that the submission of so many cases as undetected showed bad working on the part of the police, whereupon the number of C true forms diminished and cases were sent up as C false. If this is correct, I should expect to find that the Magistrate has brought the police to account, and that the number of cases sent up as false by the police, which the Magistrate found to be true, was large. A reference, however, to paragraph 87 of this report will show that Pooree is one of the districts in which the percentage of false cases declared to be true is very small indeed. Hence it follows that the supervision exercised by the Magistrate over the police with reference to their action in sending up cases in C form false must have been defective.

85. In the Chota Nagpore division there has been a slight increase in Hazaribagh, and a considerable decrease in Manbhoom. No special remarks on this subject calling for notice are made in the divisional report.

86. In some of the divisional reports last year I found reference made to the tendency of police officers to send up cases in C form false, which were really true cognizable cases, and I pointed out in paragraph 94 of the Annual Report that it was the duty of Magistrates to bring to account any police officer, who acted in this very improper and objectionable manner. During the present year I have taken pains to ascertain what proportion of cases reported by the police to be false, has on enquiry turned out to be true. I find that throughout the province 77 of C form false cases have been found on enquiry to be true, i.e., that in 92·3 per cent. the Magistrates have agreed with the finding of the police in such cases, while they have found them to be wrong in 7·7 per cent. of the cases considered by the police to be false. This result is satisfactory. The statistics of these cases come under my review twice a year, and any undue proportion of such true cases being discovered amongst those sent up by the police as false, at once attracts attention, and gives rise to a call for explanation.

87. In the following districts the number of cases sent up as false, but which turned out to be true, is unusually large, and unfavourable to the action of the police officers of the various thanas concerned.—

						Percentage of cases sent up as false, but declar- ed true.
Singbhoom	...	...	...	...	...	27·7
Lohardugga	...	...	...	...	...	27·3
Purneah	...	...	...	...	...	26·5
Rajshahye	...	...	...	...	...	18·3
Dinag-pore	...	...	...	...	...	17·6
Nuddea	...	...	...	...	...	17·6
Beerbhoom	...	...	...	...	...	16·9
Bhagulpore	...	...	...	...	...	15·1

While in the under-mentioned districts the number of cases in which the police finding was considered incorrect, is very small—

		Per cent.			Per cent.
Dacca	...	1·8	Manbhoom	...	4·2
Cuttack	...	2·7	Gya	...	4·4
Pooree	...	2·8	Mymensing	...	4·6
Mooshedabad	...	2·8	Pubna	...	4·
Durbhanga	...	3·3	Bankoora	...	4·7
Rungpore	...	3·9			



88. *Prosecutions in false cases.*

COMMISSIONERS' DIVISIONS.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Number of false cases vide column 9 (a) of return A (Part I) for 1881.	Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.	Number of cases in which convictions were obtained.	Number of persons convicted for making false complaints.	REMARKS.
<b>BENGAL.</b>						
<i>Western Districts.</i>						
Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	156	42	9	10	
	Bancoorah ...	82	20	9	9	
	Beerbhoom ...	101	20	10	10	
	Midnapore ...	303	103	39	39	
	Hooghly ...	185	43	10	10	
	Howrah ...	128	51	15	15	
<i>Central Districts.</i>						
Presidency ...	24-Pergunnahs ...	308	74	16	19	
	Nuddea ...	270	49	24	26	
	Jessore ...	301	33	14	14	
	Moorshedabad ...	107	08	19	19	
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar.	Dinapore ...	83	15	2	2	
	Rajshahye ...	128	24	10	13	
	Kunjpore ...	205	47	26	26	
	Bograh ...	37	15	3	3	
	Pubna ...	213	14	5	7	
	Darjeeling ...	56	2	.....	.....	
	Julpigoree ...	77	14	6	6	
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>						
Dacca ...	Dacca ...	245	42	4	4	
	Furzedpore ...	243	78	21	21	
	Backergunge ...	240	39	9	9	
	Mymensingh ...	390	47	15	16	
Chittagong ...	Tipperah ...	216	14	3	3	
	Chittagong ...	08	10	5	5	
	Noakhully ...	91	50	11	11	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	1	.....	.....	.....	
	<b>Total</b> ...	<b>4,334</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>297</b>	
<b>BEHAR.</b>						
Patna ...	Patna ...	278	30	13	14	
	Gya ...	192	21	7	7	
	Shahabad ...	259	60	26	26	
	Mozufferpore ...	183	26	20	20	
	Durbhanga ...	263	28	16	16	
	Sarun ...	161	21	6	6	
	Chumparun ...	262	26	14	14	
Bhagalpore ...	Monghyr ...	202	56	25	25	
	Bhagalpore ...	84	40	14	14	
	Purneah ...	132	16	7	7	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	53	10	9	10	
	Maldah ...	40	4	1	1	
	<b>Total</b> ...	<b>2,119</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>160</b>	
<b>ORISSA.</b>						
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	290	18	10	10	
	Pooree ...	151	20	10	10	
	Balasore ...	314	25	5	5	
	Gurjhat ...	11	8	6	6	
	<b>Total</b> ...	<b>766</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>31</b>	
<b>CHOTA NAGPORE.</b>						
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>						
Chota Nagpore ...	Hazaribagh ...	138	23	10	10	
	Lohardugga ...	62	20	9	9	
	Singbhoon ...	4	1	1	1	
	Manbhoon ...	126	32	19	20	
	<b>Total</b> ...	<b>330</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>40</b>	
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> ...	<b>7,549</b>	<b>1,416</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>528</b>	

89. The table shows that there has been a slight increase in the percentage of prosecutions to cases judicially declared false, the figures being 18·7 as compared with 16·6 of 1880 and 14· of 1879. I have nothing to add to the remarks made last year upon this subject.

90. In the following districts prosecutions were ordered most sparingly:—

Districts.	Number of false cases.	Number of prosecutions.
Jessore ...	301	33
Pubna ...	213	14
Darjeeling ...	56	2
Tipperah ...	216	14
Patna ...	278	30
Gya ...	192	21
Durbhanga ...	263	28
Chumparun ...	262	26
Purneah ...	132	16
Maldah ...	40	4
Cuttack ...	290	18
Balasore ...	314	25

91. In six of these districts, Jessore, Pubna, Tipperah, Patna, Maldah, Cuttack, the same paucity of prosecutions was visible and commented on last year.

92. The results of prosecutions have been inferior to those of last year, the percentage of convictions being 38·2 as compared with 39·9. In connection with the unfavourable results in some of the districts of the Presidency division, the Commissioner observes:—"The results are not satisfactory, but there are so many difficulties in the way of successfully dealing with crime of this description, that we should not look alone at the results of the prosecutions, but also at the number of prosecutions. No doubt the more prosecutions are instituted in palpably false cases, no matter whether convictions follow or not, the fewer false cases will be instituted, and in this view the Magistrates of Nuddea and Jessore will be directed to see that more cases are prosecuted." In this opinion I fully concur. Magistrates do not sufficiently consider that preferring false charges is a crime which can be repressed by bringing to trial those persons who commit it, whether in every case in which proceedings are taken, conviction follow or not.

93. The result of cases, as last year, is shown by divisions in the following table.

DIVISIONS.	PERCENTAGE OF CONVICTION IN CASES.		
	1879.	1880.	1881.
Burdwan ...	32·3	34·4	32·9
Presidency ...	40·2	45·4	32·5
Rajshahye ...	27·9	32	39·7
Dacca ...	21·4	32·9	23·7
Chittagong ...	33·7	30·6	25·6
Patna ...	50·8	41·1	48·1
Bhagulpore ...	50·5	45·9	41·4
Orissa ...	63	62·9	38·7
Chota Nagpore ...	37·1	43·5	52

94. *Cases not enquired into.*

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS	Number of cases reported.				Not enquired into.				Percentage of cases not enquired into to cases reported.			
		1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Burdwan	Burdwan ...	2,480	2,570	2,395	2,507	30	5	32	86	1·2	1·9	1·3	3·4
	Hancoorah ...	732	1,073	1,575	1,264	6	.....	25	84	·8	·	1·5	6·6
	Beerbhoom ...	1,666	1,704	1,513	1,340	46	55	37	33	2·7	3·2	2·3	2·4
	Midnapore ...	4,253	4,488	4,130	4,329	40	38	110	34	1	·8	2·0	·8
	Hooahly ...	2,467	3,376	2,995	4,379	64	15	40	30	2·5	·4	1	·5
	Howrah ...	3,545	3,366	3,445	4,258	107	78	62	197	3	2·3	1·7	4·6
	Total ...	15,152	16,577	17,078	18,077	299	191	306	477	1·9	1·1	1·7	2·6
Presidency	24 Pergunnahs ...	4,022	5,108	5,275	4,741	163	43	150	251	3·5	·8	2·8	5·2
	Nuddea ...	3,486	4,033	3,597	3,798	156	102	201	232	4·4	4·7	5·5	6·1
	Jessore ...	3,485	3,693	3,457	3,320	63	37	84	118	1·8	1	2·4	3·5
	Moorshedabad ...	3,372	3,712	3,356	2,889	202	215	68	59	5·9	5·7	2	2
	Total ...	14,965	16,546	15,685	14,743	584	497	503	660	3·9	2·9	3·2	4·4
Rajshahye	Dinapore ...	1,913	1,831	1,507	1,710	73	80	28	56	3·8	4·3	1·8	3·2
	Rajshahye ...	2,827	2,436	1,880	1,791	150	74	195	61	5·3	·3	10·3	3·5
	Rungpore ...	3,138	2,658	2,041	2,125	7	15	54	106	·2	·5	2·5	4·9
	Boarra ...	1,512	1,242	917	1,056	53	73	10	25	3·5	5·4	1	2·3
	Pubna ...	1,323	1,574	1,157	1,295	75	30	73	78	5·6	1·9	5	6
	Darjeeling ...	1,049	1,927	1,838	1,513	4	6	5	32	·3	·3	·2	2·1
	Julpigori ...	1,136	1,053	1,049	990	27	1	5	11	2·3	·	·4	1·1
	Total ...	12,897	12,726	10,689	10,480	389	279	370	372	3	2·1	3·4	3·5
Dacca	Dacca ...	4,313	3,934	3,384	2,956	242	81	86	75	5·6	2	2·5	2·5
	Furzedpore ...	2,924	3,024	2,288	2,402	56	64	117	199	1·9	2·1	5·1	8·2
	Backergunge ...	3,914	3,512	3,022	2,735	38	33	149	186	·9	·9	4·9	0·8
	Mymensingh ...	3,904	3,409	3,673	3,549	174	104	119	137	4·4	2·9	3·2	3·8
	Total ...	15,055	13,939	12,306	11,642	510	282	471	597	3·3	2·0	3·8	5·1
Chittagong	Tipperah ...	2,254	2,460	2,027	2,029	86	39	28	50	3·3	1·5	·9	1·7
	Chittagong ...	2,087	1,837	1,718	1,174	42	51	72	100	2	·7	4·1	8·5
	Nonkholly ...	1,555	1,148	1,092	933	10	1	26	6	·6	·	2·3	·6
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	137	75	65	62	1	2	.....	2	·	2·6	.....	3·2
	Total ...	6,033	5,520	5,892	5,098	139	93	126	158	2·3	1·6	2·1	3

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Number of cases reported.				Not enquired into.				Percentage of cases not enquired into to cases reported.			
		1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Patna	Patna	4,570	4,898	7,370	6,517	17	25	19	111	3	5	2	17
	Gya	4,386	5,064	3,988	5,864	610	.....	68	209	33.9	...	17	54
	Shahabad	3,783	2,439	2,180	2,744	91	16	75	234	2.4	6	3.4	10.3
	Mozufferpore	2,371	2,040	2,229	1,855	35	50	28	47	1.4	2.4	1.3	2.4
	Durbhanga	2,576	1,937	2,122	2,125	10	3	47	94	3	1	2.2	4.4
	Barun	2,843	2,474	2,898	2,356	47	25	23	32	1.6	1	7	1.3
	Chumparun	2,277	1,733	2,189	2,179	4	13	28	64	1	7	1.2	2.0
	Total	22,906	19,485	22,966	21,670	814	132	288	841	3.5	6	1.2	3.8
Bhagulpore	Monghyr	2,681	2,716	2,724	2,369	175	12	9	21	6.5	4	3	5
	Bhagulpore	2,023	2,511	3,058	2,105	68	2	5	220	3.3	...	1	10.4
	Purneah	2,931	2,759	2,962	2,744	189	1	19	9	6.4	...	6	3
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	3,601	2,777	3,243	3,183	32	17	116	37	8	6	3.5	1.1
	Maldah	1,168	1,313	1,107	946	11	.....	1	2	9	...	.....	2
	Total	12,404	12,076	13,084	11,347	474	32	150	289	3.8	2	1.1	2.5
Orissa	Cuttack	2,628	3,159	2,439	2,248	92	59	47	38	3.5	1.8	1.9	1.6
	Puoree	2,916	2,590	1,990	2,085	70	22	29	62	2.4	8	1.4	3
	Balasore	1,774	1,369	1,306	1,457	11	8	14	61	6	5	1	4.1
	Gurjhat	890	564	318	310	11	5	14	2	1.2	8	4.4	6
	Total	8,208	7,682	6,053	6,080	184	94	104	163	2.2	1.2	1.2	2.6
Chota Nagpore	Hazaribagh	2,067	1,367	1,417	1,603	83	14	10	28	4	1	7	1.7
	Lohardugga	1,503	1,176	1,440	1,869	51	22	26	50	3.3	9	1.8	2.6
	Singbhoom	416	325	153	181	42	20	22	24	10	6.1	14.3	13.2
	Manbhoom	2,115	1,352	1,532	1,358	168	13	13	33	7.4	9	8	2.4
	Total	6,101	4,220	4,542	5,011	334	69	71	135	5.4	1.6	1.5	2.6
	GRAND TOTAL	113,621	108,771	108,275	104,153	3,727	1,059	2,389	3,692	3.2	1.5	2.2	3.5

95. The above table shows that the percentage of cases not enquired into has risen as was to be expected. This is due to the power of refusing enquiry in hurt cases being more freely exercised, the percentage of cases not enquired into under that heading having risen to 28.3, as compared with 11.2 of 1880 and 4.8 of 1879. The remarks of Government last year in connection with burglary cases in the 24-Pergunnahs have had the effect of largely decreasing the percentage of non-enquired-into cases in that district, and it is satisfactory to find that the percentage of burglary cases not enquired into has fallen to 3.4 for the Province. Only 627 cases under serial No. 35 were not enquired into, and of these 405 are distributed between three districts—Nuddea 143 out of 612 cases reported, Bhagulpore 218 out of 507, and Pubna 44 out of 241. The Magistrate of Nuddea has been called on for explanation of his neglect of the orders of Government, and the action of the police in this respect is extraordinary, considering that the high percentage of non-investigated cases of burglary in Nuddea formed the subject of comment both in 1880 and 1879, and that the attention of the District Superintendent was called to the fact last July. The Magistrate of Moorshedabad is desirous that every attempt at burglary should be investigated, and the orders of Government as to the policy which should be pursued with reference to investigations without absolutely laying down a hard-and-fast rule, are so clear that it is needless to recapitulate them. It appears from the above figures that in Bhagulpore 43 per cent. of burglary cases were not investigated by the police. This extraordinary result is commented on by the Commissioner, and the matter had already during the year attracted my notice. "The change," says the Commissioner, "it is explained, was inaugurated in the early part of the year by the late District Superintendent, Major Davis, with the approval of the Magistrate. Orders were passed that in cases of attempts at house-breaking and other offences in which no property, or property of very trifling amount was stolen, and in which cases there was no clue, and the complainant did not desire enquiry, no enquiry need be made. This hard-and-fast rule should not have been passed, and the Magistrate has already withdrawn the same." The order originating with the District Superintendent and approved by the Magistrate, was most mischievous in its tendency, and entirely opposed to the orders of Government. Major Davis is now on leave in England, otherwise he would have been called to account for proposing to carry out in Bhagulpore such a mischievous policy with reference to non-enquiry into cases. His attention was specially called to the increasing number of refusals to enquire into cases in my half yearly review of the working of the police.

96. No special explanation is given as to the comparatively large number of cases not enquired into in Pubna.

97. In the Dacca Division the general percentage of cases not enquired into increased very considerably in the district of Furreedpore. This is attributed to the effects of an order issued laying down certain instructions for the guidance of the police. "The Magistrate," says the Commissioner, "states that the order in question was meant to guard against the abuses of which the indiscriminate exercise of power by police officers has not unfrequently been the cause, and that the object in view was to make the police officers employ their time in more useful work than investigating cases, which do not require their immediate and particular attention. He admits, however, that the carrying out of this order, unless carefully watched, is liable to abuse, and that in one instance at least it was quoted to justify omission to enquire into a case, which the police were eminently bound to take notice of. It seems to me that the order in question was ill-advised, and I have requested the Magistrate to report who is responsible for it, and to order its withdrawal."

98. In the district of Chittagong there is also a considerable increase. The Commissioner observes that the cases in which enquiry was refused, were chiefly cases of hurt and petty thefts, in which investigation was not desired by the aggrieved party, or in which the property stolen was not susceptible of identification. He does not, however, consider this as sufficiently accounting for the large increase visible.

99. There is no doubt that, on the whole, cases are much more freely enquired into than formerly, and I am quite convinced that if this is not done, crime will be concealed both by the aggrieved parties and by the police.

100. The total number of cases reported during the year was 104,153, and the number of cases of previous years brought under enquiry was 1,550, making the total 105,703.

General Analysis of Crime. Deducting from this the number of cases not enquired into, 3,692—and the number of false cases—7,549, the total number of true cases brought under enquiry was 94,462. Convictions were obtained in 39,141 cases, or 41·4, as compared with 40·9 of last year. (By a misprint 43·2 appears as the percentage of last year.) Deducting cases under class VI, the percentage of conviction was not so good as that of last year, being 26·1, as compared with 28·4.

101. The results of cases investigated by the police are given below :—

	Cases enquired into.	Convictions.	Percentage of convictions to cases.	Cases omitting class VI and special laws.	Convictions in ditto.	Percentage.
1878	92,549	35,312	38·7	78,492	23,314	29·7
1879	91,043	38,510	42·3	73,604	22,710	30·8
1880	87,764	40,445	46	65,386	20,227	30·9
1881	83,857	39,141	46·6	61,028	18,376	30·1

they may be said to be identical with those attained last year. It must be remembered that for several months in the year, the performance of police duties was seriously interfered with by the deputation in every district of Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, and Head-constables on census work. Considering this interruption to the proper performance of their duties as investigating officers, the police deserve credit for the result of cases enquired into not having fallen off, as compared with last year.

102. In connection with the remarks made in paragraph 105 of my Report of last year regarding the introduction of a better class of men into the police, the scheme sanctioned by Government is working well, so far as it has been extended. Government has already sanctioned a sum of Rs. 20,000 for its further development, and the candidates, who apply for employment, are distinctly of a better class and type than those formerly in the force. The new men in the force have hardly had time to display their ability, but from all that I hear in my visits to the interior, the scheme is likely to be thoroughly successful, and will undoubtedly tend to elevate the tone of the police.

103. The number of persons arrested was 98,576, of whom 60,965, or 61·8 per cent. were convicted, as compared with 62·1 of 1880. Excluding class VI cases, the result of arrests was slightly inferior to that of last year, the percentage

of convictions being 50·5 as compared with 51·3 of 1880 and 51·4 of 1879. The number of persons, who actually appeared before a court, is 95,689, of whom 63·7 were convicted as compared with 64 per cent of 1880. The results of cases actually concluded during the year are almost the same as those of 1880, the percentage of convictions in 1881 being 66·2 as compared with 66·3.

104. The results of trials are shown below by divisions and districts.

DIVISIONS.	True Cases.			ARRESTED.						Convicted.			Acquitted.		
				By police.			By Magistrate.								
	1879.	1880.	1881.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1879.	1880.	1881.			
Burdwan ... ..	14,908	15,740	17,123	12,940	12,830	14,574	2,852	3,456	3,149	10,361	11,017	12,325	4,907	5,092	5,034
Presidency ... ..	15,548	14,647	13,702	12,227	12,137	11,247	3,596	3,453	3,090	9,701	9,754	8,625	5,649	5,671	5,385
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar ... ..	11,285	9,763	9,681	8,221	7,875	7,432	2,459	2,061	2,344	6,657	6,338	5,920	3,777	3,343	3,273
Dacca ... ..	12,079	10,839	10,484	10,355	1,140	8,879	3,224	3,750	2,825	8,015	7,420	6,817	4,969	4,925	4,331
Chittagong ... ..	5,034	5,162	4,722	4,122	3,680	3,615	1,953	1,828	1,400	3,889	3,363	2,940	2,050	2,109	1,809
Total ... ..	58,854	50,151	55,711	47,845	45,662	45,747	14,084	14,548	12,808	38,623	37,591	36,627	21,377	21,140	19,532
Patna ... ..	17,596	21,287	20,062	11,619	15,215	13,439	3,023	3,221	3,531	9,033	12,300	11,186	4,447	4,795	4,912
Bhagulpore ... ..	11,359	12,527	10,896	6,899	7,302	6,642	2,950	3,017	2,593	6,585	7,135	6,081	2,940	3,118	3,064
Total ... ..	28,955	33,814	30,958	18,518	22,517	20,081	5,973	6,238	6,124	15,618	19,434	17,217	7,387	7,913	7,976
Orissa ... ..	6,440	5,339	5,314	4,843	4,214	4,703	1,350	1,157	1,102	4,018	3,597	4,012	2,129	1,718	1,636
Chota Nagpore ... ..	3,913	4,168	4,681	3,797	3,251	3,365	910	1,333	1,359	3,025	2,837	3,109	1,533	1,583	1,614
GRAND TOTAL	99,162	99,472	96,604	75,003	75,644	73,890	22,317	23,276	21,393	61,284	63,859	60,965	32,426	32,354	31,058







110. The figures show that the general average of convictions in Howrah, 82·1 per cent, is the highest, Hooghly following with 70·1, Darjeeling with 66·7, and Lohardugga with 64·3.

111. The only district in which serious crime against property has been treated with moderate success is Gurjats—40·5 per cent. of convictions. In the others the results are poor.

112. The districts in which serious crimes against person have been best dealt with are—

Shahabad	...	...	...	...	60·3 per cent. of convictions.		
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	60	ditto	ditto.
Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	56·5	ditto	ditto.
Purneah	...	...	...	...	54·9	ditto	ditto.

113. Minor offences against property have been best treated in—

Bogra	...	...	...	...	62·8 per cent. of convictions.		
Chumparun	...	...	...	...	50·8	ditto	ditto.
Balasore	...	...	...	...	50·3	ditto	ditto.
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	50	ditto	ditto.

114. Direct cases.

COMMISSIONER'S DIVISION.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	ARRESTED DURING 1891		ACQUITTED OR DISCHARGED AFTER TRIAL				FINALLY CONVICTED (INCLUDING PERSONS ORDERED TO GIVE SECURITY FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.)				Percentage of acquittals to arrests made by Police <i>and</i> <i>motu</i> .	Percentage of acquittals to arrests made under orders of the Magistrate.	Percentage of convictions to arrests made by Police <i>and</i> <i>motu</i> .	Percentage of convictions to arrests made by order of the Magistrate.	REMARKS.										
		By Police.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		By Magistrate.		By Sessions or High Court.																		
				Persons arrested <i>motu</i> .	Persons arrested by Magistrate.	Persons arrested <i>motu</i> .	Persons arrested by Magistrate.	Persons arrested <i>motu</i> .	Persons arrested by Magistrate.																	
Burdwan	BENGAL.	1,920	718	424	530	20	5	1,430	152	17	.....	231	74.5	74.3	21.1											
																	Persons arrested by Police <i>and</i> <i>motu</i> .	Persons arrested by Magistrate.	Persons arrested by Police <i>and</i> <i>motu</i> .	Persons arrested by Magistrate.	Persons arrested by Police <i>and</i> <i>motu</i> .	Persons arrested by Magistrate.				
																	606	74	18	.....	619	125	20	29.8	37.5	63.4
																	882	206	13	1	664	125	15	24.7	53.4	76.9
																	2,817	793	78	1	1,767	268	66	30.0	68.6	65.4
																	3,658	611	33	7	2,474	253	43	17.6	63.5	31.0
Presidency	Central Districts.	3,840	850	871	560	87	2	2,772	290	42	.....	24.9	60.1	73.2	30.5											
																	Persons arrested by Police <i>and</i> <i>motu</i> .	Persons arrested by Magistrate.	Persons arrested by Police <i>and</i> <i>motu</i> .	Persons arrested by Magistrate.	Persons arrested by Police <i>and</i> <i>motu</i> .	Persons arrested by Magistrate.				
																	2,359	628	52	10	1,511	505	36	23.6	50.3	66.8
																	2,423	826	73	4	1,333	373	33	37.	68.8	59.6
																	2,624	940	74	8	1,553	233	39	38.6	60.0	60.6
																	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rajshahye	Eastern Districts.	1,088	281	325	101	25	.....	657	81	25	1	38.1	67.9	62.6	29.1											
																	Persons arrested by Police <i>and</i> <i>motu</i> .	Persons arrested by Magistrate.	Persons arrested by Police <i>and</i> <i>motu</i> .	Persons arrested by Magistrate.	Persons arrested by Police <i>and</i> <i>motu</i> .	Persons arrested by Magistrate.				
																	1,303	396	15	2	795	204	34	28.8	41.4	63.6
																	1,147	735	36	3	654	362	35	27.3	45.7	60.
																	767	219	9	.....	526	78	13	24.1	63.4	70.2
																	1,154	381	83	1	582	119	15	42.8	57.1	35.6
Dacca	Chittagong Hill Tracts	2,484	635	627	255	57	8	1,658	371	59	.....	24.2	41.4	69.8	58.4											
																	Persons arrested by Police <i>and</i> <i>motu</i> .	Persons arrested by Magistrate.	Persons arrested by Police <i>and</i> <i>motu</i> .	Persons arrested by Magistrate.	Persons arrested by Police <i>and</i> <i>motu</i> .	Persons arrested by Magistrate.				
																	1,966	631	123	5	1,077	283	49	35.3	49.9	59.7
																	2,315	790	84	13	1,323	329	38	33.9	55.9	58.7
																	2,354	899	116	4	1,104	440	107	34.9	60.3	53.7
																	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong	Chittagong Hill Tracts	1,664	840	478	330	74	7	982	484	43	1	38.1	40.7	60.3	57.1											
																	Persons arrested by Police <i>and</i> <i>motu</i> .	Persons arrested by Magistrate.	Persons arrested by Police <i>and</i> <i>motu</i> .	Persons arrested by Magistrate.	Persons arrested by Police <i>and</i> <i>motu</i> .	Persons arrested by Magistrate.				
																	904	230	6	2	577	73	15	26.2	58.8	65.5
																	1,007	244	30	.....	611	94	14	34.5	49.5	62.0
																	40	57	.....	.....	27	10	.....	32.5	57.8	67.5
																	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		45,747	12,908	11,542	7,104	1,135	94	30,402	5,441	802	32	27.7	56.2	68.2	42.6											

[illegible]



115. The results are almost the same as those of last year.

116. *Result of committals.*

DISTRICTS.	Total convictions by the Sessions or High Court.	ACQUITTED AFTER REGULAR TRIAL, FOLLOWING ON COMMITMENT BY THE MAGISTRATES.							Percentage of acquittals to the number tried at the Sessions.	REMARKS.
		Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Total number of acquittals.		
Singbhoom ... ..	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	100	
Gurjhata ... ..	2	.....	8	.....	6	1	.....	15	88.3	
Patna ... ..	42	22	34	8	.....	4	.....	68	61.8	
Loharduggah ... ..	22	.....	18	14	.....	.....	.....	32	59.2	
Manbhoom ... ..	7	0	3	1	.....	.....	.....	10	58.8	
24-Pergunnahs ... ..	42	.....	48	6	2	3	.....	59	58.4	
Hazaribagh ... ..	10	.....	7	6	.....	.....	.....	13	56.5	
Noakholly ... ..	17	.....	8	7	.....	3	.....	18	51.4	
Durbhanga ... ..	24	2	7	5	9	2	.....	25	51	
Dinapore ... ..	26	.....	15	9	.....	1	.....	25	50.9	
Tipperah ... ..	44	28	12	3	.....	.....	.....	43	49.4	
Moorshedabad ... ..	39	4	18	15	.....	1	.....	38	49.3	
Rungpore ... ..	53	.....	40	5	.....	1	.....	46	46.4	
Pubna ... ..	15	.....	11	2	.....	.....	.....	13	46.4	
Jessore ... ..	34	.....	19	5	.....	5	...	29	46	
Burdwan ... ..	17	2	9	2	.....	1	.....	14	45.1	
Bhagulpore ... ..	11	.....	8	1	.....	.....	.....	9	45	
Hooghly ... ..	44	1	15	18	.....	1	.....	35	44.3	
Furreedpore ... ..	40	15	22	1	.....	.....	.....	38	43.6	
Monghyr ... ..	30	.....	8	11	.....	3	1	23	43.3	
Bogra ... ..	13	...	6	3	.....	.....	.....	9	40.9	
Mozufferpore ... ..	24	6	6	1	1	2	.....	16	40	
Nuddea ... ..	36	.....	15	9	.....	1	.....	25	40	
Mymensingh ... ..	109	.....	51	18	.....	1	.....	70	39.1	
Bankoora ... ..	29	9	4	4	.....	1	.....	18	38.2	
Beerbhoom ... ..	15	.....	4	1	.....	4	.....	9	37.5	
Backergunge ... ..	49	1	13	14	.....	.....	.....	28	36.3	
Purneah ... ..	25	.....	2	9	.....	1	.....	12	32.4	
Chittagong ... ..	16	.....	4	2	.....	1	.....	7	30.4	
Dacca ... ..	59	4	11	3	.....	2	.....	20	25.3	
Gya ... ..	42	.....	7	3	.....	4	.....	14	25	
Jalpigoree ... ..	.....	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	25	
Maldah ... ..	26	.....	6	2	.....	.....	.....	8	23.5	
Sarun ... ..	78	10	5	7	.....	1	.....	23	22.7	
Howrah ... ..	24	2	2	1	.....	2	.....	7	22.5	
Midnapore ... ..	68	.....	16	.....	.....	3	.....	19	21.8	
Pooree ... ..	25	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7	21.8	
Chumparun ... ..	24	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	20	
Cuttack ... ..	30	1	2	1	.....	3	.....	7	18.9	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ... ..	13	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	18.7	
Shahabad ... ..	41	.....	3	2	.....	3	1	9	18	
Rajshahye ... ..	35	.....	5	1	1	.....	...	7	16.6	
Balasore ... ..	15	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	11.7	
Darjeeling ... ..	10	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	
Chittagong Hill Tracts ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	1,337	113	496	209	19	55	2	884	39.8	

The above table gives the results of cases committed to the Sessions. These results are very much the same as last year, and I cannot point to any improvement visible on account of the greater attention paid to the preparation of such cases on the part of Magistrates and the Police. Last year

there were, excluding Vagrancy Cases, 1,622 convictions to 1,054 acquittals. (The figures given in paragraph 114 included persons acquitted on appeal from Magistrates.) During the present year there have been 1,337 convictions to 884 acquittals, *i.e.* 60·2 of the former to 39·8 of the latter, as compared with 60·6 of convictions and 39·4 of acquittals in 1880. The results are undoubtedly bad, and I cannot say that I see any way of improving them. Convictions at the Sessions become every year more difficult to obtain, from causes which I have more than once pointed out, and these causes will continue to produce more unfavourable results.

117. *Conduct of cases before Judicial Authorities.*

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Number of cognizable Sessions cases.	Number of cases in which the District Superintendent conducted the prosecution before the Magistrate.	Number of cases in which the District Superintendent or his Assistant Superintendent conducted the prosecution before the Sessions.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	Number of cognizable Sessions cases.	Number of cases in which the District Superintendent conducted the prosecution before the Magistrate.	Number of cases in which the District Superintendent or his Assistant Superintendent conducted the prosecution before the Sessions.
Burdwan ...	19	...	1	Chittagong Hill Tracts. }	28	.....	.....
Bankoora ...	29	4	5	Patna ...	57	2	.....
Beerbhoom ...	15	.....	6	Gya ...	43	11	5
Midnapore ..	57	4	2	Shahabad ..	20	.....	.....
Hooghly ...	41	2	4	Mozufferpore ..	35	.....	.....
Howrah ...	25	5	8	Durbhanga ...	.....	.....	.....
24-Pergunnahs ...	45	.....	.....	Sarun ...	50	1	.....
Nuddea ...	39	1	.....	Chunarparun ...	.....	.....	.....
Jessore ...	32	.....	5	Monghyr ...	42	6	2
Moorshedabad ...	37	4	.....	Blagulpore ...	18	3	2
Dinagepore ...	32	1	...	Purneah ...	20	.....	.....
Rajshahye ...	25	2	.....	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	2	2	.....
Rungpore ..	42	1	.....	Maldah ..	14	5	3
Bogra ..	15	.....	.....	Cuttack ..	23	2	2
Pubnah ...	16	...	.....	Poorce ...	19	5	5
Darjeeling ...	9	.....	.....	Balasore ...	13	1	1
Julpigoree ...	.....	.....	.....	Gurjats ...	.....	.....	.....
Dacca ...	59	5	6	Hazareebagh	19	.....	.....
Furreedpore ...	28	.....	.....	Loharduggah ...	23	4	2
Backergunge ...	43	2	8	Singbhoom ...	.....	.....	.....
Mymensingh ...	94	2	1	Manbhoom ...	12	.....	...
Tipperah ...	20	.....	.....				
Chittagong ...	17	.....	.....				
Noakholly ...	20	...	.....	Total ...	1,197	75	68

118. The number of cognizable Sessions cases has remained almost stationary, there having been 1,197 as compared with 1,204 of 1880. In 75 of these, District Superintendents appeared before Magistrates, and in 68 before the Sessions Courts, while in 1880 District Superintendents conducted prosecutions before the Lower Courts in 96 cases, and in 53 cases appeared before the Sessions Judges. I have constantly impressed upon police officers the necessity of

watching important cases, and the supervision of police enquiries is most carefully controlled, but I must point out that it is very difficult for District Superintendents to spare time to attend personally either the Lower or Sessions Courts without detriment to their important work in the interior of their districts. Their presence in Court as prosecutors is sometimes objected to, and if they attend thoroughly to the conduct of the police enquiry, and Magistrates are careful about their commitments, the Government Pleader may well be left to look after cases at the Sessions. Those Officers, who have done nothing in the way of attendance in prosecuting cases before either Magistrates or Sessions Courts, have been called on for explanation.

119. *Personal investigation of cases by District Superintendents.*

Commissioner's Division.	DISTRICTS.				Number of cases investigated by District Superintendent.	REMARKS.
Burdwan	Burdwan	...	...	...	9	
	Baukoora	...	...	...	6	
	Beerbhoom	...	...	...	2	
	Midnapore	...	...	...	6	
	Hooahly	...	...	...	4	
	Howrah	...	...	...	2	
	Total	...	...	...	29	
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	6	And two cases by the Assistant Superintendent.
	Nuddea	...	...	...	...	
	Jessore	...	...	...	4	
	Moorshedabad	...	...	...	18	
	Total	...	...	...	28	
Rajshahye	Dinagapore	...	...	...	7	And two cases by the Assistant Superintendent.
	Rajshahye	...	...	...	5	
	Rungpore	...	...	...	6	
	Bogra	...	...	...	7	
	Puhna	...	...	...	4	
	Darjeeling	...	...	...	9	
	Julpigoree	...	...	...	1	
	Total	...	...	...	39	
Dacca	Dacca	...	...	...	4	The Assistant Superintendent investigated seven cases (against the police). And one case by Assistant Superintendent.
	Furreedpore	...	...	...	3	
	Backergunge	...	...	...	1	
	Mymensigh	...	...	...	6	
	Total	...	...	...	14	
Chittagong	Chittagong	...	...	...	None	
	Noakholly	...	...	...	1	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	1	
	Tipperah	...	...	...	3	
	Total	...	...	...	5	
Patna	Patna	...	...	...	9	And 60 cases by Assistant Superintendent. Moulvi Aulad Ali, and two Railway accidents, and several burglaries and attempts by Mr. Abercrombie.
	Gya	...	...	...	9	
	Shahabad	...	...	...	2	
	Mozufferpore	...	...	...	1	
	Durbhanga	...	...	...	5	
	Sarun	...	...	...	9	
	Chumparun	...	...	...	21	
	Total	...	...	...	56	
Bhagulpore	Monzhyr	...	...	...	13	And two cases by the Assistant Superintendent.
	Bhagulpore	...	...	...	None	
	Purneah	...	...	...	3	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	4	
	Maldah	...	...	...	6	
	Total	...	...	...	26	
Orissa	Cuttack	...	...	...	None	Under Government circular No. 44 of 31st August 1880.
	Pooree	...	...	...	13	
	Halasore	...	...	...	...	
	Gurjhata	...	...	...	None	
	Total	...	...	...	13	
Chota Nagpore	Hazaribagh	...	...	...	4	
	Loharduggah	...	...	...	5	
	Singbhoom	...	...	...	1	
	Manbhoom	...	...	...	2	
	Total	...	...	...	12	
	Government Railway Police	...	...	...	17	
	GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	239	

The above figures show that about the same number of cases as last year have been enquired into personally by the superior officers of police. The Government orders on this subject have been attended to in most instances, but some of the divisional Commissioners think that more might have been done

in this direction. I think it right to point out to Government that it is often not easy for a District Superintendent to personally investigate cases without causing detriment to his other work. Personal investigation renders it necessary for him to absent himself from Head-Quarters, and give up the control over the proceedings of his subordinates in other important cases which he may be directing. It also interferes with his inspection duty, the importance of which is now thoroughly recognized and insisted on. Such investigations, moreover, are not unattended with financial difficulties. They cannot be undertaken without increased allowances being given for travelling expenses, and my provincial grant for such expenditure is so limited that I have been obliged to apply to Government for a considerable sum to enable me to defray expenses incurred. Increased personal investigation means increased expenditure under the head of travelling allowances and diminished inspection by District Superintendents. These Officers are most closely supervised with reference to the proper performance of inspection duties, and I can assure Government that in the great majority of instances the higher officers of police do a large amount of out-door work, which will be interfered with, if they enquire personally into many cases, owing to financial difficulties in the way of providing for increased expenditure in such enquiries.

### 120. *Property stolen and recovered.*

DISTRICTS.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which all was recovered.	Number of cases in which part was recovered.	Total.	Balance in which nothing was recovered.	Amount stolen.	Amount recovered.	PERCENTAGE OF RECOVERY TO LOSS.		
								1879.	1880.	1881.
						Rs.	Rs.			
Burdwan ... ..	519	214	55	269	250	22,130	4,904	37.1	29.9	20.8
Bankoora ... ..	395	44	147	191	204	8,562	3,439	18.5	8.2	40.1
Beerbhoom ... ..	440	198	96	294	144	17,471	4,200	25.8	30.8	24.6
Midnapore ... ..	1,129	576	214	590	539	45,546	9,046	28.9	24.4	19.8
Hooghly ... ..	753	236	142	378	375	21,729	6,389	30.1	35	29.4
Howrah ... ..	609	296	118	414	195	16,020	8,366	30.4	36.7	52.2
24 Pergunnahs... ..	1,111	468	156	624	487	36,185	15,197	66	60.7	41.9
Nuddea ... ..	1,263	448	112	560	703	28,200	7,955	27.5	25.8	28.2
Joysore ... ..	971	233	98	331	640	45,725	7,680	33.5	23.2	16.7
Moorshedabad... ..	1,087	274	144	418	669	24,514	6,150	18.4	27.3	25.0
Dinapore ... ..	709	211	40	251	458	24,866	3,591	18	41.1	14.4
Rajshahye ... ..	692	204	32	236	456	19,900	5,376	26.9	27.3	27.6
Rungpore ... ..	912	197	97	294	618	37,829	6,614	13.7	17.3	17.4
Bokra ... ..	461	148	35	223	238	8,777	2,604	32.7	54.9	29.6
Pubna ... ..	295	116	29	145	150	10,679	1,885	20.9	23	17.7
Darjeeling ... ..	686	251	22	273	413	26,728	16,784	33.4	40.8	62.7
Julpigoree ... ..	356	109	55	164	192	17,949	5,719	33.6	49.6	31.8
Dacca ... ..	895	244	167	411	484	41,642	6,655	15.1	10.1	15.9
Fureedpore ... ..	767	130	113	213	524	23,546	3,712	20.0	20.2	15.7
Backeraunge ... ..	604	166	118	244	320	29,755	4,753	33.6	23.4	15.9
Mymensingh ... ..	1,002	196	89	285	717	82,749	6,195	11.6	17.7	7.4
Tipperah ... ..	407	165	48	213	194	15,531	3,753	27.3	37.2	24.1
Chittagong ... ..	278	123	38	161	117	9,579	2,186	37.8	53.7	22.8
Nonkholly ... ..	207	84	31	115	92	4,254	1,845	51.7	61.2	43.3
Chittagong Hill Tracts	15	7	7	14	1	511	2.2	48.8	61.1	49.3
Patna ... ..	1,223	416	83	496	724	31,435	13,005	43.7	35.9	41.3
Gya ... ..	1,160	280	103	383	777	27,383	3,806	19.6	31.1	13.7
Shahabad ... ..	699	283	47	330	369	21,321	8.2	25.6	11.6	38.6
Mozufferpore ... ..	544	277	38	315	229	12,656	5,400	33.9	36.4	42.6
Durbhanga ... ..	546	252	40	292	254	18,898	7,266	62.1	45	38.4
Sarun ... ..	760	226	49	275	485	19,447	5,324	24.2	22.1	27.3
Chumparun ... ..	1,061	408	68	476	585	15,552	5,851	53.6	38.5	37.6
Monghyr ... ..	824	377	45	422	402	26,669	5,069	38.2	46.5	19.0
Bhagalpore ... ..	616	261	43	304	312	16,768	4,658	21.2	18.7	27.7
Purneah ... ..	1,172	250	102	352	820	26,096	5,705	20.1	24.9	21.8
Sonthal Pergunnahs ... ..	2,028	488	92	590	1,448	21,867	4,543	27.4	26.2	20.7
Maldah ... ..	427	105	86	191	236	10,096	3,897	28.3	26.2	38.5
Cuttack ... ..	859	319	150	469	390	11,656	3,847	17.1	23.7	33.0
Poores ... ..	631	279	134	413	218	4,447	1,634	77.2	29.8	36.7
Balasore ... ..	461	209	43	252	209	9,078	1,848	30.3	36.8	20.7
Gurjats ... ..	247	78	68	146	101	2,230	1,213	47.3	66.6	54.3
Hazarihagh ... ..	758	330	143	473	285	8,984	3,373	33.7	34.9	37.5
Lohardugga ... ..	443	208	42	250	193	8,456	3,029	47.3	41	35.8
Singbhoom ... ..	82	27	17	44	38	4,761	2,189	46.4	27.1	45.9
Manbhoom ... ..	364	76	41	117	247	7,275	1,921	29.2	20.8	26.3
Total ... ..	31,468	10,327	3,037	13,964	17,504	9,25,632	2,36,909	28.9	30.4	25.5

The above table shows that there has been a falling off in the results obtained. In 1880 the police was successful in recovering stolen property, either wholly or partially, in 15,009 cases out of 32,952. In 1881 they recovered, either wholly or partially, property in 13,964 out of 31,468 cases, or 44.3 per cent., as compared with 45.5 per cent. of 1880. The percentage of amount recovered is also more unfavourable than it was last year, being 25.5 as compared with 30.4.

## Classification of true cases.

121. The following table shows the classification of true crime for the last seven years:—

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Class I ...	2,755	2,700	2,818	2,785	2,840	2,639	2,427
„ II ...	4,184	4,108	4,141	4,267	3,976	4,061	4,301
„ III ...	23,957	22,280	20,667	23,887	20,602	18,953	19,051
„ IV ...	9,862	9,073	8,812	9,534	9,608	10,874	11,096
„ V ...	38,093	38,832	41,095	45,849	42,442	38,859	35,673
„ VI ...	15,206	18,257	16,348	14,407	17,406	22,109	22,015
Other special laws	726	495	480	589	1,288	1,977	2,041

122. There is again a decrease of cases in this class of 212 cases, spread over all the headings, but marked under rioting, which is satisfactory. The results of trials, both

## Class I.

with reference to cases and persons, are better than those of last year, the percentage of convictions being respectively 53·9 and 58·7 as compared with 51·3 and 56·2. The unfavourable results of trials before Sessions Courts still continue, although there is a slight improvement,—440 persons out of 604 persons, who either appealed or were committed, being acquitted, while 164 were punished. The great majority of cases were petty.

123. Coining cases have decreased by 13, the decrease being chiefly visible in the divisions of Dacca, Patna, and Chota Nagpore. In the Cuttack division there is an increase. The results of trials have been better than those of last year, convictions having been obtained in 51 per cent. of cases, and 55·6 of persons implicated, as compared with 47·6 and 47·9 of 1880.

124. As last year, I give the figures of rioting cases by divisions:—

		1878.		1879.		1880.		1881.	
		True cases.	False cases.	True cases.	False cases.	True cases.	False cases.	True cases.	False cases.
Burdwan ...	...	224	39	244	23	254	23	180	8
Presidency ...	...	265	34	283	14	340	30	348	22
Rajshahye ...	...	218	86	207	44	164	24	184	12
Dacca ...	...	762	74	763	141	472	51	360	37
Chittagong...	...	123	16	90	6	221	24	276	24
Patna ...	...	277	41	208	36	216	47	179	20
Bhagulpore ...	...	76	9	119	9	104	5	115	6
Orissa ...	...	41	20	50	74	35	14	35	11
Chota Nagpore ...	...	26	5	25	1	26	2	39	1
Total	...	2,012	324	1,989	348	1,862	220	1,716	141

These figures show that there has been a satisfactory decrease in the number both of true and false cases of 146 and 79 respectively.

125. Increase is visible in the following divisions:—

Presidency ...	...	...	...	...	8 cases.
Rajshahye ...	...	...	...	...	20 „
Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	55 „
Bhagulpore ...	...	...	...	...	11 „
Chota Nagpore ...	...	...	...	...	13 „
					107 cases.

While in the divisions enumerated below there has been a decrease:—

Burdwan ...	...	...	...	...	74 cases.
Dacca ...	...	...	...	...	112 „
Patna ...	...	...	...	...	67 „
					253 cases.

126. In none of the divisions, except Chittagong, is the increase other than inconsiderable, while the continued diminution in crime of this description in the Dacca division is marked, and both in Patna and Burdwan, the number of cases is considerably less than in 1880.



127. The results of cases and trials of persons also show improvement, the percentage of convictions being 50·6 and 57·9 respectively, as compared with 46·8 and 54·7 of 1880. Excluding pending cases, and looking at the results of cases actually decided, the percentage of convictions is 60·8, as against 54·8 of last year.

128. The results in the following districts have been satisfactory :—

Districts.				Convictions in cases.		
Burdwan	...	...	...	19 cases out of	23 decided.	
Hooghly	...	...	...	27	38	..
Backergunge	...	...	...	90	118	..
Nuddea	...	...	...	40	46	..
Mozufferpore	...	...	...	14	17	..
Sarun	...	...	...	16	16	..
Bhagulpore	...	...	...	14	19	..
Manbhoom	...	...	...	15	20	..

129. In Dinagepore, Rajshahye, and Mymensingh the results have been least satisfactory.

130. The results of convictions and acquittals of persons, whose cases came before the Sessions Court, either on commitment or appeal, are :—

				Acquitted.	Convicted.
Burdwan	...	...	...	36	28
Presidency	...	...	...	57	22
Rajshahye	...	...	...	67	6
Dacca	...	...	...	150	31
Chittagong	...	...	...	49	32
Patna	...	...	...	47	21
Bhagulpore	...	...	...	2	3
Orissa	...	...	...	.....	.....
Chota Nagpore	...	...	...	6	.....

Of 8,203 persons, who actually appeared before Magistrates, and whose cases were decided, 7,646 were dealt with by the inferior Courts, thus showing the petty nature of most of the cases which occurred. A scheme, which I had in preparation for repression of riots in the Eastern districts, could not be carried out during the year under report, owing to all available police officers and men being required on special duty in other districts. The matter has not, however, been lost sight of, and will be taken in hand in the cold weather.

131. Class I.

#### BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.				True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
							Brought to trial.	Convicted		Acquitted.
								Cases.	Persons.	
Burdwan	...	...	...	46	42	3	263	28	160	100
Bankoorah	...	...	...	80	57	3	225	23	132	88
Beerbhoom	...	...	...	21	11	.....	67	6	57	10
Midnapore	...	...	...	102	66	.....	218	35	103	108
Hooghly	...	...	...	60	69	1	225	38	137	66
Howrah	...	...	...	49	38	2	113	19	65	36
Total				358	283	9	1,111	149	671	408

There has been a decrease of 84 cases in this class during the year visible in all the districts of the division except Hooghly. The results as regards cases are rather better than those of last year, the percentage of convictions being 54·3 as compared with 53·3 of last year. As regards conviction of persons there has also been an improvement, but it is very slight, the percentage being 60·6 as compared with 60·2. The results of Sessions trials were unfavourable, there having been 30 convictions and 38 acquittals, as against 22 convictions to 15 acquittals in 1880.

132. Coining cases have remained almost stationary, there having been 26 true cases to 27 last year. None of the cases were of importance except one, in which a draftsman out of employ took to forging by hand currency notes of 20 rupees each. One of these notes presented at the Midnapore treasury was detected, and the forger in the end arrested and imprisoned for seven years

His operations were by no means extensive, and the forged notes, although sufficiently well done to deceive ignorant people, were on the whole clumsily executed. The fact, that each note was forged by hand, naturally prevented this system of fraud from being extensive.

133. Cases of rioting have decreased in every district of the division except Hooghly, where there is an inconsiderable increase of three cases. The results both as regards cases and persons, are slightly inferior to those of last year, the percentage of convictions being respectively 51·6 and 60·5, as compared with 52·7 and 61·2.

134. None of the cases were serious except one in Bankoorah, in which, during a quarrel amongst some *tantees* about land, one of the men on one side was killed. Of 21 persons sent up, 13 were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for rioting, the evidence being insufficient to support the graver charge of murder. In connection with this, the Magistrate of Bankoorah puts forward a scheme for having such land disputes settled at once by the Civil Courts on reports from the executive, but the Commissioner disapproves of the proposal. The Magistrate's proposal seems to me impracticable.

135. The cases under other headings do not demand special notice.

136. Class I.

# PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
24-Pergunnahs ... ..	83	76	6	337	40	189	100
Nuddea ... ..	125	90	5	391	56	288	92
Jessore ... ..	151	200	12	652	90	315	256
Moorshedabad ... ..	98	88	2	376	37	165	161
Total ... ..	456	454	25	1,756	223	958	609

137. There has been a decrease of 27 cases in this class during the year. All the districts contribute to this decrease except Jessore, in which there has been an increase of 37 cases. The results are, on the whole, very much the same as those of last year, the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons being 52· and 56·1, as compared with 52·1 and 49·5 of 1880. The results of cases of persons, who were committed or appealed to the Courts of Sessions, were very unfavourable, 61 out of 81 being acquitted and only 24 punished.

138. Coining cases have decreased by 3, and the results of trials have improved. Convictions were obtained in 7 out of 16 cases, and 8 persons, or 42·1 per cent., were punished.

139. Rioting cases may be said to have remained stationary in the division, there having been 348 cases as compared with 340 of 1880. In Jessore alone has there been any considerable fluctuation, cases having in this district increased by 38. The increase is really nominal, being due to a change of practice in dealing with paddy-cutting cases, which, although sometimes technically riot cases, have not, owing to their trivial nature, hitherto been treated as such.

140. Except in Jessore, where there were five riots, attended with loss of life, the cases throughout the division were of a petty nature. None of the serious riots presented any peculiar features so as to demand special notice.

141. The results of cases for the two years are given below:—

		Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.
24-Pergunnahs ...	{ 1880	54	30	302	143	143	17
	{ 1881	57	29	319	176	94	48
Nuddea ... ..	{ 1880	99	48	512	207	292	13
	{ 1881	59	40	359	266	82	14
Jessore ... ..	{ 1880	125	65	500	286	175	39
	{ 1881	163	77	606	324	240	42
Moorshedabad ...	{ 1880	62	33	387	201	161	25
	{ 1881	69	25	338	136	154	46
Total ... ..	{ 1880	340	176	1,701	837	771	94
	{ 1881	348	171	1,622	902	570	150

142. The results of cases are not quite so good as last year, while as regards persons they are better than in 1880, the percentage of convictions being respectively 49·1 and 55·6, as compared with 51·7 and 49·8, of last year.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Dinapore ... ..	20	39	.....	99	19	72	23
Rajshahye ... ..	55	63	3	234	23	102	85
Rangpore ... ..	51	39	4	107	23	67	33
Bograh ... ..	24	35	.....	139	20	115	23
Pubnah ... ..	77	87	7	400	38	194	185
Darjeeling ... ..	13	30	.....	48	26	47	.....
Julpigoree ... ..	69	16	.....	30	8	23	3
Total ... ..	300	209	14	1,066	157	620	352

144. There has been a slight decrease of crime in this division, but in reality there has been an increase, regard being had to the figures of last year in the district of Julpigoree. Crime appeared to have increased largely in that district during 1880, but 46 cases were due to the acts of two men, *ameens*, who misconducted themselves during census operations. If these cases be eliminated as forming a series of acts of two individuals only, it will be seen that instead of there being a real decrease of crime this year there has been a slight increase.

145. The results of trials, both as regards cases and persons, are not so favourable as last year, and this is again due to the 46 cases above alluded to, in which convictions followed and swelled the totals of 1880. The percentage of convictions in cases and of persons this year is 53·2 and 58·9 respectively, as compared with 68·3 and 62·7.

146. Two-thirds of the cases in this class come under the heading of rioting, and, as usual, Rajshahye and Pubna are the two districts which furnish the majority of instances, in which the public peace was disturbed. There has also been a tendency to rioting evinced in the district of Bogra, but the cases have been petty, arising out of land disputes and not involving very serious consequences.

147. In Rajshahye the chief cause of disputes has been a serious quarrel between the ryots of Marichardiyara chur, backed by the Putia zemindars on the one side, and Messrs. Watson and Co., the farmers of the said chur, on the other. The disputes gave rise to several cases of riot, in none of which, however, was loss of life caused. Since the close of the year the question of disputed possession has been taken up vigorously, and the ryots have been found to have established their claims to the greater portion of land claimed. It is to be hoped that this decision will tend to prevent further disputes, and that the question of the rights of parties will be peaceably fought out in the Civil Courts.

148. In Pubna there was also an increase of rioting cases, but, with the exception of one or two, they were less serious than those of last year. Two cases with loss of life occurred. In the first case, the accused, one Jadub Chunder Moitro, wished to fill up a ditch cut by a man on his land. The latter objected, words were followed by blows, and the opponent of Jadub was assaulted, and subsequently died from rupture of the spleen. Six persons were convicted and imprisoned.

149. The second case arose out of a redistribution of the landed property of a well-known zemindar, Azim Chowdry. Two servants of one Koilas Dass were attacked by some of the adherents of Hyderjan Chowdry; one person was slightly wounded, and the other was carried off the field insensible and died. His body has never been found, and it is asserted that it was cut up and thrown into the river Pudma. The case was under trial at the close of the year.

150. The Sandiyals of Salop have given the usual amount of trouble during the year, but in one case two of these zemindars were fined Rs. 1,000, which is said to have had a beneficial effect.

151. In a case which arose between the Banerjee zemindars of Dacca and the proprietors of Pergunnah Barabajoo with reference to rival hâts, 22 persons on the Barabajoo side were sent up for trial, of whom 16 were convicted by the Joint-Magistrate. On appeal, however, to the Sessions Judge they were all acquitted, the Judge holding that the evidence of their guilt had been fabricated by the police. This case has been enquired into, and, so far as I can judge the acquittal of the men was against the evidence, and the charge against

the police groundless. I have not yet, however, finished my enquiries, when these are completed, I shall probably report the case to Government.

152. Besides these, another village, called Benadair, gave trouble during the year, the disputes connected with it giving rise to four cases of riot. "In these twelve persons were convicted, but they were released on appeal, and Rs. 9,000 of recognizance and bail bonds were forfeited and Rs. 1,500 of fines imposed. The orders of conviction and fine were reversed on appeal by the Sessions Judge. The High Court quashed part of the orders for forfeiture, and the other orders are still pending the decision of the High Court. Thus the ultimate result of the cases was very unsatisfactory."

153. As last year, I give the result of cases of riot of this division by districts:—

DISTRICTS.	True cases.		Convictions.		Persons tried.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
Dinapore	8	17	2	7	21	66	4	49	10	16
Rajshahye	38	47	25	14	196	222	142	91	53	84
Rungpore	30	9	17	8	171	68	93	46	59	20
Bogra	17	31	10	17	85	131	62	112	23	18
Pubnah	64	68	39	34	342	377	150	180	147	176
Darjeeling	2	6	2	4	6	24	5	24	1	....
Jalpigoree	5	6	3	2	25	25	16	14	9	2

154. Class I.

#### DACCA DIVISION.

	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Dacca	153	139	8	505	69	303	157
Furreedpore	111	99	7	679	51	306	310
Backergunge	174	138	13	678	103	442	203
Mymensingh	179	146	12	359	48	194	139
Total	622	522	40	2,221	271	1,245	809

155. There is again a satisfactory decrease in the number of cases in this class observable under all heads, but chiefly in the most important description of crime under class I, viz., rioting. It is also satisfactory to note that this decrease in crime has not, as last year, been accompanied by a falling off in judicial results of cases and persons sent for trial, the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons being respectively 56.2 and 56.05 against 41.8 and 50.8 of 1880. The best results were obtained in Backergunge, while the districts of Mymensingh and Furreedpore both show badly.

156. Rioting cases have fallen from 472 last year to 360 during 1881, the lowest number on record for many years. It is only three years ago that Backergunge alone furnished 235 cases of rioting; and I may say, speaking roughly, that this crime during the last two years has decreased in the division by about 40 per cent.

157. There is also an improvement in the results of cases, which is satisfactory, the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons being respectively 56.6 and 55.3 against 38.7 and 49.5. The improvement is most marked in Backergunge, in which 85 per cent. of the cases sent up were successfully prosecuted—a result which the Commissioner considers very creditable to the police of the district. There has also been improvement in Dacca and Furreedpore, although the figures for the latter district are still unsatisfactory. In Mymensingh there has been retrogression.

158. As regards convictions of persons, Backergunge again shows the best results, the percentage being 65.1. It is also good in Dacca, 60.1. In Furreedpore and Mymensingh, on the other hand, the results are unsatisfactory.

159. The results of Sessions trials and appeals to Judges are discouraging. Of 196 persons tried, only 37 were convicted and 159 acquitted.



160. The figures are given below for each district:—

	True cases.		Convictions.	Percentage of convictions to cases.		Persons tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
	1880.	1881.		1880.	1881.			
Dacca ... ..	108	93	52	49	55	442	266	133
Furreedpore ... ..	81	77	39	34	50	631	272	301
Backergunge ... ..	148	105	90	42	85	640	423	193
Mymensingh ... ..	135	85	23	28	27	282	149	111
Total ... ..	472	360	204	38.7	56.6	2,004	1,110	738

161. It is satisfactory to note that serious cases of rioting have fallen to five, the lowest number on record—a decrease which, as the Commissioner observes, may be looked upon as a very satisfactory sign of progress made in arresting the prevalent crime of the division.

162. The district figures are given below. In all of these cases, except one in Backergunge, which remained pending at the close of the year, convictions were obtained. There is an increase in Furreedpore, and the Commissioner notes that he was obliged to notice one of these cases in which preventive measures were delayed for insufficient reason with serious results:—

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Dacca ... ..	5	2	...	...	...
Furreedpore ... ..	3	5	5	2	3
Backergunge ... ..	12	9	5	4	1
Mymensingh ... ..	2	...	1	2	1
Total ... ..	22	16	11	8	5

163. Of the three cases in Furreedpore, the first originated in a feud between two rival parties of ryots for possession of a piece of land. One man was killed. Fourteen persons were arrested, of whom 11 were committed to the Sessions, 4 were transported for life, and 3 sentenced to imprisonment for three years and a substantial fine. The cases of the remaining 4 remained pending.

164. In the second case, which took place between the adherents of two rival zemindars, Mr. David of Dacca and Ram Rungini of Jessore, about the possession of a village, one man was severely wounded and afterwards died. Eighteen persons were committed to the Sessions, of whom 10 were transported for life and the remaining 8 were acquitted.

165. The third case was the result of a quarrel between the Mussulmans and Chandals of Benodepore. One of the Mussulmans was killed, and of 11 men committed, 7 were convicted and 4 acquitted.

166. The Backergunge case was the result of a dispute between rival zemindars for possession of a piece of land, in respect of which one of them had obtained a Civil Court decree against the other. "Failing other stratagems, the naib of the former got out a Civil Court peon on pretence of attaching certain crops of a defaulting tenant and smuggled a number of latials into the premises, on which he alleged his defaulting ryot's crops were stored, hoping thereby to obtain a footing on the land when the peon had gone. The other party, hearing of the arrival of their opponents, mustered their own men, and went out to attack them. On their approaching, the latials of the first party rushed out upon them and a *mélee* ensued, in which one of the club-men of the first party was shot at and killed by the headman of the second." The case was not disposed of at the close of the year.

167. The Mymensingh case arose out of a difference between two parties, who had gone to witness a wrestling match, and was an unpremeditated riot. One man was killed and seven men were committed to the Sessions, all of whom were convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and fine.

168. The number of persons bound down to keep the peace is shown below:—

	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Dacca ... ..	51	55	46	35
Furreedpore ... ..	121	49	133	80
Backergunge ... ..	1,280	838	828	659
Mymensingh ... ..	54	48	37	32

169. The Commissioner again remarks that the number of cases in Furreedpore and Mymensingh might have been largely increased with advantage.



## 170. Class I.

## CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases	NUMBER OF PERSONS.			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Chittagong ... ..	51	51	3	248	25	150	48
Noakholly ... ..	70	82	6	336	39	232	99
Chittagong Hill Tracts ... ..	3	2	.....	7	.....	1	6
Tipperah ... ..	136	209	16	700	89	457	177
Total ... ..	263	344	25	1,291	153	840	330

171. There has been an increase in the number of cases, which is chiefly due to rioting in Tipperah. The percentage of convictions in cases and of persons is 47.9 and 65 against 46.4 and 73.4 of 1880.

172. Cases of rioting increased very markedly in Tipperah, owing to disputes between the Nawab of Dacca and his relatives, and owing to quarrels between the ryots of Juar Nilokhi and their landlords, the Nag zemindars. There were no less than five cases in which loss of life and two in which serious hurt was caused. The quarrel between the Dacca Nawab and his family has been made up, and disturbances have ceased. With reference to the Nag party, the Commissioner notes that he has declined to support a recommendation that punitive police should be employed.

## 173. Class I.

## PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted
					Cases.	Persons.	
Patna ... ..	85	53	7	208	21	81	112
Gya ... ..	73	61	6	191	30	84	88
Shahabad ... ..	61	76	2	365	48	211	137
Mozufferpore ... ..	30	32	.....	155	22	114	38
Durbhanga ... ..	45	39	6	144	15	61	68
Sarun ... ..	41	31	2	157	24	121	28
Chumparun ... ..	23	31	1	74	21	48	20
Total ... ..	358	323	21	1,294	181	720	477

174. There has been a decrease of 59 cases in this class, spread over almost all the districts except Shahabad, where there is an increase of 13 cases. This increase, in itself not large, is said to be "merely nominal, as it represents cases of unlawful assembly of a purely technical nature, owing chiefly to disputes between persons about matters connected with landed property."

175. The results of trials, both with reference to cases and persons, have improved, as compared with last year, the percentage of convictions being respectively 60.5 and 55.6 against 50.8 and 50.4 of 1880. Sarun was specially successful in dealing with crime in this class, 82.7 per cent. of cases having ended in conviction. In Mozufferpore and Chumparun also the results have been satisfactory.

176. Coining cases have diminished, there having been 12 cases as compared with 18 in 1880. In 7 of these 12 cases convictions were obtained.

177. In rioting there has also been a decrease of cases, chiefly observable in the district of Patna, in which there were only 19 cases, as compared with 57 of the preceding year. The total decrease throughout the division was 67 cases. Results of trials have also improved, the percentage of convictions both as regards cases and persons being 56.9 and 54.9 respectively, as compared with 43.09 and 48.9 in 1880.

178. The results are shown below by districts:—

Districts.	Cases.	Convicted.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Patna ...	19	13	174	70	97
Gya ...	38	16	169	68	82
Shahabad ...	53	32	341	193	125
Mozufferpore ...	19	14	122	94	25
Durbhanga ...	18	6	119	51	43
Sarun ...	21	16	147	111	28
Chumvarun ...	11	5	47	28	13

These results have been most satisfactory in Sarun and Mozufferpore.

179. There were six cases attended with loss of life, four in Patna, one in Gya, one in Shahabad, all resulting from sudden quarrels about crops. There were no cases of rioting in connection with indigo during the year.

## 180. Class I.

## BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Monghyr ... ..	43	54	4	209	19	97	96
Bhagulpore ... ..	35	34	.....	166	23	111	52
Purneah ... ..	45	64	1	206	28	164	32
Sonthal Pergunnahs ... ..	19	29	.....	75	14	45	30
Maldah ... ..	25	20	1	58	14	32	28
Total ... ..	167	201	6	714	98	449	236

181. There has been an increase of 28 cases in this class, chiefly noticeable under the head of rioting, in the districts of Purneah, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Monghyr. Results both of cases and trials of persons show improvement as compared with last year.

182. Coining cases have slightly increased, there having been 12 cases as compared with 10 in 1880. In five of these cases convictions were obtained, and 8 persons out of 14 were punished—results inferior to those of the two preceding years.

183. Rioting cases have slightly increased by 11 cases during the year. Purneah, Monghyr, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs contribute to this increase. In Purneah the riots seem to have been of a very petty character, in Monghyr no explanation of increase is given, and the excitement in connection with census operations occasioned the large number of disturbances in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

184. There was only one case attended with loss of life, which occurred in Bhagulpore, and was originated by disputes about some lands. The most important case in the Sonthal Pergunnahs was that in which, during the excitement amongst the Sonthals, Mr. Cosserat, Assistant Commissioner, was surrounded by a mob of angry Sonthals, who threatened his life. The details of the case need not be repeated here, as they have been separately reported to Government.

185. The results of cases have been fair in most of the districts and satisfactory in Bhagulpore :—

## 186. Class I.

## ORISSA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Cuttack ... ..	33	36	8	84	13	57	27
Pooree ... ..	21	31	1	94	16	65	28
Balasore ... ..	5	14	3	52	7	22	22
Gurjhat... ..	1	9	.....	26	7	17	9
Total ... ..	60	90	12	256	43	161	86

187. There has been a slight increase of 18 cases in this division, which does not call for special notice. Results have been inferior to those of last year, the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons being 55.1 and 62.8 respectively, as compared with 56.6 and 69.7 in 1880.

188. Coining cases have increased, and this I attribute to more vigilance on the part of the police. During the year they have been specially stirred up to look after up-country bad characters, and their activity has led to more cases of coining or passing bad coin to light.

189. None of the cases of rioting were of any importance, except the attack by the people calling themselves Kambipatras on the temple of Jagarnath. This has been specially reported to Government.

## 190. Class I.

## CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Hazaribagh ... ..	20	21	.....	39	11	22	17
Loharduggah ... ..	9	8	.....	18	6	12	6
Singbhoom ... ..	3	3	1	15	.....	8	7
Manbhoom ... ..	23	26	1	118	17	79	39
Total ...	55	58	2	190	34	121	69

191. Crime under this class has remained almost stationary, and none of the cases under the various headings were of such importance as to demand special notice, the cases of rioting being of a very petty character.

192. Results were generally better than those of last year, the percentages of conviction with reference to cases and persons being respectively 60·7 and 63·6 against 58·1 and 59·4.

193. There has been an increase of 240 cases in this class, the number being 4,301 as compared with 4,061 of 1880. This increase is spread over eleven of the heads of this

Class II.  
class, and under none of them is it considerable, the greatest increase being visible under serial No. 25, "Hurt by dangerous weapons," the dangerous weapons probably in the majority of cases being lathes. Under this head there is an increase of 164 cases, which accounts for a large proportion of the total increase in class II. The fluctuation of crime under other heads is insignificant.

194. The results of cases are given below. As will be evident from the figures the results have been slightly inferior to those of last year. Cases before the Sessions Judges have also fallen off as regards results, there having been 564 acquittals and 616 convictions, as compared with 501 and 649 respectively of last year. I cannot assign any special reason for this falling off, but it confirms the anticipation, which I have more than once expressed, that our difficulties in procuring convictions at Sessions trials will probably increase instead of decreasing :—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	Persons.			Percentage of convictions to persons arrested.	Percentage of convictions to persons tried.
				Arrested.	Tried.	Convicted.		
1878 ...	4,267	1,622	38	6,609	5,740	2,829	42·8	49·3
1879 ...	3,996	1,672	41·8	6,366	5,491	2,805	44·1	51·1
1880 ...	4,061	1,735	42·7	6,621	6,320	2,973	44·8	47
1881 ...	4,301	1,767	41·1	6,552	6,320	2,852	43·5	45·1

195. There has been an increase in the number of murders of all kinds.

## Murders.

It is a matter of regret that cases of murders by robbers should have more than doubled.

	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
By dacoits ...	9	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
„ robbers ...	19	18	17	9	13	10	8	17
„ poison ...	15	12	23	19	23	18	12	19
Other murders ...	259	270	299	283	281	259	243	257
Total ...	302	302	342	315	322	288	265	296

196. Results of trials are given below. They are slightly worse than those of last year and are as unsatisfactory as ever :—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	Persons.			Percentage to persons arrested.	Percentage to persons tried.
				Arrested.	Tried.	Convicted.		
1878 ...	322	110	34·1	835	637	173	20·7	27·1
1879 ...	288	108	37·5	738	491	188	25·5	38·3
1880 ...	265	100	37·7	662	638	156	23·5	24·4
1881 ...	296	100	33·7	725	679	170	23·4	25·03

197. There were three cases, one in each of the districts of Midnapore,

## Murder by dacoits.

Jessore, and Dinagepore. The Midnapore case was detected, and the accused punished; in the Jessore case the police got a clue, but failed to find evidence sufficient to

establish the guilt of the accused, who were discharged by the Magistrate. The Dinagapore case remained undetected.

Murder by robbers.

198. The 17 cases which occurred, were distributed amongst the districts given below with the following results :—

Districts.	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.
Midnapore	1	1	4	3	1	...
24-Pergunnahs	1	...	1	...	...	1
Nuddea	1	...	2	...	1	1
Bogra	1	...	1	...	1	...
Pubna	1	...	1	...	1	...
Darjeeling	3	1	3	1	2	...
Mymensingh	1	1	1	1	...	...
Noakholly	1	...	1	...	...	1
Patna	5	2	5	3	2	...
Sarun	1	...	...	...	...	...
Sonthal Pergunnahs...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total	17	5	19	8	8	3

The results cannot be considered otherwise than very unsatisfactory.

199. These cases have also increased by seven as compared with last year.

Murder by poison.

Of the 19 cases which occurred, more than half took place in one division, viz., Dacca. The results are very unsatisfactory, as will be seen from the figures given below ; but there are special difficulties in the way of detecting such murders by poison :—

Districts.	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.
Midnapore	1	...	1	...	1	...
Nuddea	1	...	1	...	1	...
Jessore	1	...	1	...	1	...
Dinagapore	1	...	1	...	1	...
Rajshahye	2	1	3	1	2	...
Dacca	1	...	2	...	...	2
Furreedpore	5	1	8	1	2	5
Backergunge	4	...	5	...	5	...
Patna	2	...	3	...	3	...
Gya	1	...	1	...	1	...
Total	19	2	26	2	17	7

200. The number of other murders has increased by 14. In none of the divisions is the increase so marked as to call for special notice. The Dacca division is still conspicuous for crime of this description, Backergunge and Mymensingh heading the list with 15 murders in each. In the 24-Pergunnahs there were 14.

201. The general result of cases was inferior to that of last year, and was as follows :—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.
1880	213	96	579	147	249	183
1881	257	90	625	160	300	165

202. The results in Backergunge were very good, convictions following in 12 cases out of 14 decided, and in the districts mentioned below convictions were secured as follows :—

24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	In 8 out of 11 cases decided.
Gya	...	...	...	" 5 " 7 " "
Monghyr	...	...	...	" 3 " 5 " "

203. In Sarun convictions were obtained in all cases, four in number, which were decided.

204. In the following districts results were unsatisfactory :—

Midnapore	...	...	...	1 conviction out of 5 cases decided.
Patna	...	...	...	0 " 4 " "
Nuddea	...	...	...	1 " 6 " "
Dacca	...	...	...	3 " 7 " "
Furreedpore	...	...	...	3 " 8 " "

205. Cases have increased in number and results have fallen off, as shown below :—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1879	60	26	82	31	38
1880	47	27	75	30	40
1881	53	19	64	21	28

Attempts at murder.

## Culpable homicide.

206. Under this heading also there has been an increase of crime and falling off in results as regards convictions in cases :—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	Persons tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage of convictions to persons tried.
1878	224	91	40.6	486	187	238	44
1879	185	93	48.6	435	158	178	47
1880	203	99	48.7	483	177	231	36.6
1881	208	93	44.7	487	180	201	36.9

207. In the following districts results were satisfactory :—

24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	5 convictions out of 6 cases decided.
Julpigoree	...	...	...	3 " " 4 " "
Mymensingh	...	...	...	14 " " 19 " "
Sarun	...	...	...	3 " " 3 " "
Manbhoom	...	...	...	4 " " 4 " "

While in the following, trials were unsuccessful with reference to convictions being obtained by the police :—

Midnapore	...	...	...	3 convictions out of 6 cases decided.
Jessore	...	...	...	3 " " 8 " "
Moorshedabad	...	...	...	1 " " 7 " "
Dinapore	...	...	...	2 " " 6 " "
Backergunge	...	...	...	2 " " 6 " "

## 208. Rape.

DIVISIONS.	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons tried.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
Burdwan	15	17	4	2	20	24	4	1	15	20
Presidency	35	19	6	3	60	22	19	4	40	17
Rajshahye	35	24	2	5	33	21	2	8	28	16
Dacca	33	28	1	4	43	50	7	16	30	33
Chittagong	13	10	3	1	18	19	4	1	13	17
Patna	29	39	7	16	28	41	7	19	18	24
Bhagulpore	17	24	.....	2	18	23	3	3	13	22
Orissa	8	7	1	2	11	9	1	2	10	7
Chota Nagpore	21	29	8	4	26	31	8	7	14	22
Total	204	196	32	30	257	251	54	61	181	178

Cases of rape have diminished and the result of trials has improved, although convictions in this class of cases have been, and always will be, few and far between. The results of cases in the Presidency, Burdwan, Chittagong, and Bhagulpore divisions are specially unsatisfactory, while there is an improvement in Dacca and Patna.

## Unnatural offences.

209. There is a decrease in the number of offences, but a marked falling off in the results of trials, as shown below :—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1878	62	21	60	23	35
1879	38	14	45	15	24
1880	55	21	58	25	28
1881	46	9	50	16	29

## 210. Exposure of Infants.

DIVISIONS.	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons brought to trial.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
Burdwan	11	14	6	5	11	14	7	6	3	5
Presidency	5	13	1	4	9	14	1	4	6	8
Rajshahye	2	6	1	...	5	2	3	...	2	2
Dacca	6	1	2	...	4	1	2	...	2	...
Chittagong	1	6	...	2	1	7	...	1	1	5
Patna	61	45	36	28	54	41	36	2	18	8
Bhagulpore	8	13	2	7	10	15	3	31	5	6
Orissa	13	6	10	4	17	7	12	9	5	...
Chota Nagpore	4	1	...	...	2	1	...	5	2	1
Total	111	105	58	50	118	102	64	58	39	35



A slight decrease in the number of cases with a slight falling off in the results of cases. In the Rajshahye division the results are specially unsatisfactory. In Patna division, where these offences chiefly prevail there has been an improvement, the percentage of convictions in cases being 62·2 as compared with 59·0.

Attempt at suicide.

211. An increase in cases. Results as regards convictions in cases slightly better than those of 1880.

			Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1879	...	...	374	233	334	237	88
1880	...	...	391	242	345	245	84
1881	...	...	427	272	385	274	98

212. There were two cases only during the year, one in Bograh, another in Singbhoom. In the former case the accused were discharged; in the latter four men were punished.

Grievous hurt to extort confession.

213. Grievous hurt.

Divisions.	Cases.		Conviction.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
Burdwan ...	65	61	33	32	95	85	58	47	28	34
Presidency ...	92	83	63	51	143	104	105	120	25	30
Rajshahye ...	55	63	37	26	93	99	76	48	16	30
Dacca ...	108	126	60	75	180	198	114	110	59	55
Chittagong ...	49	42	30	21	87	66	62	47	19	8
Patna ...	134	145	69	89	243	226	115	134	96	89
Bhagulpore ...	51	46	29	24	83	63	52	42	31	20
Orissa ...	16	16	5	11	19	29	8	12	11	12
Chota Nagpore ...	30	22	21	15	47	26	39	20	7	6
Total ...	590	609	347	344	990	956	629	586	272	284

Cases have slightly increased, and there has been a falling off in results as shown below:—

					Convictions in cases.	Persons convicted.
1878	...	...	...	...	44·7	56·8
1879	...	...	...	...	55·6	59·8
1880	...	...	...	...	60·3	63·5
1881	...	...	...	...	56·4	61·2

214. There is again a decrease in cases, there having been 19 as compared with 22 last year. The results have not been very successful, convictions having followed in only four instances, but two of the more important cases are pending decision, and there have been very few really professional cases during the year. The police are undoubtedly doing good work in preventing the commission of offences of this description, and a system is now in force, from which I anticipate the best results. Every known poisoner in Bengal has been looked up by the special sub-inspectors, and the movements of every one of these men are most carefully watched. Station police have been furnished with lists of all the poisoners living within their jurisdiction, and whenever a case of poisoning occurs in any district, it is the business of every station police officer to ascertain whether any of his poisoners under surveillance is or has been lately absent from his home, and to inform me direct of the fact. This narrows the field of an enquiry very much, and the attention of the special sub-inspectors can more effectually be directed to the discovery of the perpetrators of any poisoning case. The poisoners themselves know that they are most closely watched, and I have the testimony of one of their own number to the effect that the surveillance exercised over them renders the commission of crime of this description much more difficult than it used to be. Two important cases have been brought to light by one of the special sub-inspectors from his knowledge of the history of poisoners, and I expect very soon to have this dangerous class of criminals thoroughly in hand. The pursuit after the notorious absconded criminal Kedru Singh has never been relaxed. He is still at large but if he is yet alive, he is either not in Bengal or he has for the last two years abstained altogether from the practice of his profession as a druggist in the Lower Provinces.

215. *Hurt by dangerous weapons.*

Divisions.	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
Burdwan	97	120	33	56	112	148	55	85	48	54
Presidency	150	215	69	71	154	213	88	92	53	96
Rajshahye	69	64	33	28	93	72	55	38	36	31
Dacca	205	243	81	105	242	235	144	142	81	79
Chittagong	53	89	23	30	53	107	34	48	13	38
Patna	103	106	44	43	143	112	77	56	58	45
Bhagulpore	20	25	13	16	24	42	14	32	10	9
Orissa	21	27	10	0	23	26	11	14	10	12
Chota Nagpore	40	33	15	10	62	28	31	15	25	11
Total	758	922	321	368	905	983	509	522	334	375

Under this heading there is an increase of 164 cases throughout the province, spread over almost all divisions, noticeable chiefly in Dacca and the Presidency. Results are slightly below those of last year.

216. The table following and giving details of cases of hurt ending in death shows an increase of 28 cases similarly spread over several of the divisions. It is difficult to give any really satisfactory account of this fluctuation.—

COMMISSIONER'S DIVISION.	Name of District.	Grievous hurt.	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, or detaining public servants.	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	Hurt by dangerous weapon.	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	Robbery with hurt by other means.	Voluntarily causing hurt.	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	Grievous hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, &c.	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs, &c.	Total.
<i>Western Districts.</i>													
Burdwan	Bankoorah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
	Beerbhoom	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Midnapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4
	Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	10	...	...	...	12
<i>Central Districts.</i>													
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Nudda	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	12
	Jessore	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	Moorshedabad	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Total	9	...	...	1	...	3	...	7	...	...	...	20
Rajshahye	Dinapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
	Rajshahye	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	...	...	...	13
	Hogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Pubna	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	4
	Total	5	...	...	...	...	3	...	12	...	...	...	20
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>													
Dacca	Dacca	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Furiedpore	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Hackerkunge	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4
	Mymensingh	1	...	...	...	1	4	...	4	...	...	...	10
	Total	5	...	...	1	2	4	...	6	...	...	...	18
Chittagong	Noakholly	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Tipperah	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Total	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4
	Total Bengal	21	...	...	2	2	13	...	36	...	...	...	74
Patna	Patna	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5
	Gya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
	Shahabad	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	7
	Mosufferpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
	Durbhanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Sarun	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Chumpanun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Total	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	12	1	...	...	21
Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Purneah	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3
	Maldah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Total	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	10
	Total Behar	7	...	...	...	...	6	...	17	1	...	...	31
Orissa	Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
	Pooree	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Balasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
	Gurjhat	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Total	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	7
Chota Nagpore	Lohardugg	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
	Singbhoom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Total	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4
	GRAND TOTAL	31	1	...	2	2	19	...	59	1	1	...	116

217. *Kidnapping.*

DIVISIONS.	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
Burdwan ...	41	41	6	4	67	71	21	10	36	50
Presidency ...	15	14	4	3	36	25	4	1	28	20
Rajahmhye ...	16	21	5	4	37	52	9	14	27	38
Dacca ...	37	48	6	9	72	69	10	21	61	46
Chittagong ...	10	13	2	1	15	34	8	3	7	21
Patna ...	39	17	11	7	42	23	16	9	26	13
Bhagulpore ...	13	10	2	.....	15	9	2	.....	13	9
Orissa ...	11	8	1	2	7	7	2	2	5	5
Chota Nagpore ...	8	13	2	4	13	19	5	7	4	12
Total ...	190	185	30	34	304	309	77	67	207	214

The number of cases has remained almost stationary, but the results of cases are rather worse than last year, when they were very unsatisfactory. Results are fair in Patna, in which division there has been a very considerable decrease of cases, and where in 7 out of 17 cases conviction followed.

218. The number of cases has remained stationary, but, as is the case in almost every description of crime in class II, results have fallen off :—  
Selling a minor, &c.

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1878 ...	25	5	41	9	29
1879 ...	21	11	44	19	20
1880 ...	17	6	38	18	20
1881 ...	16	3	35	6	29

219. *Criminal force to public servants.*

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1878 ...	923	317	1,390	742	593
1879 ...	988	355	1,667	814	758
1880 ...	1,014	367	1,755	856	813
1881 ...	1,024	372	1,656	762	816

The results are very much the same as those of last year.

220. *Rash or negligent act, &c.*

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1878 ...	65	28	86	39	43
1879 ...	73	40	102	51	50
1880 ...	65	43	93	58	28
1881 ...	68	36	96	46	43

The number of cases very much the same ; results show a falling off.

## 221. Class II.

## BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			Acquitted.
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		
					Cases.	Persons.	
Burdwan	88	72	6	114	27	48	60
Bankoorah	46	58	6	77	25	31	38
Beerbhoom	46	54	2	80	16	46	31
Midnapore	110	156	13	210	50	100	99
Hooahly	149	176	14	264	71	123	110
Howrah	86	98	12	149	37	77	71
Total	525	614	53	894	226	425	409

There has been an increase of 36 cases in this class during the year. Such an inconsiderable increase is not susceptible of special explanation, and is due to the ordinary fluctuation of crime. Results of trials as regards cases are precisely the same as last year, while as regards persons there is an improvement, the figures being 40·2 and 47·5 as compared with 40·5 and 45·1, in 1880.

222. The number of murder cases has remained stationary, there having been 33 against 34 of 1880. Three of these were of the special description of murder by robbers, by dacoits, and by poison, there having been one case of each kind, all taking place in the district of Midnapore. The cases of murder by dacoits and robbers were successfully dealt with by the police, convictions of

most of the men implicated having been obtained. The case of murder by poison was also detected, but there was not sufficient evidence to bring the charge home to the accused, whose acquittal followed commitment to the Sessions.

223. Of the 30 other murders, 2 were cases of parricide, 2 were murders of children for the sake of their ornaments, 11 were murders of wives by jealous husbands or paramours, and 15 resulted from other causes.

224. The results of trials were very unsatisfactory as shown below :—

Districts.	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.
Burdwan ...	7	1	4	1	2	1
Bankoorah ...	3	2	8	2	5	1
Beerbhoom ...	3	1	6	1	5	0
Midnapore ...	8	1	18	2	14	2
Hooghly ...	6	2	19	2	8	9
Howrah ...	3	1	8	2	6	0

225. There were 10 cases of attempt to murder as compared with 9, last year. In 5 cases convictions followed and, of 12 persons sent up for trial, 5 were found guilty, 4 were acquitted, and the cases of 3 were pending or otherwise disposed of.

226. The number of cases of culpable homicide has increased, there having been 27 as compared with 22 last year. The results of trials show improvement as compared with last year :—

DISTRICTS.	1880.					1881.				
	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Burdwan ...	5	2	3	1	...	3	...	7	...	7
Bankoorah ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	2
Beerbhoom ...	3	2	6	5	1	6	4	10	8	1
Midnapore ...	5	4	5	4	...	10	3	25	10	12
Hooghly ...	6	...	10	...	7	6	3	16	4	6
Howrah ...	3	...	2	...	2	1	1	4	3	...
Total ...	22	8	26	10	10	27	11	64	25	28

227. The number of cases of rape increased by two, there having been 17 true cases as compared with 15 of 1880. It is satisfactory to find that the number of false cases has fallen from 12 in 1880 to 6, but the result of trials was total failure except in one case out of six, which took place in Hooghly. Convictions were obtained in two cases of unnatural offence out of five, there having been four reported during the year and one pending at the close of 1880.

228. There were three cases of administering stupefying drugs, in none of which was a conviction obtained. The Commissioner notes that there does not appear to be much professional poisoning still going on, though one or two cases occur, especially at the Howrah railway station from time to time. I do not think that Howrah is a place where a professional poisoner will establish himself for long without being caught.

229. There were 41 cases of kidnapping or abduction as compared with the same number in 1880, and the results are still more unsatisfactory than last year, there having been convictions in only four cases as compared with six. In Midnapore this form of crime was connected with marriage, young girls being kidnapped until their guardians, who objected to the terms proposed for marriage, came to reason. Even when girls under these circumstances are released by the police, it is difficult to procure convictions, as all parties combine, after the girls are found, to defeat justice. The cases in Beerbhoom were connected with coolie recruiting. No case ended in conviction.

230. Cases of wrongful confinement increased from 6, in 1880, to 18, in 1881. In 6 cases convictions followed, and of 38 persons sent up for trial 28 were convicted. Two-thirds of the cases took place in Midnapore, where the relations between Messrs. Watson & Co. and their ryots had become strained.



The Commissioner writes as follows on this subject:—"Three of these cases were against the agents of Messrs. Watson & Co., of the Goaltore Factory. The strained relations between the firm and their ryots touching indigo cultivation and other matters led to the institution of these charges. In one case a European Assistant was committed to the Sessions, but eventually acquitted. In the second case the Joint-Magistrate discharged the accused for want of sufficient evidence, and in the third the police sent up a true C form. Under the orders of Government I went to Midnapore to settle the disputes between the firm and their ryots, and succeeded in bringing about a compromise, which led to the withdrawal of some of the criminal cases then pending." . . . . . "Since then there has been no disturbance in those parts. One or two petty cases may perhaps occur from time to time, but the terms of the compromise entered into before me have hitherto been faithfully kept by both parties, and I am assured that the relations between them are on the whole amicable."

"The disputes about the right to cut jungle, which were the origin of the ill-feeling, will, under the orders of Government, be either left to be settled by the Civil Courts, or, where possible, be settled out of court by survey and demarcation of the jungle lands. There is one charge of affray now pending before the Magistrate, but it is a very minor affair."

231. None of the other headings require special notice.

232. Class II.

#### PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
24-Pergunnahs	254	255	24	319	81	113	176
Nuddea	150	198	18	220	73	101	96
Jessore	164	246	23	325	81	135	140
Moorshedabad	133	118	18	178	39	65	105
Total	701	817	83	1,042	274	414	517

There has been a slight increase in the number of cases in this class, there having been 734 true cases as compared with 701 of 1880. The increase is chiefly visible in the district of Jessore and under the minor headings of the class.

233. Results have fallen off as compared with last year, the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons being 37·3 and 39·7 as compared with 40·1 and 42·1 in 1880. It is difficult to account for this. The Commissioner seems to think that the police send up several persons as implicated in the commission of an offence, of whom more than one get off, the evidence being insufficient against all. He approves of this being done to obviate an evil, the existence of which is too common, viz., sending up a few men and waiting for results. The Commissioner also notes that work suffered in the 24-Pergunnahs owing to constant changes amongst the Joint-Magistrates, who do the bulk of the criminal work. There were eleven Joint-Magistrates during the year, of whom three acted more than once.

234. There has been an increase in cases of murder, there having been 42 true cases as compared with 36 of last year. The results of trials show improvement, there having been 14 convictions in cases as compared with 11 of last year, and 21·2 per cent. of convictions of persons against 16·5.

235. There was only one case of murder by dacoits during the year, and this case, says the Commissioner, "was really a simple murder committed through malice and not for gain; but it was originally sent up under section 395, and has been so returned."

236. Of murder by robbers there were two cases, one in the 24-Pergunnahs, the other in Nuddea; the latter was unsuccessful. In the former case, which was pending at the close of the year, the accused has been convicted and capitally punished.

237. There were two cases of murder by poison, both unsuccessful.



238. The figures of other murders are given below :—

DISTRICTS.	CASES.		Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
	1880.	1881.				
24-Pergunnahs ... ..	10	14	8	54	12	37
Nuddea ... ..	8	10	1	14	1	8
Jessore ... ..	13	8	3	29	8	8
Moorshedabad ... ..	3	5	2	10	3	7
Total ... ..	34	37	14	107	24	60
Total of 1880 ... ..	34	...	10	110	18	41

These figures show that, in result of trials, there has been some improvement. The number of cases in which convictions followed in the 24-Pergunnahs is fair, but the number of persons acquitted is large. This is owing to the unfortunate result of three cases in which 26 persons were acquitted, 12 in one, 10 in another, and 4 in the third. With reference to the small number of convictions in Nuddea it is explained that, out of seven persons pending trial at the close of last year, one was convicted under section 304 and five under section 325. These convictions have been transferred to serial Nos. 14 and 20 respectively.

None of the cases deserve special notice.

239. The figures for cases of attempt to murder are shown below :—

Districts.	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.
24-Pergunnahs ... ..	4	1	5	1	2	2
Nuddea ... ..	1	1	1	1	...	...
Jessore ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moorshedabad ... ..	1	...	1	...	...	1
Total ... ..	6	2	7	2	2	3

240. Culpable homicide cases have been almost the same in number as last year. Results have fallen off, as will appear from the figures given below :—

Districts.	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.
24-Pergunnahs ... { 1880	13	8	31	11	15	8
... { 1881	6	5	12	5	7	...
Nuddea ... { 1880	8	2	15	3	9	3
... { 1881	9	3	18	3	7	8
Jessore ... { 1880	8	4	48	6	39	3
... { 1881	11	3	34	6	17	11
Moorshedabad ... { 1880	4	1	3	1	1	1
... { 1881	6	1	14	1	13	...

241. The results of cases in the 24-Pergunnahs were good, but again, as in murder cases, there is a large number of acquittals of persons. "This," says the Commissioner, "it is stated, is owing principally to investigating officers sending up all the persons who are named as offenders and against whom proof is given. This proof seldom stands against all on trial. The District Superintendent observes that it is very difficult to guide investigating officers in such cases, for they are generally investigated, if the place of occurrence is at a distance, and the offenders arrested and sent up, before the special diaries are received and orders passed on them. I agree in this, and consider that in murder, as in riot, it is better for the Police to send up all against whom there is *prima facie* proof than to wait for results."

242. One case is noted by the Commissioner in which an accused person was acquitted by the jury, but the Judge, disagreeing with the verdict, referred the case to the High Court, who convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to transportation for life. "It is to be wished," adds the Commissioner, "that this procedure was more often followed."

243. The number of acquittals in Jessore is large, and it is explained that of the 17 persons acquitted, 11 belonged to cases of rioting with culpable homicide, of whom five were tried and acquitted by the Sessions Judge and the rest by the Magistrates.

244. Rape cases have decreased largely in number, there having been 19 as compared with 35 last year. The results, as usual, were most unsatisfactory, convictions following in only three cases, and only four persons, out of 22 sent up for trial, being punished.

245. There were three cases of unnatural offence, in none of which were convictions obtained.

246. Cases of exposure of infants have considerably increased, there having been 13 as compared with 5, last year. Results have been unsatisfactory, in only four cases conviction having followed trial.

247. Cases of grievous hurt have slightly diminished, and the results, although not so good as last year, are still fair. The number of cases was 88 as against 92 of 1880, and the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons respectively is 58 and 73·1 as compared with 68·4 and 73·4.

248. Cases of administering stupefying drugs were unsuccessful. Four cases occurred and four persons were sent up, but were discharged for want of evidence.

249. There has been a considerable increase in the number of cases of hurt by dangerous weapons, the cases under this heading having risen from 150 to 215. The increase is visible in all districts except Moorshedabad. It is surmised that the police sometimes include under this head cases of simple hurt which in ordinary instance would not be enquired into, the object being to have such cases investigated for the purpose of showing good results in the returns. I doubt this. Police officers are only too glad to have a chance of refusing enquiry and saving themselves trouble, and the result of trials under this heading certainly has not given the police many convictions, the percentage being worse than that of last year.

250. None of the other headings in this class require special notice.

251. Class II. RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases. in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Dinagore	65	100	11	105	24	30	63
Rajshahye	99	93	8	99	34	49	32
Bangore	106	127	27	203	40	80	89
Bogra	53	64	4	75	21	35	35
Pubna	61	72	14	114	17	27	56
Darjeeling	46	55	5	51	23	33	19
Jalpigore	36	57	12	67	16	28	31
Total	469	568	81	714	175	281	325

There has been a slight increase of cases, chiefly in the minor headings of the class. In no district is the fluctuation of crime so great as to call for special remark. The result of trials shows decided falling off, the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons being respectively 35·9 and 39·3, as compared with 44·3 and 52·7. The results are specially bad in Dinagore and Pubna. The Magistrate of Pubna explains that "the low percentage of convictions is due partly to the failure of cases committed to the Sessions for trial and partly to the failure of cases under serial Nos 24 and 28. In the former, 13 persons were discharged in one case and, in the latter, 14 persons were discharged altogether."

252. Cases of murder have increased in number, there having been 44 true cases as compared with 31 last year. Amongst these are included one case of murder by dacoits, five cases of murder by robbers, three cases of murder by poison, and 35 other murders.

253. The case of murder by dacoits took place in Dinagore; and although it was most carefully investigated, the police failed to bring home guilt to the parties implicated. There is little doubt that it was committed by some Nalooas, a wandering tribe, who were passing through the district.

254. Of the five cases of murder by robbers one occurred in Pubna, another in Bogra, and three in Darjeeling. In only one of these cases were the police successful, viz. one of the three in Darjeeling. In the Pubna case no clue to the guilty parties was ever found, and the man suspected in the case in Bogra was discharged for want of evidence.

255. There were three cases of poisoning during the year, one in Dinagore and two in Rajshahye. The case in Dinagore was brought to light through an anonymous petition. In this it was stated that one Darbaroo Noshyo had been

poisoned and his widow abducted. The body of Darbaroo was exhumed, and five months after death was found in a mummified condition. On the stomach being sent to the Chemical Examiner, arsenic was detected, and evidence was found against one Hashooa, who, after poisoning Darbaroo, forcibly carried off the widow and nikaed her. He was, however, acquitted at the Sessions for want of sufficient proof against him.

256. In one of the cases in Rajshahye an old woman poisoned her son-in-law to allow her daughter to carry on an intrigue with a Kobiraj. The paramour, there is reason to believe, provided the means by which the husband was removed, but there was not sufficient proof either against him or the woman, and acquittal was the result of the trial.

257. In the other case a woman poisoned her husband to get rid of him, and allow of her carrying on an intrigue with a neighbour. The woman confessed, implicating her paramour. She was capitally punished, but the paramour escaped.

258. The figure for other murders are given below :—

Districts.	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.
Dinagapore	8	3	13	3	8	2
Rajshahye	2	1	2	1	...	1
Rungpore	10	3	27	4	10	13
Bogra	3	1	11	1	8	2
Pubna	5	...	32	...	12	20
Darjeeling	3	...	1	...	1	...
Julpigree	4	1	14	1	6	7
Total	35	9	100	10	45	45
Total for 1880	29	14	62	20	22	20

These results are very unsatisfactory indeed.

259. There were 23 true cases of culpable homicide as compared with 26 last year. Results were still unsatisfactory, convictions having followed in only ten cases. The figures for districts are given below :—

Districts.	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.
Dinagapore	5	2	5	2	3	...
Rajshahye	4	...	12	...	5	7
Rungpore	6	4	31	10	16	5
Bogra	2	...	3	...	2	1
Pubna	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	2	1	5	4	1	...
Julpigree	4	3	5	4	1	...

260. Cases of rape have decreased, there having been 24 true cases as compared with 35 of last year. Results were more favourable than usual, convictions having been obtained in 8 cases. Unnatural offences have also diminished in number, but the results of trials are still very unsatisfactory.

261. There were two cases of administering stupefying drugs, which took place in Dinagapore. Neither of these cases, however, was of the professional type. In one, a woman administered drugs to her husband and her co-wife, and in the other, a wife drugged her husband under instructions from her lover. In the first case the woman, and in the second the paramour, was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment.

262. There were five cases of causing hurt to extort confession, &c., four having been reported in Dinagapore and one in Rajshahye. In none of the Dinagapore cases did conviction follow; three, which had been instituted on petition, being dismissed by the Magistrate owing to non-appearance of complainants and the accused in the fourth being discharged. In the case which occurred in Rajshahye, a petty landholder, a chowkidar, and a village mundul were concerned in beating a village thief to make him give up some stolen property. The case was clearly proved, and the Judge sentenced the accused to two years' imprisonment.

263. There has been an increase in the number of cases of kidnapping or abduction, there having been 21 true cases as compared with 16 of 1880. In only four cases were convictions obtained. In one of the cases a young zemindar, the adopted child of Shama Sundari Bye, was forcibly carried away by the Dewan of the Doobulhatee Raja, in order thus to recover the money he had lent the widow, in the hope of thereby obtaining a lien on the Shitlai estate. Mr. Gallois had a large mortgage on it, and hearing of this attempt interfered.

The case occurred in June, and was disposed of in December. How the case was disposed of the divisional report does not specify.

In Julpigoree seven of the Bhootia raiders on Choonbati, near Buxar, in 1880 were convicted. Their extradition was for a long time withheld, but at length the Bhootan Government, under pressure of non-payment of the subsidy, gave up nine men, who were tried by the Deputy Commissioner at Buxar. Seven were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment, two being discharged.

264. None of the other headings require special notice.

265. Class II.

#### DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS				
				Brought to trial.	Convicted		Acquitted.	
					Cases.	Persons.		
Dacca	197	229	51	286	65	116	130	
Furreedpore	110	174	28	263	50	101	150	
Backergunge	240	320	33	421	139	215	170	
Mymensingh	136	289	34	391	86	160	170	
Total	743	1,007	146	1,361	338	592	620	

There has been an increase in the number of cases in this class, there having been 861 as compared with 743 of 1880. This increase is noticeable in all the districts of the division except Dacca, and is visible under all headings except murder by dacoits, rape, exposure of infants, administering stupefying drugs, and rash acts causing death.

266. The divisional results are as bad as those of 1880. There has been a slight improvement in convictions in cases, the percentage being 39.2 as compared with 37.8; but the percentage of convictions of persons has declined from 44.6 to 43.4. On the whole, the Commissioner styles the results "very discreditable."

The Commissioner thus analyses the figures for the districts of the division :—"The district results are inferior to those of last year in all the districts of the division except Backergunge, where the percentage of convictions both in cases and persons shows considerable improvement, the figures being 44.9 and 50.1 respectively against 39.1 and 40.6 in 1880. Furreedpore, which did best last year, is conspicuous by the very low percentage of convictions obtained this year. In cases 33.3 per cent. only ended in conviction against 44.5, and in persons 38.4 against 48.09. In Mymensingh the results have gone from bad to worse, as the following figures show :—

	1880.	1881.
Convictions in cases ... ..	34.6	33.7
" in persons ... ..	49.3	40.9

In Dacca 37.2 per cent. of the cases ended in conviction against 35.5 last year, and 40.5 per cent. of the persons tried against 43.3."

267. There has been an increase in the number of murders, there having been 61 true cases as against 51 of last year. The increase is chiefly visible under murders by poison, of which there have been no less than ten cases as compared with one last year.

268. As last year, there was no case of murder by dacoits, and only one of murder by robbers. The latter case was one in which a little girl was enticed by a neighbour into some jungle and killed for the sake of her ornaments. The murderer absconded, but was subsequently arrested in Pubna, and sentenced to capital punishment.

269. Of the ten cases of murder by poison, one occurred in Dacca, five in Furreedpore, and four in Backergunge. The Dacca case, in which a man was poisoned by his wife and her paramour, was pending at the close of the year, but has since ended in the conviction of both the accused.

270. In the four cases of Backergunge conviction followed in none. In two, indeed, no clue whatever was found, and the cases remained undetected by the police. In the two others the accused retracted their confessions, and in the absence of corroborative evidence they were discharged.



271. In one of the five Furreedpore cases, a man was poisoned by another at the instigation of his wife's paramour; in two cases wives poisoned their husbands at the instigation of their paramours; in the fourth the deceased was poisoned by the paramour of his mistress, and in the last the paramour was poisoned by the husband. Three of these cases remained pending at the close of the year. Of the remaining two, one ended in conviction and the other in the discharge of the accused. In the former case both the wife and paramour were convicted, the former being sentenced to transportation for life and the latter to suffer capital punishment. The sentence on the paramour, however, was reversed by the High Court.

272. The following table shows the result of cases of other murders :—

DISTRICTS.	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
Dacca	17	10	2	3	28	27	3	10	10	10
Furreedpore	8	10	...	3	21	18	...	3	14	14
Backergunge	16	15	6	12	71	35	22	23	41	7
Mymensingh	8	15	3	4	31	46	11	9	9	24
Total	49	50	11	22	151	126	36	45	74	55

These figures show a decided improvement upon the results obtained last year, the percentage of convictions in cases and persons being 44 and 35·7 respectively, against 22·4 and 23·8 in 1880. Excluding pending cases, and taking the figures only of cases decided, convictions have followed in 63·8 of the cases disposed of. This result is creditable to the police. The best results were obtained in Backergunge, in which in 12 out of 13 cases decided, convictions were obtained.

273. These murders were generally of the ordinary type. In Dacca a local zemindari agent was murdered near Vickrampore in the sub-division of Moon-sheegunge. This man, who had rendered himself obnoxious to his employer's ryots by various acts of dishonesty and oppression, was attacked one night as he was entering his house, by three men, one of whom knocked him down with a piece of wood and the others despatched him with *daos*. The three murderers were recognized by the murdered man's wife and other inmates of the house, arrested, and hanged.

274. Attempts at murder show an increase, there having been 11 cases as compared with 7 of last year. Results are better than those of 1880, convictions having been obtained in four cases as compared with one of last year. Five persons were punished, 10 being acquitted.

275. The following table shows the number and result of cases of culpable homicide :—

DISTRICTS.	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
Dacca	7	3	4	2	16	5	5	2	10	2
Furreedpore	7	9	5	3	32	37	18	12	9	13
Backergunge	5	4	4	2	23	11	6	3	16	7
Mymensingh	13	22	6	14	53	80	20	39	20	27
Total	32	38	19	21	124	133	49	56	55	49

These figures show that the percentage of convictions in cases has fallen off, being 55·2 against 59·3. The percentage of convictions of persons is 42·1 as compared with 39·5.

276. It is satisfactory to notice that cases of this description have steadily decreased for the last two years in Dacca and Backergunge :—

	1879.	1880.	1881.
Dacca	15	7	3
Backergunge	16	5	4

277. The Commissioner notices one of the Backergunge cases, in which a man, who murdered another, whom he caught committing adultery with his wife, was on conviction sentenced to one day's imprisonment. The Commissioner has called for report on this case.



In Furreedpore a constable was beaten by some absconded offenders whom he went to arrest, and died from the effects of the injuries he sustained.

278. There is a decrease in the number of cases of rape, there having been 28 against 33 of last year. This decrease is visible in all districts of the division except Mymensigh, in which the number of cases has risen from 9 to 18. The results are still very unsatisfactory, but better than usual, conviction having followed in 4 cases, and 16 out of 50 persons implicated being punished. Unnatural offences increased from 5 to 9, and in no case was conviction obtained.

279. The number of true cases of grievous hurt has again increased, but not to any large extent, there having been 126 cases as against 108 of last year. The increase is marked in Backergunge, where the cases have increased from 17 to 32. The result of cases was almost the same as last year, being 59.5 and 58.5 as regards convictions in cases and of persons respectively.

280. Regarding cases of hurt by dangerous weapons the Commissioner writes as follows:—"In last year's report I stated my apprehension that the unsatisfactory result of cases under this head would lead to a serious increase in their number. These apprehensions have, I regret to state, been verified, as cases coming under this heading have considerably increased during the year, the number being 243 against 205. The increase is principally in Backergunge, which alone presents an increase of 36 cases. The divisional results in cases are slightly better than those of last year, but as regards persons there has been no improvement, as the following figures will show:—

					Cases.	Persons.
1880	...	...	...	...	39.5	59.5
1881	...	...	...	...	43.2	60.4

The results are again bad, and, I fear, the crime will increase again next year."

281. The Commissioner notices the increase in Furreedpore of criminal force to public servants:—"The District Superintendent states that the increase is principally under section 353, assaults on public servants, and remarks that there is in that district a general disregard of public authority. This statement, if true (and the Magistrate does not contradict it), is by no means creditable to the police administration of that district, for which, however, the present Magistrate is not responsible."

## 282. Class II.

## CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Chittagong ... ..	87	106	10	118	23	44	37
Noakholly ... ..	71	81	4	116	34	63	74
Chittagong Hill Tracts ... ..	12	9		18	3	11	5
Tipperah ... ..	112	154	21	225	50	103	81
Total ... ..	282	350	35	507	110	221	197

There has been an increase of cases in this class, spread over several districts, but in none so marked as to call for special notice. The increase in Tipperah, it is stated, is due to a number of cases being instituted in connection with the administration of the Chowkidari Act, ryots having used criminal force to the punchayets while engaged in attaching their property in default of payment of chowkidari tax, and panchayets having similarly assaulted the criminal court peons when employed for the realization of the chowkidari pay. Results are inferior to those of last year, the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons respectively being 35.8 and 43.5 against 39.7 and 58.5.

283. The figures for cases of murder and culpable homicide are given below:—

DISTRICTS.	MURDER.			CULPABLE HOMICIDE.		
	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.
Chittagong ... ..	4	15	1	3	4	3
Noakholly ... ..	2	8		4	6	
Tipperah ... ..	4	14	1	5	10	

## 284. Class II.

## PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Patna ... ..	161	181	18	238	79	96	126
Gya ... ..	126	137	19	140	64	76	52
Shahabad ... ..	128	175	19	214	102	138	70
Mozufferpore ... ..	70	62	10	54	12	25	27
Durbhanga ... ..	49	71	8	72	27	38	24
Sarun ... ..	90	113	12	147	55	86	60
Champaran ... ..	74	82	14	66	31	42	21
Total ...	698	810	100	935	372	502	370

There has been a slight increase in the number of cases in this class, but so slight that crime may be said to have remained stationary. The total increase is 12 cases. Results show a decided improvement as compared with last year, the percentage of conviction in cases and of persons being respectively 52·3 and 53·7, as compared with 45·6 and 47·4 of 1880.

285. Murders have increased by eight cases, the total number being 47—the largest number which has occurred in the division during the last five years. Of the total of 47, 6 were cases of murder by robbers, 3 of murder by poison, and 38 were other murders.

286. Five of the six cases of murder by robbers took place in Patna and one in Sarun. In the latter case an old man was killed by thieves, to whom he offered resistance. The police failed to find any clue to the perpetrators of the crime.

287. In the first case of Patna, a son, aided by his father-in-law, killed his mother to possess himself of some money which she had. Both the murderers were sentenced to capital punishment, but the Lieutenant-Governor commuted the sentence of death to one of transportation for life in the case of the son on account of his youth.

288. In the second case a mahunt of a temple near Dinapore was barbarously murdered by some robbers. No clue was obtained till recently, but the accused, who were Domes, and without doubt committed the murder, have been discharged, the evidence being insufficient to warrant conviction.

289. In the third case an old woman was decoyed into a sugarcane field and murdered for the sake of her ornaments by three persons. Her cries brought some people to the spot, and one of the murderers was caught, and on conviction sentenced to capital punishment. The two others have hitherto evaded arrest.

290. The two remaining cases were murders of children for the sake of their ornaments, and were unsuccessfully dealt with by the police.

291. There were three cases of poisoning, in none of which did conviction follow arrest. In the first case a girl and a man, actuated by ill feeling, gave poisoned toddy to a chowkidar and his son. The chowkidar died from the effects. The accused were discharged by the Magistrate, the evidence not being considered sufficient. In the second case a woman gave poisoned cakes to her paramour who had proved faithless to her. He shared the cakes with his relatives, one of whom died from the effects of arsenic which had been mixed with the flour. Sufficient evidence could not be procured against the accused, who was discharged.

292. In the third case a woman went to fetch water, leaving her child in the house. On her return she found the child crying and vomiting, and shortly afterwards it died. A female neighbour was suspected of having given it opium, of which drug traces were found in the stomach, but her guilt could not be satisfactorily brought home to her, and she was discharged.

293. Of the 38 cases of other murders, only 13 ended in conviction during the year, and of 102 persons put on trial, only 31 were punished—results which are inferior to those of last year.

294. In one of these cases the ticcadar of a village in Durbhanga had obtained and attempted to execute by attachment of property a decree against one Jugdom Rai. Three days before the date fixed for the sale of his property, Jugdom Rai took a maid-servant in his employ into his paddy field, killed her with a sword, and then gave information to the police that she had been

killed by the ticcadar on her attempting to prevent his cattle trespassing on the fields of Jugdom Rai. These facts came out on enquiry, whereupon Jugdom absconded and has not yet been arrested.

295. In another of these cases a woman was beaten to death because she was supposed to be a witch. There was a case of parricide, another of fratricide, and two cases of women throwing their children down wells.

296. One of the Chumparun cases is peculiar. In December the body of a Mahomedan chaprasi of the Salt Department was found buried in an empty house in the Motihari bazar. On the corpse were marks of violence, and with it was found a letter intimating the despatch by the hands of the deceased of a sum of Rs. 80. Inspector Ashraf Ali discovered that the deceased had last been seen in company of three men, one of whom was a convicted thief, another a domestic servant and formerly a chaprasi, and the third an acting chaprasi. After some trouble, the domestic servant, who had left the district immediately after the occurrence, was traced to Mozufferpore and arrested. He confessed that he and the acting chaprasi had killed deceased with an axe, and buried the body where it was found. He was convicted and sentenced to capital punishment. No evidence sufficient to convict any one else was procurable.

297. The figures for cases of attempt to murder are given below :—

Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.
11	4	11	5	3	3

Results which are slightly inferior to those of last year, in which conviction followed in 4 out of 7 cases.

298. Cases of culpable homicide have remained stationary, as compared with last year, there having been 35 against 36 of 1880. Convictions followed in 12 cases, a falling off as compared with last year.

299. None of the cases are mentioned as worthy of special notice.

300. Cases of rape have increased to 39 as compared with 29 of last year. There has been a decided improvement in the results of cases, convictions having followed in 16 cases, while of 44 persons sent up 19 were convicted. Unnatural offences have decreased to 7 as compared with 13 last year. In only 3 cases were convictions obtained, and as regards persons the results were as last year, half of those sent up being punished.

301. Cases of exposure of infants have decreased from 61 to 45. In 28 of these convictions followed; 31 out of 41 persons sent up for trial were convicted. These results are good.

302. Cases of grievous hurt have slightly increased with better results, the percentage of convictions in cases and persons being respectively 61·3 and 59·2 as compared with 51·4 and 47·3 of 1880.

303. There were only three cases of administering stupefying drugs; none of them professional. In none of them, I regret to say, did the police find a clue.

304. Class II.

#### BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Monghyr ... ..	72	78	14	83	28	30	42
Bhagulpore ... ..	64	52	6	76	23	32	28
Purneah ... ..	64	67	2	103	28	53	44
Sonthal Pergunnahs ... ..	48	61	4	107	20	53	45
Maldah ... ..	21	27	5	31	8	13	17
Total ...	269	285	31	400	113	190	174

There has been a slight decrease in the number of cases in this class. The results are slightly better than those of last year, the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons being respectively 44·4 and 47·5 as compared with 43·1 and 42·6.

305. There were 19 true cases of murder during the year as compared with 20 of last year, and three cases of previous years came under investigation. One of these 22 cases was a murder by robbers, and the remaining 21 cases all came under other murders.

306. The case of murder by robbers was a doubtful case, an old woman having been found dead in her house which had been plundered. No clue was obtained.

307. The result of cases of other murders is given below :—

Districts.	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.
Monghyr ...	5	3	9	6	1	2
Bhagulpore ...	4	...	9	...	5	1
Purneah ...	6	1	5	1	4	..
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	5	3	12	3	6	3
Maldah ...	1	...	1	...	1	...
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	21	7	36	10	17	9
Total of 1880 ..	17	8	13	8	18	17
	—	—	—	—	—	—

As before, the results are decidedly unsatisfactory. None of the cases are of any special interest, or present any peculiar features. In one case a dacoity approver murdered a woman, who had previously been his mistress. He was discharged; but as there was a strong circumstantial case against the murderer, and as it was not deemed expedient to allow such a man to remain at large, he was, under the orders of Government, remanded to jail for safe custody.

308. There were only two cases of attempt to murder. In one, which took place in Bhagulpore, conviction followed; the second case, one of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, remained pending at the close of the year.

309. Cases of culpable homicide have remained stationary. The results, which are better than those of last year, are given below :—

Districts.	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.
Monghyr ...	4	2	10	5	5	...
Bhagulpore ...	3	1	13	1	3	9
Purneah ...	4	2	8	2	4	2
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	5	3	11	9	1	1
Maldah ...	1	1	2	1	1	...
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	17	9	44	18	14	12
Total of 1880 ...	17	7	38	8	24	6
	—	—	—	—	—	—

310. Rape cases increased, there having been 24, *plus* one of previous years, as compared with 17 of 1880. Results have been very unsatisfactory, in only two cases convictions having been secured.

311. There were two cases of administering stupefying drugs, both, I regret to say, unsuccessful.

312. None of the other headings call for special remark.

## 313. Class II

## ORISSA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases. in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases. *	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Cuttack ... ..	64	70	9	76	28	35	30
Pooree ... ..	37	50	3	49	21	25	23
Balasore ... ..	33	48	9	48	15	19	19
Gurjats ... ..	16	12	2	21	6	9	11
Total ...	155	186	23	194	70	88	83

There has been a very slight increase in the number of cases in this class. Results show a falling off, the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons being respectively 42·9 and 45·3 as against 48·3 and 51·1 of 1880.

314. Murder cases have remained almost stationary, there having been 13 cases compared with 12 last year. In six of these cases, which all come under other murders, conviction followed, and 7, out of 13 men sent up, were punished, 3 being acquitted and 3 pending disposal.

315. In two of the cases, which occurred in Pooree, sentence was enhanced by the High Court. In the first, the accused had lived in open incest with his aunt, the deceased. This led to his excommunication from caste, and the woman subsequently wished to get rid of him. One night he cut her throat and absconded. On his arrest and trial the Sessions Judge acquitted him, but on appeal to the High Court, he was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life.

316. In the second case the deceased had a quarrel with one of the accused persons, Kasi Giri, concerning the cutting of a bund. As the deceased was returning home at night, Kasi Giri and another waylaid him, and while the former cut him in several places with an axe, his accomplice struck the deceased with a lattee. Kasi Giri was sentenced to capital punishment, and his accomplice, Bhagbut Dhal, to ten years' imprisonment. This latter sentence the High Court enhanced to transportation for life.

317. The number of cases of culpable homicide decreased to four. In three of these convictions followed, and of five persons sent up, three were punished, the cases of two remaining undisposed of.

318. There were two cases of administering stupefying drugs during the year, one of which ended in conviction.

319. Crime under all other headings is of an unimportant character, and does not demand special notice.

## 320. Class II.

## CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1880.	Cases re- ported in 1881.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Hazaribagh ... ..	57	71	7	73	26	34	34
Lohardugga ... ..	83	93	9	117	33	65	43
Singbhoom ... ..	13	31	.....	25	7	12	9
Manbhoom ... ..	66	54	7	58	20	28	24
Total ...	219	239	23	273	86	139	114

321. Crime in this class has remained almost stationary, there having been 216 cases as compared with 219 of last year. Results were inferior to those of last year, the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons being almost 39·8 and 50·9 as compared with 53·8 and 51·02 respectively.

322. Murders have remained almost stationary, there having been 27 cases as compared with 29 of last year. In only 9 of these cases was conviction obtained; and of 41 persons sent up, 15 were convicted, 18 acquitted, and the cases of 8 remained undisposed of.



323. There was one very bad case of murder by strangulation, in which a shopkeeper, his wife, and two children, were murdered. One Imrit Lall was convicted by the Judicial Commissioner and sentenced to death. On reference the High Court have quashed the proceedings and directed a new trial. Comment on the case is therefore withheld. I have since learned that the accused has been sentenced by the Judicial Commissioner to transportation for life.

324. There was one case of sacrifice to an evil spirit, an old woman having been decoyed and murdered by a man with the help of his son. Both culprits were punished—the father capitally, the son by a sentence of transportation for life.

325. In another case an old woman was strangled on suspicion of being a witch. One of her murderers was sent up for trial, but acquitted, the Sessions Court doubting the truth of the evidence. Another of the accused who absconded, is still at large.

326. Culpable homicide cases have increased from 14 to 21. In 9 of these only were convictions obtained, which shows falling off as compared with last year, when out of 14 cases 10 ended in conviction.

327. Cases of rape have increased, there having been 28 cases as compared with 21 of 1881. As elsewhere, the result of trials has been very unsatisfactory, conviction following in only four cases.

328. There were two cases of administering stupefying drugs, in one of which a professional poisoner was arrested. The case was pending at the close of the year, and will be more properly dealt with in the report for 1882.

### 329. Class III.

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
True cases	20,007	23,897	20,602	18,933	19,051
Convictions	1,576	2,290	2,171	1,468	1,899
Persons brought to trial	5,732	6,915	6,526	5,625	5,820
Ditto convicted	3,827	3,738	3,511	2,971	3,007
Ditto acquitted	2,368	2,817	2,642	2,402	2,447

From the above figures, it would appear that crime in this class has slightly increased as compared with last year. This increase, I find, occurring under the heading of serious mischief, where the number of cases has risen from 595 to 748. The increase is specially visible in Rungpore, and in that district I find that a large number of cases was instituted by one of the Magistrates against people, who tethered cattle on the sides of the roads. It is satisfactory to be able to trace the fluctuation of crime to a specific cause, and to find that the increase of cases of serious crime against property is due to the activity of a Magistrate in putting a stop to what is not much more than a local nuisance, and not to any real development of criminality in any district. Putting these cases of so called serious mischief aside, there has really been a decrease in almost all descriptions of heinous crime against property, dacoity, robbery, and burglary.

330. The results are almost the same as those of last year, although there is a falling off in the percentage of convictions of persons tried, as shown below:—

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Percentage of convictions to cases	9	9.6	10.5	9.8	9.9
Ditto ditto to persons arrested	52.8	53.9	53.8	47.6	46.8
Ditto ditto to persons tried	56.1	57	57	55.4	51.6

331. It is satisfactory to be able to report that this species of crime has again decreased. During the year there were only 105 cases, and 12 cases of previous years came under investigation, making a total of 117 cases—the smallest number for the last six years:—

1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
154	138	188	171	135	117

332. The following table shows, divisionally, the number of cases which actually took place during the year :—

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Burdwan Division ... ..	30	41	50	28	20
Presidency ... ..	9	6	6	7	10
Rajahmhye ... ..	17	15	20	29	25
Dacca ... ..	28	37	32	19	22
Chittagong ... ..	12	14	6	1	.....
Patna ... ..	13	26	8	11	11
Bhagulpoore ... ..	7	9	12	11	12
Orissa ... ..	3	8	1	5	7
Ohota Nagpore ... ..	14	28	20	11	8
Total ...	133	184	155	123	105

333. In one of the divisions of the province, Chittagong, there was not a single case of dacoity ; in only three, was there a trifling increase of six cases in all ; while in five there was a substantial decrease of 23 cases. In sixteen districts no cases of dacoity occurred, and, as last year, in only one district did the number of dacoities, real and technical, amount to ten. Allowing for the number of merely technical dacoities, it may safely be said that the police have succeeded in checking this formidable crime. Most of the old gangs have been broken up, and the absence from their homes of notorious dacoits is readily ascertained. The development of railways in the province has brought with it a new source of anxiety with reference to the spread of this crime, in the numerous gangs of up-country coolies, who are drawn to lower Bengal as labourers on the lines of rail under construction. These men come and go, and there is reason to believe that on the road to their homes they take readily to dacoity as a means of increasing their earnings. The subject has my attention, and it may become necessary to employ some special police for the purpose of watching the large bodies of men, many of them bad characters, who flock to every district where railway construction is in progress.

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Cases (true), including those of							
previous year ... ..	254	154	138	188	171	135	117
Convictions ... ..	71	58	35	40	48	36	26
Persons tried ... ..	1,057	1,017	562	872	786	576	478
Ditto convicted ... ..	347	397	186	213	269	187	122
Ditto acquitted ... ..	574	505	300	517	431	317	313

334. The above figures, giving the results of trials, show that whatever may have been the success of the police from a preventive point of view, comparative failure has been the result of their efforts to secure the conviction of dacoits. The results of trials are decidedly unsatisfactory.

335. The percentage of conviction in cases was satisfactory in Hooghly (four cases out of 5), Rajshahye (two out of three), Maldah (four out of six), Pooree (two out of three). Results were specially unsatisfactory in Midnapore, 24-Pergunnahs, Dinagepore, Mymensingh, and Gya.

336. The percentage of convictions of persons was satisfactory in—

	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Rungpore ... ..	12	5
Rajshahye ... ..	9	1
Bogra ... ..	5	1
Cuttack ... ..	6	3

and very unfavorable in—

Midnapore ... ..	5	23
Moorshedabad ... ..	4	26
Jessore ... ..	...	7
Dinagepore ... ..	...	7
Mymensingh ... ..	...	46
Backergunge ... ..	...	19
Sarun ... ..	...	6
Purneah ... ..	6	30
Lohardugga ... ..	...	19

337. The table below shows the operations of the police, district by district, for the last four years.

COMMISSIONER'S DIVISION.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	Cases reported and accepted as true.				Cases in which convictions were obtained.				Number of persons convicted.				Number of persons acquitted.			
		1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
BURDWAN	BENGAL.																
	Western Districts.																
	Burdwan ... ..	5	5	...	1	2	1	...	...	14	2	...	...	96	3	...	...
	Bankoorah ... ..	4	11	3	3	...	6	1	1	1	20	3	4	3	38	14	8
	Beerbhoom ... ..	10	6	5	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	26	30	10	3
	Midnapore ... ..	7	20	15	10	2	3	6	...	8	17	24	5	39	55	42	23
	Hooghly ... ..	11	2	4	5	1	3	2	4	4	20	18	17	13	18	9	24
	Howrah ... ..	4	6	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	5	1	...	13	9	5	...
	Total ... ..	41	50	28	20	5	14	11	5	38	70	61	26	190	153	80	58
	PRESIDENCY	24-Pergunnahs ... ..	4	2	3	3	1	2	...	...	2	6	...	...	30	12	20
Nudda ... ..		1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	11	4	5
Jessore ... ..		...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	7
Moorshedabad ... ..		1	3	3	5	...	2	2	2	...	20	9	4	4	2	25	26
Total ... ..	6	6	7	10	2	4	2	2	6	32	9	4	36	26	40	41	
RAJSHAHYE	Dinapore ... ..	5	2	10	9	...	2	2	...	...	12	20	...	...	18	11	7
	Rajshahye ... ..	2	5	3	3	...	2	2	2	...	5	6	9	1	15	36	1
	Rungpore ... ..	2	6	5	5	1	2	...	2	4	2	...	12	14	13	4	5
	Bogra ... ..	1	3	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	1
	Pubnah ... ..	2	3	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	8	3	...	5	13	8	3
	Darjeeling ... ..	1	1	3	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	5
	Julpigore ... ..	2	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	7
Total ... ..	15	20	20	25	1	3	5	6	4	32	29	29	20	59	68	29	
DACCA	Dacca ... ..	9	11	5	...	1	1	2	...	1	12	26	7	5	35	4	1
	Furzedpore ... ..	6	11	4	1	...	2	1	...	4	14	10	...	5	19	17	...
	Backergunge ... ..	14	8	5	2	4	5	...	...	15	34	1	...	27	23	8	19
	Mymensingh ... ..	8	2	5	9	...	...	1	...	...	13	3	...	6	...	3	46
Total ... ..	37	32	19	12	5	8	4	...	20	73	40	7	43	82	32	66	
CHITTAGONG	Chittagong ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly ... ..	5	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	17	...	3	...	27	...	1	2
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah ... ..	9	6	...	...	6	1	...	...	42	3	...	...	19	6	4	3
Total ... ..	14	6	1	...	9	1	1	...	59	3	3	...	46	6	5	5	
PATNA	BEHAR.																
	Patna ... ..	2	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	2	...
	Gya ... ..	15	5	5	9	1	2	...	1	4	11	...	2	50	2	8	...
	Shahabad ... ..	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	6	5	1	1	9	...	1	2
	Morufferpore ... ..	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	3	...	1	1	2
	Durbhanga ... ..	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	3
	Sarun ... ..	4	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	6	...	6
	Chumparun ... ..	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	6	3	...	...	5	...	...	...
	Total ... ..	26	8	11	11	4	4	3	2	17	22	9	6	72	9	12	13
	BHAGULPORE	Monghyr ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
Bhagulpore ... ..		1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	11	2	...
Purneah ... ..		2	6	2	4	1	...	1	2	5	...	3	6	4	2	3	30
Sonthal Pergunnahs ... ..		5	2	1	2	1	...	1	1	6	...	3	4	19	18	2	13
Maldah ... ..		1	3	7	6	1	...	3	4	1	...	14	15	...	1	31	9
Total ... ..	9	12	11	12	3	1	5	7	12	4	20	31	23	32	38	57	
ORISSA	ORISSA DIVISION.																
	Cuttack ... ..	5	1	2	...	1	...	1	1	11	...	4	6	16	17	...	3
	Pooree ... ..	3	...	1	3	1	...	1	2	2	...	3	9	21	...	2	12
	Balasore ... ..	...	...	2	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	6	4	...	...	11	8
	Gurjats ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	8	1	5	7	2	...	3	4	13	...	13	19	37	17	13	23	
CHOTA NAGPORE	CHOTA NAGPORE.																
	South-West Frontier Agency.																
	Hazareebaugh ... ..	11	13	10	3	6	5	1	...	18	22	2	...	13	33	19	2
	Lohardugga ... ..	5	3	1	5	1	2	1	...	26	8	1	...	10	5	1	19
	Singbhoom ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubhoom ... ..	12	4	...	...	2	1	...	...	10	3	...	...	27	9	...	...	
Total ... ..	28	20	11	8	9	8	2	...	54	33	3	...	50	47	20	21	
GRAND TOTAL		184	155	122	105	40	48	36	26	213	209	187	122	517	431	317	313

338. The amount of property stolen and recovered in dacoity cases is as follows:—

	Stolen.	Recovered.
	Rs.	Rs.
1879	59,188	6,873
1880	61,071	12,455
1881	33,031	1,750

—result very unfavorable.

339. Cases of robbery have again decreased, from 168 in 1880, to 147, in the year under report. There is a slight increase in some of the more serious forms, but in cases of ordinary robbery the number has fallen from 124 to 95.

	1879.	1880.	1881.
Robbery with hurt by means of drugs	5	2	...
Ditto with hurt by other means	16	11	12
Ditto in dwelling-house	19	10	16
Ditto on highway	20	21	24
Other robberies	117	124	95
	177	168	147

340. The table below gives the result of trials. The percentage of convictions in cases, 37·4, is slightly better than that of last year, 36·3; while the percentage of convictions of persons, 37·5, is worse than that of 1880, 44·7.

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Property stolen.	Recovered.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.
					Rs.	Rs.	
1880	168	61	266	119	9,296	1,700	69
1881	147	55	221	83	8,306	1,441	56

#### 341. *Serious Mischief.*

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons sent up for trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1878	606	96	660	216	405
1879	676	148	763	270	444
1880	605	185	735	321	370
1881	748	281	1,017	553	396

There has been a large increase in the number of cases, the cause of which I have already adverted to. The results show improvement, the large number of petty cases in Rungpore having swelled the list of convictions.

Mischief by killing, &c.

342. There has been an inconsiderable increase in the number of cases. Results are nearly the same.

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.
1879	625	191	616	298
1880	626	175	599	286
1881	712	215	733	344

343. The figures given below show that there has been a slight decrease in the number of cases. The results are inferior to those of last year, and are decidedly unsatisfactory.

Lurking house trespass.

	1877.	1876.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Cases reported	20,624	23,590	20,209	18,509	18,447
Not enquired into	4,846	2,161	523	651	627
Balance of cases enquired into	15,778	21,429	19,686	17,858	17,820
False	1,531	1,351	1,250	1,081	1,114
True	14,247	20,078	18,436	16,777	16,706
Convictions in cases	1,442	1,875	1,705	1,407	1,321
Persons tried	3,584	4,412	3,986	3,449	3,335
" convicted	2,175	2,805	2,482	2,030	1,899
" acquitted	1,282	1,469	1,342	1,276	1,263

#### 344. *Class III.*

#### BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Burdwan	23	19	3	48	7	43	4
Bankoorah	24	26	3	43	11	18	22
Beerbhoom	32	22	8	21	10	10	10
Midnapore	60	62	24	116	14	39	54
Hooghly	56	53	6	89	19	38	44
Howrah	21	16	2	14	7	9	5
Total	225	198	46	331	68	157	139

Excluding as usual serial Nos. 35 and 36, there is an inconsiderable decrease in the number of cases in this class. Results have slightly fallen off, the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons being respectively 44·7 and 47·4 against 44·8 and 47·8 of 1880. In none of the districts can the results be termed satisfactory.

345. There has been a decrease in the number of dacoities, there having been only 20 in the division during the year. Although the crime has been checked, the judicial results of cases detected by the police are discouraging, as shown by the figures below :—

Districts.	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.
Burdwan	... 1	...	...	...	...	...
Bankoorah	... 3	1	12	4	8	...
Beerbhoom	... 1	...	3	...	3	...
Midnapore	... 10	...	35	5	23	7
Hooghly	... 5	4	41	17	24	...
Howrah	... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Total	... 20	5	91	26	58	7

346. The only case, which occurred in Burdwan, was a doubtful one, and the Magistrate is of opinion that it was more probably a squabble between two sets of budmashes. It was pending at the close of the year. As last year, Bankoorah shows three cases, in one of which only the police were successful. Out of twelve persons sent for trial, four were convicted.

347. In Beerbhoom there was only one case which, considering the territorial enlargement of the district, is satisfactory. The conviction last year of a notorious dacoit leader, Runjeet Chowbey, and the imprisonment of two minor Sirdars as bad characters, has most probably led to this diminution of crime. "The result of trials, however," says the Commissioner, "is very disappointing, the Sessions Judge having thought fit to acquit all the persons brought before him."

348. In Midnapore only ten cases occurred, but the judicial results were very bad. This the District Superintendent attributes to the loss of Inspector Horo Prosad, who resigned the service, and who was always considered a good detective. I confess to considering the loss of the services of this man a gain to the district. I had latterly very good reason for suspecting his *bona fides*, and if he had not resigned, he would have been removed.

349. In Hooghly there has been an increase of one case, as compared with last year. Convictions followed in four out of five cases, but the number of persons acquitted is large.

350. Howrah was altogether free from dacoity. The Commissioner is inclined to believe that the real reason for there being no dacoities in Howrah is that there are no people in it rich enough to be worth robbing. "I am willing, however, to admit," he adds, "that some credit is due to the improved working of the chowkidars, whose status has been raised by the Chowkidari Act, and who are now more regular in their attention to their duties. They are also now efficiently supervised." I am not prepared to endorse the opinion of the Commissioner as to the poverty of the district and I hesitate to believe that the Chowkidari Act, as worked in Bengal, has had much effect in diminishing crime. I attribute the decrease to the fact noticed by the Commissioner last year that most of the noted dacoits have been punished and the gangs broken up.

351. Robbery may be said to have remained stationary, there having been 29 cases as against 31 of 1880. In fifteen cases conviction followed, the results, therefore, being slightly better than last year. The number of persons, however, convicted are not so great as last year.

In the districts of Beerbhoom and Howrah there were no robberies. In connection with robbery in Midnapore, where there were eight cases, the Commissioner writes as follows :—"On the subject of robbery the District Superintendent of Midnapore remarks that he is not easy in his mind regarding the long line of 79 miles of the Grand Trunk Road from Bankoora to Jellasore on the Orissa frontier. He believes that many a poor pilgrim is robbed, but does not complain, and he is doubtful of the honesty of the paiks stationed all along the road to protect pilgrim traffic. The District Superintendent reports that an Inspector and Sub-Inspector are now on special duty in organizing an effective patrol on the portion of the Grand Trunk Road from Midnapore to Jellasore.



I do not think much reliance is to be placed on the paiks, who require to be closely watched."

The difficulty lies in getting the people, who may be plundered, to complain. I do not think that there is much robbery on the road, but there is very considerable pilfering from pilgrims, which is concealed. The pandah, who accompanies the parties of pilgrims, will not allow them to complain, as investigation would most probably detain the whole body of pilgrims under his charge, and the aggrieved party has the choice of leaving his comrades and complaining at the police station, or putting up with his loss and continuing his pilgrimage. He generally, I may say invariably, chooses the latter course.

352. Cases of lurking house-trespass are dealt with elsewhere.

353. Class III.

### PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
24-Pergunnahs ... ..	88	121	9	124	58	70	45
Nuddea ... ..	44	65	3	84	20	33	39
Jessore ... ..	47	64	19	56	12	22	34
Moorshedabad ... ..	52	84	7	170	39	75	86
Total ... ..	231	334	38	434	129	200	204

Excluding serials 35 and 36, there has been an increase of cases, chiefly apparent under mischief by killing or maiming cattle. The results are better than those of last year, the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons respectively being 43·5 and 46·08, as compared with 38·9 and 34·5 of 1880.

354. *Dacoity.*

	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
24-Pergunnahs ... ..	3	3	.....	.....	20	4	.....	.....	20	3
Nuddea ... ..	1	1	.....	.....	4	5	.....	.....	4	5
Jessore ... ..	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7
Moorshedabad ... ..	3	5	2	2	34	30	9	4	25	26

The above table shows that there has been an increase of three cases, visible in Jessore and Moorshedabad. The judicial results of cases are very unsatisfactory, only two convictions in Moorshedabad having been obtained, and failure having been the result of police operations in three out of four districts of the division.

355. Robberies have increased by five cases, there having been 23 cases, as against 18 of the previous year. Results are inferior to those of last year, there having been convictions in 7 of the 23 cases, while in 1880 there were 8 convictions out of 18 cases. The same number of persons, 14, was convicted in each year, but the proportion of convictions to arrests in 1881 was inferior to that of 1880.

356. The result of cases of serious mischief is given below:—

Districts.	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.
24-Pergunnahs ... ..	67	46	69	53	13	...
Nuddea ... ..	9	1	16	1	10	5
Jessore ... ..	12	1	10	2	8	...
Moorshedabad ... ..	39	23	89	47	39	3
Total of 1880 ... ..	113	58	145	62	76	...

357. Again, the results in Jessore and Nuddea are very unfavorable. I have called for a detail of the cases in the 24-Pergunnahs to judge whether they may not be of the nature of the Rungpore cases, elsewhere referred to.

## 358. Class III. RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Dinagepore ... ..	50	57	12	61	9	10	46
Rajshahye ... ..	20	25	4	26	5	15	10
Rungpore ... ..	41	174	13	322	99	232	87
Bogra ... ..	12	16	3	24	6	9	6
Pubna ... ..	16	23	4	34	4	6	25
Darjeeling ... ..	2	10	.....	11	2	4	6
Julpigoree ... ..	16	16	2	19	1	2	17
Total ...	157	321	38	497	126	278	197

There was a considerable increase in cases under this class attributable, as has already been pointed out, to a large number of prosecutions having been instituted in Rungpore against people for tethering their cattle in roads. If these cases be excluded, crime under class III will be found not to have materially varied during the year from the number reported in 1880.

359. Results have much improved, but I lay no stress on this point, as the large number of cases of tethering cattle referred to above would swell the number of convictions. The percentage of convictions in cases and persons respectively has been 44·5 and 55·9, against 23·5 and 34·1 of 1880.

360. Dacoity cases have decreased, there having been 25 true cases as compared with 29 last year. Five cases of previous years came under investigation during 1881. The results for each district are shown below :—

Districts.	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.
Dinagepore ... ..	9	...	12	...	7	5
Rajshahye ... ..	3	2	11	9	1	1
Rungpore ... ..	5	2	17	12	5	...
Bogra ... ..	2	1	11	5	1	5
Pubna ... ..	2	...	4	...	3	1
Darjeeling ... ..	3	1	9	3	5	1
Julpigoree ... ..	1	...	7	...	7	...
Total ...	25	6	71	29	29	13
Total of 1880 ...	29	5	114	29	68	17

These results, although still unsatisfactory, are better than those of last year. They are best in Rajshahye, where the prosecutions for dacoity were successful.

361. In six of the nine cases which occurred in Dinagepore, the police failed to find any clue, which is discreditable. I cannot but think that the gangs of railway coolies have something to do with these cases, and I have recently sent an additional Inspector to the district to help the District Superintendent in dealing with this crime. The district is too large to be efficiently policed from head-quarters, and I am sure that an improvement in every respect would result from the sub-divisional system, which has been found to work so well in other districts, being extended to Dinagepore.

362. In two of the remaining cases arrests were made and a confession was obtained. The only man punished was the confessing prisoner, the others being released.

363. Of the three cases which occurred in Rajshahye, two were decided during the year, with the satisfactory result shown in the statement given above. Both cases were well worked, and the conviction of the men concerned should do good.

364. In Pubna the cases were not so unsuccessful as might be inferred from the figures. In one case the accused, although not found guilty of committing dacoity, were punished under section 412 for retaining stolen property, knowing the same to have been acquired by dacoity. The second case was the work of some up-countrymen from Mirzapore. The case was pending at the close of the year, but a clue has since been discovered. The Commissioner remarks in connection with this case as follows :—“ In connection with this case Mr. Farrer, the sub-divisional officer of Seragunjge, has remarked that it is remarkable that

more dacoities and robberies are not committed in and about the town of Serajgunge, as there are no doubt many bad characters there from up-country districts in the service of the Jute Company. The Inspector who went to Mirzapore in connection with this case, has brought a list of 40 bad characters who have been convicted of cognizable offences; all of whom are believed, with good reason, to be now in Serajgunge. Twenty of these men have already been identified." Stricter surveillance over these men is recommended, which the Magistrate at his discretion can apply if he finds these men leading questionable lives.

365. In Bogra there were two cases, both of which were detected by the police, conviction having been obtained in one, the other being undisposed of. They were both real dacoities, and the second case was the work of some Manbhoom Koormees, who came to Bogra for employment as labourers.

366. There were five true cases in Rungpore, in two of which no clue was obtained, two remained under enquiry at the close of the year, and one was successfully prosecuted to conviction of the offenders.

367. The difficulties of detection of dacoity cases in Darjeeling, referred to in last year's report, are again dwelt on, and the results of cases certainly show that the difficulties are not surmounted by the police.

368. The number of robberies has decreased, there having been 17 true cases as compared with 24 last year. Results were very bad, convictions having been obtained in only two cases, and four persons only being punished. In Dinagapore and Pubna results were specially unsatisfactory.

## 369. Class III.

## DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted
					Cases.	Persons.	
Dacca ... ..	35	40	7	35	3	12	20
Furreedpore ... ..	26	32	6	24	3	8	13
Backergunge ... ..	79	77	9	54	5	9	43
Mymensingh ... ..	67	114	23	110	12	34	67
Total ...	207	263	45	223	23	63	143

Crime in this class may be said to have remained stationary, there having been 218 cases as against 207 of last year. The results of cases are, as the Commissioner observes, extremely discreditable to the police, the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons being respectively 10·5 and 28·2 as compared with 17·8 and 41·3 last year.

370. Dacoity has decreased, there having been only 12 cases in the division, the smallest number for the last six years. Of these 12 cases, nine came from Mymensingh, Backergunge furnishing two cases and Furreedpore one. Dacca was entirely free from the crime. In this division, as elsewhere, crime has been checked, but the judicial results of cases sent for trial are most discouraging. In the Dacca division not a single conviction was obtained. "In two out of the 12 cases no clue at all was found. One case was not sent up for want of evidence, and in one case the Magistrate has not passed orders whether it should be shown as false or true. Of the remaining eight cases sent up by the police, four ended in acquittals, 2 were discharged under section 195, Code of Criminal Procedure, and two remained pending at the close of the year."

371. In Furreedpore there was one case, which after prolonged enquiry was given up as unsuccessful.

372. Both the Backergunge cases were river dacoities. One of them is remarkable, as having been committed by ryots on the boat of their zemindar's agent. This man had, it appears, extorted a large sum of money from the ryots, who hired some budmashes, waylaid the agent, and repossessed themselves of the money which he had wrongfully extorted from them. Two of the accused at first confessed, but subsequently withdrew their admissions, and were discharged.

373. In one of the Mymensingh cases, in which the naib of a local zemindar was implicated, the accused were convicted by the Sessions Judge but

released by the High Court. The case subsequent to the committal of the prisoners was much complicated by the confessions of two up-country Dosadhs. These men confessed to having perpetrated the dacoity, named five others, and gave up Rs. 650 as their portion of the plunder. The case against them was most carefully investigated, but their statements were so contradictory and untrustworthy as to be of little use in getting at the true facts of the case. In the end the Magistrate was obliged to discharge them.

374. Robbery again shows a slight decrease, there having been 11 cases to 13 of last year. In only two of these were convictions obtained, and, of ten men sent up, six were convicted and four acquitted.

## 375. Class III.

## CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS				
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.	
					Cases.	Persons.		
Chittagong ... ..	55	65	2	28	3	3	11	
Noakholly ... ..	28	45	6	52	11	17	26	
Chittagong Hill Tracts ... ..	5	4	1	11	.....	.....	11	
Tipperah ... ..	59	88	11	52	8	15	33	
Total ...	147	202	20	143	22	35	81	

There has been an increase in the number of cases in this class chiefly visible in cases of mischief by killing or maiming animals. None of the headings are specially mentioned in the divisional report.

## 376. Class III.

## PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS				
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.	
					Cases.	Persons.		
Patna ... ..	43	51	17	50	20	32	17	
Gya ... ..	46	68	7	60	16	24	23	
Shahabad ... ..	33	41	11	45	11	21	23	
Mosufferpore ... ..	23	44	8	40	5	14	23	
Durbhanga ... ..	19	29	6	43	7	18	22	
Sarun ... ..	42	29	7	32	6	7	24	
Chumparun ... ..	20	23	7	12	7	9	3	
Total ...	224	285	63	282	78	125	134	

Crime in this class, excluding serials 35 and 36, has been almost stationary. The results are not so unsatisfactory as those of last year, the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons being respectively 32·4 and 44·3, as against 27·2 and 40·9 of 1881.

## 377. Dacoity.

DISTRICTS.	True cases.			Convictions.			Persons tried.			Persons convicted.		
	1879.	1880.	1881.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Patna ... ..	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gya ... ..	5	5	9	2	2	1	13	13	13	11	3	2
Shahabad ... ..	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	7	2	4	5	1	1
Mosufferpore ... ..	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	8	6	.....	5	3
Durbhanga ... ..	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Sarun ... ..	2	3	.....	1	.....	.....	9	5	6	3	.....	.....
Chumparun ... ..	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Total ...	8	11	11	4	3	2	33	30	32	23	9	6

The table above given shows that except in the district of Gya, the division has been singularly free from dacoity. There were altogether eleven cases, nine of which took place in Gya, one in Shahabad, and the other in Durbhanga. The results, as shown above, were very unsatisfactory. One of the Gya cases was a real dacoity, the others were all highway robberies. I imagine that some



of the Gya gangs are beginning to raise their heads again, and stringent precautions have been taken to keep suspected parties under surveillance. There is no doubt that the influence of the Gya police has been, and will be, weakened for many a day owing to the disclosures not long ago made as to their scandalous proceedings, and the bad characters are the first to perceive and take advantage of this loss of prestige on the part of the police.

378. The Shahabad case was also more of a highway robbery than a dacoity. In this case two of the robbers were convicted and imprisoned.

379. The case which took place in Durbhanga was an attempt to commit dacoity. No one was recognized, and property not having been taken, there was no chance of success in dealing with the case.

380. *Robbery.*

	1879.					1880.					1881.				
	True cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	True cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	True cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Patna ...	9	4	14	5	...	11	3	12	7	5	2	1	5	2	3
Gya ...	7	2	8	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	7	1	3	2	1
Shahabad ...	2	1	11	4	...	4	1	...	5	...	6	5	9	7	...
Mozufferpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	3	2	2	2	2	...
Durbhanga ...	1	1	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	7	2	5
Saran ...	5	3	6	6	...	9	7	19	14	...	5	2	8	3	4
Chumparun ...	6	4	15	13	...	11	6	13	10	...	8	9	5	5	...
Total ...	30	15	59	35	10	40	17	55	36	16	33	16	39	23	15

The above table shows the number and distribution of robbery cases. It will be observed that there is a satisfactory decrease in the number of cases, an improvement as to percentage of convictions in cases, and a falling off as regards the percentage of convictions of persons.

381. None of the other headings require special notice.

382. Class III.

#### BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Monghyr ...	55	94	16	141	56	89	47
Bhagulpore ...	25	34	1	47	7	9	35
Purneah ...	59	50	5	92	18	38	53
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	36	31	1	60	11	30	28
Maldah ...	18	24	5	38	10	22	14
Total ...	193	239	28	378	102	188	176

Excluding serial Nos. 35 and 36, crime in this class has remained stationary, there being an inconsiderable increase of 18 cases under all headings. Results of trials show a decided improvement, the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons being respectively 48.3 and 49.7, as compared with 35.7 and 46.8 of 1880.

383. The number of cases of dacoity has been almost the same as last year, there having been 14 cases, including two of other years, as compared with 13 last year. The result and distribution of cases are shown below:—

Districts.	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.
Monghyr ...	...	1	11	6	5	...
Bhagulpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purneah ...	6	2	37	6	30	1
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	2	1	18	4	13	...
Maldah ...	6	4	24	15	9	...
Total of 1880	13	8	90	31	57	1
	...	5	74	20	38	16

It will thus be seen that while cases have not perceptibly increased, results have decidedly improved.



384. In Purneah results have been unfavorable. The Commissioner observes that a great number of released convicts are now scattered about the district, and that, in spite of these men being carefully watched, he would not have been surprised, had there been more cases.

385. In Maldah, there is one case less than last year, and police operations have here been successful. The Commissioner remarks:—"In the last annual report it was mentioned that some old hands were undoubtedly at work. This has proved true, as some of the old dacoits have been reconvicted this year. I am glad to report that the convictions of the year have had very salutary effect. The Magistrate reports that during the last seven months of the year the district has been free from dacoities." The Maldah police deserve credit for their exertions.

386. There was one attempt at dacoity during the year in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. The case was successfully prosecuted, and two persons implicated were convicted.

387. Robberies have decreased, there having been 11 cases, including one of other years, as compared with 15 of last year. There has been a decided increase in the more serious forms of robbery, there having been two cases of robbery with hurt by other means, one of robbery in a dwelling-house, and two of highway robberies, while of these forms of crime there was no case last year. This is partially counterbalanced by a decrease of nine cases of the ordinary form of robbery. Results were very unsatisfactory, convictions having been obtained in only three cases.

388. Cases of serious mischief have increased, especially in Monghyr, but no explanation has been given. Results are given below:—

			Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1879	...	...	58	11	110	22	80
1880	...	...	87	33	105	58	46
1881	...	...	98	56	112	85	51

## 389. Class III.

## ORISSA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	Brought to trial.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
					Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Cuttack	28	35	3	34	10	19	14
Pooree	23	50	6	55	6	13	33
Balansore	20	22	10	26	4	7	14
Gurjhat	6	5	1	6	.....	.....	4
Total	82	112	20	120	20	39	65

390. Excluding serials 35 and 36, crime under this class may be said to have remained stationary. Results of cases have fallen off markedly, the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons being only 21·7 and 32·5 respectively as compared with 32·9 and 47·2 of last year.

391. There were 7 cases altogether of dacoity in the division. In four of these, convictions were obtained; and of 46 persons sent up, 19 were convicted and 23 acquitted, the cases of four remaining undisposed of.

392. There was one case of robbery with hurt by other means, and five of simple robbery. In three cases were convictions obtained.

## 393. Class III.

## CHOTA NAGPORE.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	Brought to trial.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
					Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Hazaribach	32	37	16	27	6	9	14
Lohardugga	17	30	7	40	9	13	23
Singbhoom	1	5	1	5	.....	.....	5
Manbhooni	9	15	1	5	1	1	3
Total	59	87	25	77	16	23	45

Crime has remained stationary, but the results of trials are unsatisfactory. In only 25·8 per cent. of cases was conviction obtained, and only 29·8 per cent. of persons sent up were punished. These results are lamentable.

394. There have been eight true cases of dacoity during the year, three in Hazaribagh and five in Lohardugga. These were all of the usual type, really highway robberies rather than dacoities. The result of police action was deplorable, not a single conviction having been obtained. These cases are very difficult to detect: a few minutes suffice for the thieves to emerge from the jungle, rob a detached party of travellers, and disappear again into the jungle, and I cannot suggest any way of strengthening the police. Digwar posts are established at regular intervals, and I can only look to the railway now under consideration, as likely to prove the best protection to travellers along the lonely roads of Chota Nagpore.

395. Robberies have diminished by one case, but the detective results are as bad as ever, conviction having followed in only two out of 13 cases.

#### 396. Class IV.

	True cases.	Conviction in cases.	Percentage of conviction.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons acquitted.	Percentage of conviction.
1879	9,608	3,190	33	11,245	6,261	4,526	55·6
1880	10,374	3,183	29·2	11,741	6,775	4,815	57·6
1881	11,096	2,519	22·7	10,509	5,844	4,496	53·7

Crime may be said to have remained stationary. There is an apparent increase of 222 cases true, although the number of cases reported is less by 45 than that said to have occurred in 1880. The number of cases declared false in 1881 is 696 as compared with 963 of 1880, and I imagine that the stricter application of Circular No. 1 of 1877 and the consequent diminution of false cases have caused the apparent increase in the number of true cases in this class. The result of trials has fallen off, both as regards persons and cases, which I cannot satisfactorily account for. I observe that 640 cases instituted were compromised, but even making allowance for this, the result should not have fallen off, seeing that a large number of cases of hurt were not enquired into. The orders of Government on this subject of non-enquiry in such cases have now had full effect, as will be seen from the figures in the table below. It is possible that non-investigation by the police of hurt cases has had the effect of producing a falling off in the result of cases tried, for such a falling off is visible in almost every division, and is unaccountable otherwise than on the above supposition.

#### 397. Hurt.

	Cases.	False cases.	Total true.	Not enquired into.	Balance.	Conviction in cases.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons acquitted.
1879	7,082	301	6,781	345	6,436	2,534	7,000	4,743	2,595
1880	8,194	216	7,978	925	7,053	2,549	8,237	5,242	2,777
1881	8,357	143	8,314	371	5,843	1,932	6,853	4,122	2,550

Under the new Criminal Procedure Code hurt has been made a non-cognizable offence, a reform in procedure which has been long wanted.

#### 398. Wrongful Restraint.

	Cases.	False cases.	Total true.	Not enquired into.	Balance.	Conviction in cases.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons acquitted.
1879	2,572	906	2,666	15	2,651	541	3,396	1,328	1,974
1880	3,499	743	2,756	33	2,733	521	3,319	1,389	1,795
1881	3,318	552	2,766	21	2,745	509	3,505	1,407	1,911

## 399. Class IV.

## BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Burdwan ... ..	311	446	6	564	151	106	335
Bankoorah ... ..	285	229	8	232	108	179	45
Beerbhoom ... ..	148	123	2	134	17	62	69
Midnapore ... ..	393	423	14	353	52	162	184
Houghly ... ..	444	396	12	470	111	273	193
Howrah ... ..	255	326	5	196	41	115	70
Total ...	1,836	1,943	47	1,940	480	990	998

There has been a slight increase in the number of cases, which does not demand special notice. Results are inferior to those of last year, the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons being respectively 25·3 and 50·7, as compared with 31·3 and 56·3 of 1881. No satisfactory reason for this falling off has been given. As is not unusual in a prosperous year, the increase is chiefly visible in cases of hurt. There is a decrease in the number of cases of wrongful restraint.

## 400. Class IV.

## PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1880.	Cases. reported in 1881.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PRSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
24-Pergunnahs ... ..	591	588	19	514	160	315	194
Nudda ... ..	416	441	14	340	64	170	174
Jessore ... ..	550	553	25	609	180	397	204
Moorshedabad ... ..	422	362	7	410	78	175	228
Total ...	1,979	1,944	65	1,882	482	1,057	800

There is an inconsiderable decrease in the number of cases as compared with last year with a falling off in the results of cases as shown below. It is said that a large number of cases being compromised has affected results, but no figures have been given. I note that 131 cases have been compromised, for purposes of comparison next year: I have not the figures regarding compromises for 1879.

The figures below show the result of cases :—

	True cases.	Conviction in cases.	Percentage of conviction.	Persons tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage of conviction.
1879 ...	1,784	759	42·5	2,233	1,397	788	62·5
1880 ...	1,979	754	38·1	2,260	1,359	858	60·1
1881 ...	1,878	482	25·6	1,882	1,057	800	56·1

## 401. Class IV.

## RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Dinapore ... ..	116	213	14	190	35	83	108
Rajshahye ... ..	89	146	13	122	35	94	75
Hungpore ... ..	205	310	33	253	56	118	119
Boorah ... ..	129	143	3	111	30	50	20
Pubna ... ..	167	216	41	219	30	79	111
Darjeeling ... ..	50	65	6	63	26	40	3
Jalpigoree ... ..	58	96	6	130	25	53	68
Total ...	614	1,192	116	1,156	226	536	504

There has been an increase of 262 cases visible in all districts, and observable under the headings of hurt and wrongful confinement or restraint. It is curious to notice that last year the alacrity of the police in refusing enquiry in

hurt cases was set down as the cause of a decrease in crime. This year non-enquiry by the police is declared to be the reason of an increase in the number of cases in Rungpore.

402. Results show a decided falling off, the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons being 21 and 46·3 respectively, as compared with 31·08 and 49·5 last year.

## 403. Class IV.

## DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Dacca ... ..	402	357	32	382	110	269	107
Furzedpore ... ..	441	613	30	452	110	269	167
Backergunge ... ..	570	611	73	473	88	232	236
Mymensingh ... ..	900	965	85	695	142	381	262
Total ...	2,313	2,446	220	2,002	450	1,151	792

There has been a slight decrease in the number of cases in the division, visible generally under the various headings of the class. Results are very much the same as last year, a slight improvement in the percentage of convictions in cases being apparent. The percentage of convictions in cases and of persons was respectively 20·21 and 57·49, as against 17·2 and 60·2 of 1880.

404. None of the headings require special notice.

## 405. Class IV.

## CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Chittagong ... ..	244	74	1	29	3	6	20
Nonakholy ... ..	106	138	9	169	64	105	57
Chittagong Hill Tracts ... ..	8	12	.....	14	2	2	13
Tipperah ... ..	742	735	41	398	66	252	129
Total ...	1,100	959	51	609	135	365	219

All that is said of crime in this class in the divisional report is, "this class of crimes has decreased in all the districts; this is due to the police circular order prohibiting the police from interfering in slight hurt cases." I do not follow this reasoning. The police are forbidden to enquire into such cases under certain circumstances, but the cases, if reported, must be shown as being said to have occurred, all the same. Such cases are not expunged from the returns; they are only shown as cases reported, but not enquired into.

## 406. Class IV.

## PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Patna ... ..	172	310	2	306	105	178	198
Gya ... ..	204	325	9	151	47	69	58
Shahabad ... ..	210	675	15	442	120	209	231
Mosufferpore ... ..	133	92	4	116	11	61	48
Durbhanga ... ..	179	191	17	174	30	52	116
Sarun ... ..	288	238	7	237	67	112	124
Chumparun ... ..	86	136	20	108	27	39	67
Total ...	1,281	1,907	74	1,534	407	720	772

There has been a very marked increase in cases under this class, principally under the heading of hurt. The increase is specially noticeable in the district of Shahabad, where true cases of all kinds have risen from 219 to 660. No explanation of this very marked increase is given in the divisional return. Results, as seems to be the case everywhere, have fallen off, the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons being respectively 21·5 and 46·8, as compared with 31·3 and 50·9 of 1880.

## 407. Class IV.

## BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS				
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.	
					Cases.	Persons.		
Monghyr ... ..	111	104	6	140	24	63	72	
Bhagulpoore ... ..	133	124	6	145	39	82	57	
Purneah ... ..	263	261	9	259	54	190	67	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ... ..	87	83	.....	99	28	57	37	
Maldah ... ..	100	78	2	124	27	68	56	
Total ...	674	650	23	767	172	460	289	

There has been a slight decrease in cases, visible under the headings of hurt and wrongful restraint, with a falling off in results. The percentage of convictions in cases and of persons respectively was 27·4 and 59·9 against 39·6 and 68·5 of last year.

## 408. Class IV.

## ORISSA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS				
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.	
					Cases.	Persons.		
Cuttack ... ..	182	106	44	139	30	81	56	
Pooree ... ..	108	119	1	82	29	59	25	
Balasore ... ..	130	116	28	78	21	44	29	
Gurjhat ... ..	8	14	2	16	7	5	11	
Total ...	428	444	75	315	89	189	119	

A slight decrease in the number of cases; results inferior to those of last year, the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons being 24·1 and 60 as against 38·3 and 56·5.

## 409. Class IV.

## CHOTA NAGPORE.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS				
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.	
					Cases.	Persons.		
Hazaribagh ... ..	147	91	4	114	37	77	37	
Lohardukka ... ..	63	68	3	74	17	39	30	
Singbhoom ... ..	7	8	.....	9	2	4	5	
Manbhoom ... ..	172	50	17	98	22	56	32	
Total ...	389	217	24	295	78	176	104	

There is a considerable decrease in the number of cases, which is explained by the fact that the figures for 1880 showed abnormal results. These results were commented on last year, and no satisfactory explanation of the abnormal state of crime has yet been given.

## 410. Class V.

	Cases.	False.	Total true.	Not enquired into.	Balance.	Convictions in cases.	Persons tried.	Persons con- victed.	Persons acquit- ted.
1879.									
Excluding serial Nos. 35 and 36 ...	49,943	6,601	42,442	721	41,721	14,935	41,214	22,746	18,782
Including ditto ditto ...	60,252	7,851	61,401	1,244	60,157	15,940	45,200	25,228	18,124
1880.									
Excluding serial Nos. 35 and 36 ...	44,285	5,436	38,859	742	38,117	12,086	36,981	19,516	16,089
Including ditto ditto ...	62,794	6,507	56,287	1,393	54,894	13,493	40,410	21,546	17,365
1881.									
Excluding serial Nos. 35 and 36 ...	40,293	4,620	35,673	596	35,077	10,882	34,401	17,939	15,104
Including ditto ditto ...	58,740	5,734	53,006	1,223	51,783	12,208	37,736	19,838	18,367



The above figures show that there has been a substantial decrease in the number of minor offences against property. Taking class V cases alone there is a decrease of 3,186 cases, chiefly noticeable under the head of theft. Including burglaries there is a decrease of 3,281 cases as compared with 1880. These results still further illustrate the remark which I made last year, that the effect on crime of a prosperous year is chiefly visible as regards offences committed by casual criminals, such as thefts. More hardened offenders of the house-breaking type are not so much affected by a year of good crops and general plenty.

411. Results of class V cases alone have been almost entirely the same as those of last year, the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons respectively being 31 and 52·1 against 31·7 and 52·8 of 1880. Looking at the results of Act V cases along with burglaries, there has been a slight falling off, the figures being, as regards percentage of convictions in cases and of persons, 23·5 and 52·5 as compared with 24·5 and 53·3. Burglary cases therefore, it would appear, have been rather less successfully treated than last year.

412. Below are given the figures of cases of theft, cattle theft, and receipt of stolen property :—

	Cases reported.		False cases.		Total true.		Not enquired into.		Balance.		Cases in which convictions were obtained.		Persons tried.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
Theft ... ..	29,003	26,647	4,294	3,622	24,709	23,025	425	475	24,374	22,550	7,733	6,933	21,237	19,931	11,332	10,324	9,044	8,741
Cattle theft ...	1,855	1,674	238	205	1,617	1,469	8	7	1,609	1,462	826	727	1,045	1,787	1,148	1,046	735	678
Receiving stolen property ...	1,974	1,827	61	51	1,913	1,776	3	3	1,910	1,773	1,399	1,273	3,400	3,061	2,283	1,991	1,038	960

413. The results of cases are given below ; they show a slight falling off under all heads :—

	Cases.			Persons.		
	1879.	1880.	1881.	1879.	1880.	1881.
	1879.	1880.	1881.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Class V generally ... ..	33·5	31·7	31·8	55·1	52·8	52·1
Theft ... ..	33·5	31·1	30·7	55·3	53·3	51·7
Cattle theft ... ..	56·2	51·	49·7	65·5	59	58·5
Receiving stolen property ...	71·3	73·1	71·8	68·6	67·1	65·0

414. Class V.

#### BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted
					Cases.	Persons.	
Burdwan ... ..	956	1,064	138	797	257	323	429
Bankoorah ... ..	858	720	59	383	153	234	145
Beerbhoom ... ..	831	827	87	391	216	332	246
Midnapore ... ..	2,404	2,689	249	1,720	434	723	913
Hooghly ... ..	1,553	1,595	150	1,226	337	570	614
Howrah ... ..	926	907	106	856	406	561	296
Total ... ..	7,528	7,812	780	5,613	1,803	2,747	2,645

There has been a considerable decrease in crime in this class, chiefly visible under ordinary theft.

415. The general results may be said to be almost the same as those of ordinary years, as shown below :—

	Percentage of convictions in cases.			Percentage of convictions of persons.		
1878 ... ..	...	...	...	25·4	50·4	...
1879 ... ..	...	...	...	26·4	51·4	...
1880 ... ..	...	...	...	24·6	49·7	...
1881 ... ..	...	...	...	25·6	48·0	...

The results by districts are as follows :—

				1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
Burdwan	...	...	...	33.2	27.7	53	40.5
Bankoora	...	...	...	19.9	23.1	49.4	60.5
Beerbhoom	...	...	...	22.8	29.1	50.9	56.1
Midnapore	...	...	...	17.2	17.7	42.4	42
Hooghly	...	...	...	20.4	23.3	44.5	46.4
Howrah	...	...	...	52.5	50.6	67.2	63.3

Beerbhoom and Bankoora show considerable improvement both as regards convictions in cases and of persons, while Burdwan has considerably fallen off. The results in other districts are average.

416. Cases of lurking house trespass have decreased in every district except Burdwan, where they have remained stationary, and Midnapore, where there has been an inconsiderable increase. The decrease is attributed to cheapness of food, the wholesome severity with which habitual criminals are treated, and to improved organization of the rural police. The results have been, as regards cases, almost the same as those of 1880, the percentage of convictions in both years being somewhat above 7 per cent., while as regards convictions of persons there has been improvement, the percentage of convictions having risen from 44.2 per cent. of 1880 to 52.1 per cent. of 1881.

417. The Magistrate of Bankoora points to some special circumstances connected with his district, which render burglary difficult of detection, and the Commissioner remarks: "I concur with the Magistrate that house-breaking is an offence with which the police are unable to cope, not only in Bankoora, but everywhere in Bengal. It is only by improving the status of the village chowkidars, and enlisting the sympathies of the people themselves, that we can hope for success in putting it down."

418. Cattle-theft has increased, there having been 171 cases as compared with 145, last year. Results have not on the whole improved, the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons being respectively 43.8 and 51.01 against 46.2 and 48.3.

419. Thefts have continued to decrease in every district of the division except Burdwan and Midnapore, where there has been an inconsiderable increase. Results as compared with 1880 show improvement, and have been satisfactory in Howrah and Beerbhoom.

#### 420. Class V.

#### PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
24-Pergunnahs	1,763	2,094	247	1,529	517	688	780
Nudda	2,304	2,286	228	1,584	530	869	651
Jessore	2,022	1,973	231	1,169	293	458	629
Moorshedabad	1,853	1,531	129	1,111	285	434	654
Total	7,807	7,884	825	5,383	1,625	2,449	2,714

There has been a decided decrease in crime under this class, chiefly due to a diminished number of theft cases. Results have slightly fallen off.

421. The following table shows the results of cases of theft and cattle theft :—

	Cases reported.		False cases.		Total true.		Not enquired into.		Balance.		Cases convicted.		Persons tried.		Persons convicted.		Persons acquitted.		Percentage of cases convicted.		Percentage of persons convicted.	
	1880-81.	1880-81.	1880-81.	1880-81.	1880-81.	1880-81.	1880-81.	1880-81.	1880-81.	1880-81.	1880-81.	1880-81.	1880-81.	1880-81.	1880-81.	1880-81.	1880-81.	1880-81.	1880-81.	1880-81.	1880-81.	1880-81.
Theft	4,216	3,711	514	529	3,761	3,182	61	49	3,641	3,134	1,079	897	3,167	2,876	1,500	1,255	1,558	1,495	28.5	28.1	47.3	48.8
Cattle theft	291	235	32	26	259	199	...	...	259	199	136	96	319	284	159	146	139	123	48.7	46.2	49.8	51.4

422. The following table shows the percentage of convictions by districts of—

		Burglary.			Persons.			Theft.			1879.	1880.	1881.
		1879.	1880.	1881.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1879.	1880.	1881.			
24-Pergunnahs	...	17.4	13.5	12.8	72.4	59.1	54.7	36.6	34.1	33.8	52.4	46.3	41.6
Nuddea	...	5.5	6.6	10.4	46.4	57.2	52.5	33.5	27.8	33.2	55.7	52.	56.4
Jessore	...	9.	10.2	4.1	56.2	49.4	39.8	19.5	19.1	17.8	46.4	42.7	33.9
Moorshedabad	...	7.5	12.2	8.2	39.5	48.	40.4	34.6	35.6	24.3	45.7	48.5	36.

These figures show a general falling off, which is to be regretted. The results of burglary cases in Jessore are most discouraging, and in all the districts of the division there is very great room for improvement. Jessore is also again conspicuous for bad results in theft cases.

423. The percentages of the result of cases of cattle theft are given by districts :—

		Percentage of convictions in cases.				Percentage of convictions of persons.			
		1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
24-Pergunnahs	...	52.3	68.8	47.2	53.8	61.5	68.4	52.7	56.3
Nuddea	...	65	51.4	49.4	51.7	60	58.4	50.4	57.5
Jessore	...	74	67.9	50	40	67	49.4	52.7	43.4
Moorshedabad	...	42	46.1	46.6	50	53.1	55.2	41.3	33.3

424. Class V. RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.		True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
					Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
						Cases.	Persons.	
Dinagapore	...	896	1,134	46	729	254	413	280
Rajshahye	...	1,169	1,140	100	740	212	408	294
Rungpore	...	1,180	1,316	128	793	225	435	327
Bogra	...	576	640	27	449	217	302	125
Pubna	...	805	733	148	578	169	269	277
Darjeeling	...	532	714	44	533	292	420	112
Julpigoree	...	929	(84)	56	538	128	254	268
Total	...	5,787	6,366	547	4,360	1,497	2,501	1,683

Including serial Nos. 35 and 36, there has been a slight increase in the number of cases generally, noticeable chiefly in Dinagapore and Darjeeling. In Rajshahye and Pubna, on the other hand, there has been a very considerable decrease. Results generally are nearly the same as last year, the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons being respectively 25.7 and 57.3 as against 26.8 and 56.4.

425. Burglaries decreased generally, but in Dinagapore there was a considerable increase, which is accounted for by cases being better reported. Results show a falling off.

426. Thefts have remained almost stationary, except in Pubna, where there is a considerable decrease, and in Darjeeling, where this species of crime has increased. This decrease in the former district is attributed to strict watching of bad characters. In Darjeeling the opening of the district, and the increased temptation to plunder afforded by the transit of large quantities of goods by rail and train account for the increase.

427. The results of cases were as below :—

Districts.			Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.
Dinagapore	...	...	443	152	370	204	146	17
Rajshahye	...	...	462	116	386	201	155	30
Rungpore	...	...	354	101	340	190	141	9
Bogra	...	...	303	136	263	181	73	9
Patna	...	...	200	81	277	123	139	15
Darjeeling	...	...	450	214	378	308	69	1
Julpigoree	...	...	250	66	235	106	121	8

428. Cattle-theft has slightly increased in the division, but the fluctuations in no district are so great as to demand special notice. In Dinagepore, where there has been a decrease of cases, the Magistrate thinks there is too much reason to believe that all cases are not shown, and that many cases of theft are reported by the police as those of cattle-straying. Dinagepore, I may observe, is the district where the increase in thefts is put down to better reporting on the part of chowkidars.

429. The result of cases by districts is given below. Results are very satisfactory in Rajshahye.

Districts.	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.
Dinagepore ... ..	4	2	3	2	1	...
Rajshahye ... ..	30	23	41	33	7	1
Rungpore ... ..	37	17	33	25	7	1
Bogra ... ..	15	10	23	12	9	2
Pubna ... ..	15	8	21	17	4	...
Darjeeling ... ..	38	9	33	21	12	...
Julpigoree ... ..	19	8	21	10	11	...

## 430. Class V.

## DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Dacca ... ..	1,647	1,625	147	1,255	393	762	455
Furzedpore ... ..	1,037	1,230	171	682	186	377	273
Backerungee ... ..	1,038	1,207	150	1,004	253	451	507
Mymensingh ... ..	1,626	1,756	233	1,107	298	529	517
Total ... ..	5,348	5,818	701	4,048	1,130	2,119	1,752

The decrease in the number of cases in this class noticed last year continues, the figures being 5,117 as compared with 5,348. The decrease is observable in all headings except criminal breach of trust, in which there is a small increase. The results of cases are almost identical with those of last year, the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons respectively being 22 and 52·3, as against 22 and 51·1 of 1880.

431. The only district in which thefts appear to have increased, is Mymensingh, but this increase is more nominal than real, being due to the withdrawal of an order of the Magistrate forbidding the police to take up cases of theft of standing crops unless accompanied by riot. This order has been referred to both in the report of the preceding year and of 1879. The order while in force naturally led to the diminution of cases; its withdrawal has had similarly the effect of increasing the number of thefts brought under investigation.

432. No other heading calls for any remark.

## 433. Class V.

## CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Chittagong ... ..	713	603	51	479	108	172	227
Nakhully ... ..	568	564	65	444	156	236	202
Chittagong Hill Tracts ... ..	37	35	.....	36	12	23	12
Tipperah ... ..	1,441	1,562	125	974	210	472	455
Total ... ..	2,759	2,764	242	1,933	481	903	806

The Commissioner remarks:—"There has been a very satisfactory decrease under this class in all districts of the division, attributable to better police administration and the general prosperity of the people." The results of cases sent up are decidedly inferior to those of last year, the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons respectively being 19·5 and 46·2, as compared with 28·8 and 47·7 of 1880.



434. With reference to burglaries, the Commissioner observes that this offence has been very successfully treated in Tipperah. "A gang of weavers in the jurisdiction of Muradnuggur station, having been compelled to abandon their trade, took to stealing. For some time they carried on their depredations about the country lying within the jurisdiction of Muradnuggur, Nobinuggur, and Kasba stations. They were detected by the police at the end of the year, and since then very few burglaries have been committed in that quarter. Another gang, whose ravages were confined to the country lying within the jurisdiction of Daoodkandi, Chandina, and Hajigunge stations, was also detected, together with the receiver of the stolen property, and that part of the country is now free from offences of the same kind." It cannot but be regretted that the pressure of foreign trade upon native industries should have this disastrous effect of converting probably honest weavers into organized gangs of thieves. A similar instance has not come under my notice, but it might be worth while to institute some enquiry as to whether the decay of the weaving trade in Eastern Bengal has in any other district driven the formerly prosperous weavers into crime. The jail statistics may furnish information on this point.

435. Class V.

## PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS				
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.	
					Cases.	Persons.		
Patna	2,109	2,245	230	858	420	486	349	
Gya	2,875	2,824	150	878	300	417	417	
Shahabad	1,068	1,318	219	970	355	563	391	
Mozufferpore	1,386	1,380	160	628	244	350	230	
Durbhanga	1,421	1,602	226	904	316	457	420	
Sarun	2,072	1,760	133	854	280	448	397	
Chumparun	1,456	1,752	218	981	473	574	349	
Total	12,387	12,890	1,336	6,073	2,397	3,304	2,542	

There has been a marked decrease in crime under this class, observable chiefly in cases of thefts. The prosperous season no doubt has caused this diminution in crime against property. The results were almost the same as those of last year, the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons respectively being 20·7 and 54·4, as against 19·9 and 54·8 of 1880.

## 436. Burglaries.

DISTRICTS.	True cases.			Convictions.			Persons arrested.			Persons convicted.			Percentage of cases convicted.			Percentage of persons convicted.		
	1879.	1880.	1881.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Patna	1,043	1,032	1,127	92	73	61	172	141	126	111	92	74	8·8	7	5·4	64·5	65·2	58·7
Gya	2,289	2,105	2,005	111	95	77	257	292	236	145	133	101	4·8	4·5	3·8	56·4	45·5	42·0
Shahabad	440	288	273	65	29	45	109	69	97	82	39	62	14·7	10	16·4	75·2	56·5	60·8
Mozufferpore	488	460	470	33	32	21	63	50	41	43	38	22	6·7	6·9	4·4	68·2	76	53·6
Durbhanga	504	516	600	43	23	34	71	62	51	50	49	38	8·5	4·4	5·4	70·4	79	74·5
Sarun	911	1,210	850	47	62	40	103	150	97	60	78	57	5·1	5·1	4·7	58·2	52	58·7
Chumparun	377	587	590	30	28	41	66	65	80	48	43	52	7·9	4·7	6·9	65·1	66	65·0
Total	6,052	6,198	5,915	421	342	319	841	829	728	534	472	406	6·8	5·5	5·3	63·4	56·9	55·7

The figures given above show that burglaries have decreased during the year, and that the failure of the police to cope with this crime is as conspicuous as ever. There has been an improvement as to results in Shahabad, but in Gya matters are worse than ever; and when it is seen that in only 3 per cent of burglaries committed, do the police detect the guilty parties, and that only half the number of persons in the few cases detected, are punished, it must be admitted that the Gya burglars have it nearly all their own way, and that signal failure has attended police action against them. The fact is that the Gya police are now reaping the fruits of their scandalous conduct with reference to "*laganning*" cases of late years. They dare not apply to the *bud-mashes* for assistance, and the Courts naturally look with a most suspicious eye upon cases sent up for trial by police, who not long ago abused their position so conspicuously. I would rather, however, have honest failure in detecting crime than dishonest success in convicting innocent persons.



437. There is a slight increase in the number of cattle thefts. In Shahabad and Chumparun the increase is considerable, being 21 and 22 cases respectively. The increase in the former district is due to the fact that *awargi* cases have been more actively followed up. It may be remembered that last year there was a suspicious decrease in Shahabad, due, I have little doubt, to these *awargi* cases being treated more as instances of cattle having strayed than being stolen. This year *awargi* cases have been treated in the inverse manner, and the result is an increase in the number of cattle thefts. I have no doubt that during any year an increase or a decrease can be shown accordingly as the one system or the other of treating *awargi* cases is adopted. The sounder system is that which does not minister to police laziness, and which leads to *awargi* cases being considered as thefts.

438. With reference to the increase in the district of Chumparun, the District Superintendent writes as follows:—"This increase does not probably indicate the actual crime of this kind in the district. The whole extent of the northern border of the district is overrun with Ahirs, who correspond with their caste comrades in Nepal. A regular system of cattle-thieving is carried on by these people. Cattle stolen in Nepal are made over to the Ahirs of this district, and *vice versa*, and when suspected cattle are seized in British jurisdiction, the person in whose possession they are found, refers to his accomplices in Nepal, and avers that he purchased the animals from them. In one instance a man in whose possession a suspected cow was found, said he had purchased the animal from an Ahir living in Nepal, who is absconding in a case of theft committed in this district. This system of cattle-thieving is practised to a great extent; not with the direct object of gain by the sale of the stolen animals, but for the purpose of obtaining money from the owner on pretext of returning the cattle."

439. There has been a general decrease in the number of thefts throughout the division. Results are shown below. They are somewhat better as regards convictions in cases than those of last year.

				1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
True cases	...	...	...	5,952	4,534	4,267	3,722
Cases detected	...	...	...	2,432	1,673	1,464	1,344
Persons tried	...	...	...	4,953	3,551	3,221	3,045
Ditto convicted	...	...	...	3,282	2,149	1,924	1,704
Percentage of convictions in cases	...	...	...	40.8	36.9	34.3	36.1
Ditto ditto of persons	...	...	...	66.2	60.5	59.7	55.9

## 440. Class V.

## BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			Acquitted.
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		
					Cases.	Persons.	
Monghyr	1,611	1,477	161	1,049	360	539	491
Bhagulpoore	1,227	1,223	71	745	261	439	288
Purneah	2,067	2,005	114	1,102	327	598	525
Sonthal Pergunnahs	2,835	2,760	47	1,234	349	745	444
Maldah	725	649	27	520	186	288	219
Total	8,465	8,114	420	4,709	1,493	2,607	1,917

There has been a considerable decrease in this division, as elsewhere, in the number of cases, visible chiefly under thefts. The results of cases generally show a falling off, the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons being 19.2 and 55.3, as compared with 21.2 and 57.5 of last year.

441. Burglaries have apparently increased, there having been under all headings 2,540 cases, as compared with 2,332, or an increase of 208 cases. It will be borne in mind, however, that in the Sonthal Pergunnahs alone there is an increase of 302 cases, owing to the cessation of the irregular practice referred to in last year's report. Taking this into consideration, burglaries have

really decreased in the division. Results are more unsatisfactory than ever, as will be seen from the figures given below:—

			True cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1877	...	...	2,046	149	297	207	75
1878	...	...	2,800	203	403	292	107
1879	...	...	2,463	225	430	280	130
1880	...	...	2,332	184	414	266	132
1881	...	...	2,540	170	419	236	168

	True cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
Cattle theft ... ..	305	221	132	101	302	258	183	162	113	87
Theft ... ..	4,127	3,700	1,119	904	2,740	2,706	1,629	1,463	1,046	1,169
Receipt of stolen property ...	230	214	139	136	345	373	222	213	114	153

The above table shows the number and results of cases of cattle theft, theft, and receipt of stolen property. They are generally better as regards cases, and worse with reference to persons, than last year.

#### 442. Class V.

#### ORISSA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1880.	Cases re- ported in 1881.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS				
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.	
					Cases.	Persons.		
Cuttack ... ..	1,256	1,376	225	1,036	373	618	376	
Pooree ... ..	1,222	1,356	138	968	312	535	404	
Balsore ... ..	695	980	252	578	249	329	227	
Gurjhats ... ..	273	242	6	425	122	385	33	
Total ... ..	3,446	3,954	621	3,022	1,055	1,867	1,040	

There has been a decrease in the number of cases under almost all headings of the class. Results are no better than last year, the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons being 31·6 and 61·7, as against 32·3 and 57·7; and if the Gurjhats figures be separated from those of other districts, the results will be less favourable.

443. None of the headings call for any special remark:

#### 444. Class V.

#### CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1880.	Cases re- ported in 1881.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS				
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.	
					Cases.	Persons.		
Hazaribagh ... ..	936	1,196	110	891	334	542	331	
Lohardugga ... ..	816	910	41	977	214	525	410	
Singbhoom ... ..	75	113	2	90	32	44	43	
Maunbhoom ... ..	873	979	100	617	152	232	346	
Total ... ..	2,700	3,198	253	2,575	732	1,343	1,130	

There has been an increase in the number of cases in this class, visible in Hazaribagh, Singbhoom, and Lohardugga. This increase is apparent under the headings burglary and theft. In Hazaribagh the increase took place chiefly in the Giridhi thana, where the increasing number of the mining population, many of whom are questionable characters, renders crime more frequent. A considerable number of cases was also taken up direct by the Magistrate. In Lohardugga and Singbhoom the increase is put down to better reporting. A beginning has been made in the way of improving the position of ghatwals and chowkidars, and although much still remains to be done, some progress has been made.

445. Results have fallen off both as regards cases and persons, the percentage being respectively 24·8 and 52·1, against 36·1 and 53·1.

446. There is a slight decrease in the total number of cases under this class, the institutions being 22,015 as compared with 22,109. There has been an increase of nuisance and vagrancy cases, and a decrease under excise and salt cases. The results of cases show improvement as compared with last year, the percentage of convictions in cases and persons being respectively 86·7 and 89·7, as against 84·1 and 89·5 of 1880.

447. The number and results of cases are shown below :—

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Cases true ...	15,206	18,257	16,348	14,407	17,406	22,109	22,015
„ convicted ...	12,582	14,959	13,655	11,980	14,646	18,604	19,088
Persons punished ...	16,501	18,856	17,474	15,601	18,176	23,536	23,432

448. There has been an insignificant increase in cases under special and local laws, as shown below :—

	True cases.	Convictions.	Persons tried.	Convicted.
1878 ...	589	518	952	837
1879 ...	1,288	1,154	1,772	1,612
1880 ...	1,977	1,614	2,583	2,319
1881 ...	2,041	1,677	2,611	2,275

449. There is an increase in cases of this description, as shown below :—

	True cases.	Cases investigated.	Convictions in cases.	Percentage of cases convicted.	Persons tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1878 ...	1,187	1,049	679	64·7	1,216	777	376
1879 ...	964	832	526	63·2	1,002	604	323
1880 ...	935	825	587	62·7	1,015	683	283
1881 ...	1,042	931	570	61·2	1,187	716	406

450. It is difficult to say whether there has really been an increase in the number of cases taken up or not, because different officers show their cases in different ways. For example, in Bogra I find that there were 54 cases, while in Pooree there are 11 shown in the return. I happen to know that the 52 cases in Bogra represent in reality only one case, in which a gang of 52 up-country *budmashes* were arrested, and that in three, if not more, of the Pooree cases there were three gangs of Burwars, numbering 60 or 70 men concerned. In Bogra each case of every member of the gang is shown separately, while in Pooree one case refers to each body of Burwars, who were arrested together. Obviously this difference of procedure vitiates comparison of increase and decrease of cases in each year, and a uniform procedure should be prescribed. There is, if I remember rightly, an old ruling of the High Court on the subject, issued under the old Code of 1861, in which it was laid down that the case of each man should be shown separately. Under this ruling, it was not necessary to try each man separately, but copies of the depositions recorded were separately filed in as many *nuthees* as there were accused persons. It does not much matter whether one procedure or the other is followed, but the same method of dealing with these cases should be laid down for all officers.

451. Whether there has really been an increase of cases or not, I can say that a very considerable number of institutions refers to professional criminals, whose movements form the subject of special observation.

452. Results of prosecutions have been inferior to those of last year. In the following districts results were favourable :—

District.	Cases instituted.	Cases convicted.
Bankoora ...	18	17
Midnapore ...	67	57
Hooghly ...	26	19
Howrah ...	6	5
Dinapore ...	22	15
Rajshahye ...	5	5
Rungpore ...	53	45
Tipperah ...	21	17
Shahabad ...	36	27
Gya ...	52	40
Backergunge ...	46	37

453. In the following districts results were unsatisfactory :—

District.	Cases instituted.	Cases convicted.
Nuddea ...	75	47
Jessore ...	20	7
Moorshedabad ...	28	13
Bogra ...	59	4
Noakholly ...	25	4
Sarun ...	28	6

DISTRICTS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Number of cases instituted on report of the police.	Number of cases instituted by petition before Magistrate.	Number of cases in column 1 in which conviction followed.	Number of cases in column 1 in which acquittal followed.	Number of cases in column 2 in which conviction followed.	Number of cases in column 2 in which acquittal followed.	Number of cases in columns 1 & 2 which were tried in the village of accused.	Number of cases in columns 1 & 2 which were tried in court.
Burdwan ... ..	10	.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	5
Hankoorah ... ..	18	.....	17	1	.....	.....	18	.....
Beerbhoom ... ..	10	.....	6	4	.....	.....	4	6
Midnapore ... ..	42	25	34	5	23	2	64	1
Hoochly ... ..	23	4	16	5	3	1	19	6
Howrah ... ..	6	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	6
24 Pergunnahs ... ..	20	5	14	6	.....	5	22	3
Nuddea ... ..	63	13	40	19	7	.....	52	14
Jessore ... ..	20	.....	7	9	.....	.....	14	.....
Moorshedabad ... ..	24	4	12	9	1	3	23	2
Dinapore ... ..	22	.....	15	7	.....	.....	1	.....
Rajshahye ... ..	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Bungpore ... ..	52	1	45	5	.....	1	51	.....
Bogra ... ..	59	.....	4	54	.....	.....	4	54
Pubna ... ..	26	.....	15	11	.....	.....	14	12
Darjeeling ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Julpigoree ... ..	5	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Dacca ... ..	29	12	18	10	4	3	34	1
Furreedpore ... ..	37	8	26	3	7	.....	34	2
Backergunge ... ..	20	26	13	4	24	2	37	6
Mymensingh ... ..	64	6	38	18	3	3	61	1
Tipperah ... ..	16	5	15	1	2	3	21	.....
Chittagong ... ..	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Neakholly ... ..	20	5	3	9	1	3	14	2
Chittagong Hill Tracts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patna ... ..	27	.....	12	13	.....	.....	19	15
Gya ... ..	52	.....	40	6	.....	.....	21	27
Shahabad ... ..	27	9	18	3	9	.....	19	29
Mozufferpore ... ..	27	1	17	6	1	.....	10	14
Durbhanga ... ..	26	.....	7	19	.....	.....	2	24
Sarun ... ..	12	16	6	5	.....	18	7	20
Chumparun ... ..	12	.....	3	9	.....	.....	.....	12
Monghyr ... ..	43	.....	30	10	.....	.....	43	.....
Bhagulpore ... ..	11	1	8	2	.....	1	10	1
Purneah ... ..	21	2	16	5	2	.....	21	2
Sonthal Pergunnahs...	13	6	9	3	4	2	14	4
Maldah ... ..	5	.....	3	2	.....	.....	2	3
Cuttack ... ..	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pooree ... ..	9	2	4	5	1	1	.....	11
Halasore ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gurjhat ... ..	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Hazaribagh ... ..	8	.....	6	1	.....	.....	7	1
Lohardugga ... ..	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Singbhoom ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manbhoom ... ..	6	10	5	1	3	7	.....	16
Total ... ..	893	161	541	280	95	54	659	294

The table given above shows the manner in which local investigations in the villages of accused persons have been carried out. There is a very marked improvement in this respect visible.

455. The districts in which, judging from the figures, little attention has been paid to Government orders, are the following:—Howrah, Bogra, Pubna, Patna, Gya, Shahabad, and generally the districts of the Patna Division, Manbhoom. In most of these there were special reasons for orders not being complied with, the accused persons being either foreigners or living in the vicinity of the court, or Mugheya Domes without a domicile.

456. In commenting on the trial of these cases last year, I pointed out the introduction of a mischievous practice of delaying enquiry for months. Improvement in this respect is also visible, but there is still delay noticeable in several districts. For example, the average duration of bad-character cases in some districts is as follows:—

Nuddea ...	70 days.	14 cases remained pending for	126 days.
Moorshedabad ...	56 "	"	"
Dacca ...	68 "	4 " " "	123 "
Backergunge ...	44 "	2 " " "	191 "
Mymensingh ...	89 "	1 " " "	382 "
Tipperah ...	139 "	1 " " "	289 "
Purneah ...	104 "	2 " " "	277 "
Bhagulpore ...	50 "	1 " " "	137 "

457. In connection with the subject of supervision of bad characters, I wish to bring to the notice of Government the difficulties, which attend any attempt to maintain a strict watch on the part of the police over these dangerous classes.

The system, under which convicts at present come under police surveillance, is this. When a man is convicted, the presiding Magistrate decides whether he should be placed under surveillance or not, and in accordance with such magisterial decision the name of the convict is entered in the thana register as that of a man to be brought under, or to be exempted from, surveillance. When a convict is thus, under Magistrate's orders, brought under surveillance, it is the duty of the police to make periodical and personal enquiries in his village as to his habits, means of livelihood, and movements. Such enquiries are conducted sometimes once a month, in other cases once in two, three, six, or, in minor cases, twelve months, besides being made at irregular intervals, on the occasion of any officer of police casually visiting the village where the registered bad character resides.

The number of men now under surveillance is 59,369 exclusive of Darjeeling, and I give below a list of police stations in which the greatest number of bad characters reside, showing the number of men under supervision, the number of police-officers who supervise them, and the area of the thana in which they live:—

District.	Thana, including outposts.		Number of bad characters under surveillance in the thana, including outposts.	Area of thana, including outposts in square miles.	Number of investigating officers in the thana, including outposts.
Bankoora ...	Bankoora	...	123	332	4
	Onda	...	148	328	3
	Gungajulgati	...	147	464	6
	Bishenpore	...	144	302	5
	Kothulpore	...	139	133	3
Beerbhoom...	Sooree	...	186	311	7
	Doobrajpore	...	130	275	3
	Shakulpore	...	135	244	4
	Rampore Hât	...	166	153	3
	Bulpore	...	130	256	3
Nuddea ...	Kishnaghur	...	126	163	3
	Alumdanga	...	119	132	2
	Moheshpore	...	111	201	2
	Sarsha	...	153	130	2
	Karimpore	...	107	186	2
Jessore ...	Kotwali	...	342	234	4
	Monirampore	...	399	219	3
	Keshubpore	...	154	102	2
	Kaligunge	...	123	146	2
	Gudkhali	...	101	93	1
	Jhenida	...	164	165	2
	Sailcopa	...	281	247	4
	Magoora and Salkia	...	268	312	4
	Mahomedpore	...	156	113	2
	Narail	...	202	232	3
	Kalia	...	168		2
	Lohagara	...	318	251	3
	Doomria	...	164	228	3
	Bagirhat	...	298	229	5
	Morellgunge	...	133	340	3
	Rampal	...	59		2
Moorshedabad	Soojagung	...	110	22½	2
	Gorabazar	...	110	23	2
	Burwan	...	273	115	5
Dinagepore ...	Rajarampore	...	255	392	3
	Thakuragaon	...	217	437	4
	Beauleah	...	876	117½	5
Rajshahye ...	Charghat	...	244	117	4
	Nattore	...	278	193	5
	Pootia	...	157	140	4
	Barigaon	...	184	193	3
Dacca ...	Town	...	246	Area not ascertainable.	5
	Nawabgunge	...	226		3
	Srinagur	...	270		4
Furreedpore...	Bhoosna	...	144		3
	Muxoodpore	...	209		4
	Madaripore	...	66		4
Tipperah ...	Daoodkandi	...	185	463	2
	Choudagram	...	172	96	2
	Bamonbariah	...	462	906	4

I might extend this list indefinitely, but I need not take up more space by producing from every district in the province similar figures to the above.

It is a physical impossibility for two or three police-officers efficiently to supervise scores, and in many cases hundreds, of bad characters within their jurisdiction. Pressure is constantly put upon police-officers to perform this most important duty, and my experience, after an inspection of many thanas, is that



the entries in the police registers as to enquiries regarding bad characters are to a large extent fictitious. The police cannot find time to look up bad characters; men under surveillance have no duties with reference to the police to perform; the village police help but sparingly in controlling *budmashes* or reporting their movements; and the result is that a very large number of police-officers record fictitious entries of enquiries completed, to make inspecting officers believe that they have done their duty, while in reality they have neglected it. I do not defend the police in their action, but I cannot but admit that they have some excuse for not being able efficiently to perform a duty which, owing to their limited numbers, the amount of their regular work, the area of their jurisdictions, and the absence of all restrictions on the movements of men placed under surveillance, they are obliged to discharge in a desultory fashion.

458. The number of excise cases has diminished, there having been 2,414 true cases during the year, as compared with 2,994 of last year. This decrease is visible chiefly in the

Excise cases.

Patna Division, where the number of cases is less by 200 than that of last year. There is also a decrease observable in the divisions of Burdwan, Presidency, Chittagong, and Orissa. The reason of this decrease generally may be said to lie in the fact that the introduction of the outstill system has diminished illicit distillation, and that the police have abstained from prosecuting vendors for petty breaches of excise rules. If illicit distillation has diminished, as seems really to be the case, and if the prosecution of vendors for unimportant breaches of rules is not insisted on, then the scope of a police-officer's duties under the excise law is very materially narrowed, and a diminution of cases is the natural result.

459. Of the whole number of cases, there were only 359 of illicit distillation or manufacture, and I note that 148 of these occurred in Beerbhoom. The manufacture here carried on clandestinely is that of puchwai amongst the Sonthals; and if these cases be deducted from the grand total, it will be seen that there have been in reality very few cases of illicit distillation or manufacture. The other headings under which offences were committed, are as follows:—

Illicit possession or sale of country spirit	...	...	...	669 cases.
" " opium	...	...	...	327 "
" " ganja and bhang	...	...	...	345 "
" " fresh tari	...	...	...	317 "
" " fermented tari	...	...	...	204 "

The remaining cases were petty breaches of rule by vendors or others. Eight hundred and twenty-eight vendors were punished for offences against excise law, while 1,667 persons other than vendors were also dealt with. I cannot therefore say that there has been any tendency to harass vendors by unimportant prosecutions. More attention is now being paid to the prompt distribution of rewards. Results were fairly satisfactory. Out of 2,414 cases, convictions followed in 1,768, and of 3,111 persons who appeared before the Courts, 2,540 were convicted, the remaining number being acquitted.

460. *Salt cases.*

DISTRICTS.	Number of salt cases.	Number of persons arrested.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons acquitted.	Quantity of salt attached.	Quantity of salt released by order of the Magistrate.	Quantity of salt confiscated.	Total amount of fines levied.
					Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Rs. A. P.
Midnapore ...	{ 1880 124	125	113	11	9 2 11	3 3 12	5 38 15	2,305 15 0
	{ 1881 180	181	155	24	14 29 5	0 37 11	13 31 10	1,267 0 0
Howrah ...	{ 1880 33	37	27	10	4,086 21 13	4,587 3 0	19 18 12	224 15 9
	{ 1881 17	18	17	1	1,130 24 0	1,125 0 0	5 24 0	175 4 6
24-Pergunnahs ...	{ 1880 603	602	580	22	39 31 15	5 36 15	33 35 0	2,088 3 3
	{ 1881 179	175	165	9	44 15 12	18 0 0	26 15 12	824 13 6
Jessore ...	{ 1880 95	100	92	8	5,111 8	301 34 8	20 17 0	223 10 3
	{ 1881 76	76	73	3	4 13 4	0 9 12	4 8 8	188 10 6
Rackerunge ...	{ 1880 10	10	9	1	11 15 12	5 4 0	6 11 12	45 9 0
	{ 1881 29	29	29	.....	14 24 12	.....	14 24 12	73 15 9
Chittagong ...	{ 1880 116	126	124	1	29 16 1	5 6 14	23 9 3	587 7 6
	{ 1881 154	180	176	6	36 25 10	10 8 0	26 17 10	609 10 0
Noakholly ...	{ 1880 45	43	32	10	7 3 14	2 21 12	4 22 2	104 0 6
	{ 1881 87	90	72	18	64 37 0	4 16 0	9 31 0	257 5 3
Outtack ...	{ 1880 90	138	123	10	13 31 0	4 14 0	9 17 0	500 2 0
	{ 1881 147	157	140	15	93 32 14	80 12 0	13 10 14	625 14 0
Pooree ...	{ 1880 46	57	57	.....	2 28 8	.....	2 28 8	642 0 0
	{ 1881 64	66	66	.....	6 5 10	.....	6 5 10	272 0 0
Balsore ...	{ 1880 36	45	40	5	11 28 4	.....	11 28 4	149 9 9
	{ 1881 60	62	62	17	45 38 0	1 38 8	43 39 8	652 3 6
GRAND TOTAL ...	{ 1880 1,138	1,283	1,202	78	5,141 31 5	4,915 4 13	146 26 8	6,871 9 0
	{ 1881 993	1,034	958	93	1,456 6 3	1,241 1 15	164 9 4	4,945 13 0

The above figures show that there has been a considerable falling off in the number of salt cases instituted. It will be observed, however, that this is entirely due to a large decrease in the number of cases in the 24-Pergunnahs, which will be treated in my remarks on the Presidency Division. In most of the other saliferous districts, there has been an increase of police energy visible, and officers have had kept before them the importance of detecting real breaches of salt laws likely to injure the revenue, instead of wasting their time in attempting to secure convictions in cases of trivial importance. The small amount of salt attached during the year shows that the cases generally must have been of a petty nature.

The results of cases were, although inferior to those of last year, still satisfactory.

## 461. Class VI.

## BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Burdwan ... ..	659	864	.....	883	817	829	52
Bankoora ... ..	177	174	3	196	186	175	21
Beerbhoom ... ..	365	303	2	350	266	287	53
Midnapore ... ..	661	923	3	1,062	839	974	88
Hooghly ... ..	1,421	2,090	2	2,133	1,975	2,010	119
Howrah ... ..	1,955	2,873	1	3,251	2,728	3,047	204
Total ... ..	5,208	7,227	11	7,875	6,791	7,332	537

There has been a considerable increase in the number of cases in this class, visible chiefly under the heading Local Nuisances, and observable principally in the districts of Hooghly and Howrah. In the latter district, the increase is mainly attributable to the orders of Government for the improvement of the river frontage. In accordance with these orders, there has been a large number of prosecutions of boatmen and others for defiling the foreshore.

462. In vagrancy cases there has been an increase, the number being 130 as compared with 89 of last year. Of these cases, 109 ended in conviction, and, of 152 persons sent up for trial, 120 were punished and 31 acquitted. The results of cases were specially good in Bankoora and Midnapore.

463. Excise cases show a decrease, which is explained on the principle referred to in my remarks on the general decrease in excise cases. Howrah is one of the districts in the province which shows an increase, but it must be remembered that in this district the sudder distillery system prevails, while in the other districts of the division the outstill system is generally in force.

464. There is a decrease in Midnapore, explained by the fact that raids by the police on the Sonthals, when they make rice-beer for their Poojahs, have been discouraged. Home-brewing by aboriginal tribes under certain restrictions has been permitted by the Board of Revenue.

465. In salt cases, there is an increase in the number of prosecutions, and the attention of the police during the year has been diverted from taking notice of petty breaches of rules, and directed to putting a stop to smuggling. There has consequently been a decrease in the number of cases of breach of rules, but those of illicit manufacture have risen from 10 to 81. This is a step in the right direction, so long as the cases of illicit manufacture are not solely those of villagers making a little salt in an old *handi* for their own consumption. These cases undoubtedly are a breach of the law, but are not the serious cases of smuggling which affect the revenue.

466. There has been a considerable increase in the number of cases under the Arms Act. There seems reason to believe that the Act was worked injudiciously at first amongst the Sonthals, who possessed weapons for their protection from wild beasts. This, however, has been stopped "the recent orders of Government," says the Commissioner, "that licenses of arms required for the protection of life and property should be granted to all applicants free and on the spot, have apparently not been widely circulated amongst the

Sonthals. The Magistrate will be asked to do so as soon as he can. At the same time I do not agree with the District Superintendent, when he pleads ignorance of the law on the part of those found transgressing its provisions. Such ignorance is no excuse for breaking the law, although it may be taken into consideration in the award of punishment. The law must be intelligently worked, so that those who are affected by it, may not be harassed and driven to have recourse to illegal means for self-preservation."

Similar remarks are made with reference to the working of the Act in Bankoora.

## 467. Class VI.

## PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
24-Pergunnahs ... ..	2,116	1,607	3	1,964	1,382	1,700	225
Nuddea ... ..	460	718	2	766	418	621	133
Jessore ... ..	259	284	.....	328	225	282	58
Moorshedabad ... ..	578	706	4	1,066	597	916	146
Total ... ..	3,413	3,315	9	4,124	2,622	3,519	541

There has been a considerable decrease in the number of cases in this class, chiefly due to a largely diminished number of institutions under heading Breach of Salt Law in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs.

## 468.

## VAGRANCY.

DISTRICTS.	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
24-Pergunnahs ... ..	30	24	18	14	30	25	18	14	10	11
Nuddea ... ..	21	76	11	32	26	75	12	47	14	21
Jessore ... ..	19	27	8	7	19	25	10	9	9	12
Moorshedabad ... ..	11	28	7	14	11	29	7	14	2	13
Total ... ..	84	155	44	67	86	154	47	84	35	57

There has been a very considerable increase in the number of prosecutions for vagrancy and bad livelihood, chiefly marked in the district of Nuddea. In no district has the result of prosecutions been satisfactory. The orders of Government regarding the trial of such cases in the villages of accused are being carried out in the districts of the division.

469. There has been a decrease in the number of excise cases, attributable no doubt to the extension of the outstill system and abstention on the part of the police from vexatious prosecutions of vendors for petty breaches of rules. The police of the 24-Pergunnahs appear to have done real work. "Of 264 cases reported during the year, 25 cases were for petty breaches of licenses, 32 under section 58 of Act VII of 1878, 45 under section 61, 89 under section 53 for manufacturing puchwai, 57 under the same section for selling manufacturing, &c., 11 under section 9 of Act I of 1878 for preparing and selling madut, and 8 cases under the same section for smuggling opium."

470. In Nuddea, on the other hand, there were only 17 cases reported during the year, and the Commissioner remarks:—"I cannot believe that the above shows the real number of cases, and cannot help coming to the conclusion that the police have failed in their duty in this respect." I quite agree with the Commissioner. It is absurd to suppose that in a large district like Nuddea 17 cases should represent the number of breaches of excise law. I remember that a couple of years ago it was extremely difficult to get any information about the state of excise matters in Nuddea, owing to a system of monopoly which existed in more than one sub-division. If I remember rightly, two men had practically a monopoly of all the opium and ganja shops in the sudder sub-division, and another man, a Brahmin, held the same position with reference to country liquor or opium in Ranaghat and Bongong. If this state of matters still exists, the system is decidedly objectionable, and until some

light is let into the excise administration by free trade, we shall not be able to find out where irregularities take place.

471. There was an important case of opium-smuggling in the 24-Pergunnahs. "A party of 5 persons were caught crossing over from Uluberiah to Atcheepore with one maund and seven seers of opium. They were arrested and sent up for trial, but only sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 30. From enquiries made subsequently, it appears that these men collected the opium from different people in villages in the Shahabad and Patna districts, and brought it down *via* Ranigunge, Bankoora, Midnapore, and Uluberiah with the object of smuggling it into Chandernagore." Since this case occurred, special measures have been adopted for watching the traffic, and a special officer has been deputed for the purpose.

472. Under salt cases, there has been a remarkable decrease in the 24-Pergunnahs. It is said that this is due to illicit manufacture being to a great extent stopped by census operations. "The District Superintendent observes," says the Commissioner, "that the period of illicit manufacture is between January and April, and that during January and February the different villages were so often visited by police-officers for the purposes of the census that villagers were afraid to manufacture. I have no doubt that what the District Superintendent says is true, but something must also be put down to the prosperous state of the people following a good harvest having removed a great part of the inducement to manufacture, and also to the very unfavourable weather for manufacture. I would note that this decrease in cases has been accompanied by an increase in consumption."

473. In Jessore it is reported that the police have been directed to be more energetic in this department of their duty. The Jessore police have been very lax in most departments of their duty, and I have stopped promotion in that district till improvement is apparent.

474. In no district of the division was the Arms Act worked harshly.

475. Class VI. RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Dinapore ... ..	258	168	.....	178	135	157	21
Rajshahye ... ..	273	324	.....	391	236	386	18
Kungpore ... ..	152	159	.....	180	64	150	33
Bogra ... ..	68	135	.....	178	86	100	70
Pubna ... ..	140	164	1	173	129	111	29
Darjeeling ... ..	1,163	639	1	700	600	674	28
Julpigoree ... ..	185	115	1	133	96	110	16
Total	2,236	1,724	3	1,939	1,402	1,704	212

There has been a considerable decrease in the number of cases in this class, which is caused by a diminished number of prosecutions for local nuisances in the district of Darjeeling, and by a reduction in the number of excise cases in the district of Julpigoree.

476. Vagrancy.

DISTRICTS.	Cases.		Convictions in cases.		Percentage.		Persons.		Convicted.		Percentage.	
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
Dinapore ... ..	18	22	17	15	94.4	68.1	18	22	17	15	94.4	68.1
Rajshahye ... ..	12	5	12	4	100	80.0	14	5	14	4	100	80.0
Kungpore ... ..	54	53	18	45	33.3	84.9	54	53	30	45	55.5	84.9
Bogra ... ..	11	59	11	4	100	6.4	16	59	13	4	81.2	6.4
Pubna ... ..	14	26	9	15	64.2	57.6	14	26	9	15	64.2	57.6
Darjeeling ... ..	3	.....	3	.....	100	.....	3	.....	3	.....	100	.....
Julpigoree ... ..	16	5	3	3	18.7	60.0	14	5	7	3	50	60

There is a considerable increase in the number of vagrancy cases in the district of Bogra, caused by the arrest of a large number of up-country bad characters, who invaded the district in a suspicious manner. It was found impossible to convict them, although they were no doubt men of suspicious



character, and their release renders the result of vagrancy cases in Bogra very unsatisfactory. In Rajshahye there is a marked decrease in the number of institutions, owing, it is stated, to the fact that "the late District Superintendent, Mr. Irvine, objected to such cases." Whatever Mr. Irvine's objections may have been, it was his duty to carry out the orders which he received; and from what I have lately seen in Rajshahye, it is perfectly clear that the supervision exercised over bad characters in that district during Mr. Irvine's tenure of office was of the most lax and inefficient nature. Hundreds of names were removed from the registers without any orders whatever, and the supervision exercised over those who remained, was nominal. The action of Mr. Irvine in this matter is under enquiry, and he will be called on for explanation when he returns from leave.

The orders of Government regarding the trial of these cases were apparently not sufficiently attended to in the districts of Pubna, Dinagepore, Bogra, and Rungpore. Since the divisional report was received, satisfactory explanations on this point have been forwarded by the officers concerned.

477. There was an increase in the number of excise cases in Dinagepore, Pubna, and Darjeeling, a decrease being visible in the other districts of the division. The only district in which the decrease deserves notice is Julpigoree. "No Meches were this year prosecuted in connection with puchwai. Endeavours are being made, and will be continued, to start shops for the sale of puchwai, and if it can be made of superior quality and sold at the same cost as the home-brewed article, the latter will cease to be manufactured. Meanwhile, under the Board's orders, while no specific permission has been given to the Meches to manufacture for their own consumption more than the quantity allowed, the police have been ordered not to interfere so long as they do not sell it."

Results are satisfactory except in Rungpore, where the Magistrate observes that the cases were mostly petty charges against licensed vendors, a class of cases which the Magistrate very rightly does not encourage.

478. The marked decrease in local nuisances in Darjeeling is attributed to the fact that the people passing up and down the Cart Road have now become familiar with its rules, partly also to the tramway having diminished cart traffic, and to the improvements made on the old Punkabaree Road having attracted nearly all the pack-pony traffic below Kurseong from the Cart Road.

## 479. Class VI.

## DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Dacca ... ..	719	575	.....	679	470	601	69
Furreedpore ... ..	230	350	1	375	267	330	35
Backergunge ... ..	298	382	2	402	286	352	45
Mymensingh ... ..	359	279	3	430	179	304	60
Total ...	1,606	1,586	6	1,886	1,202	1,617	209

Crime may, as regards the division, be said to have been stationary, although there are fluctuations in all the districts. Results have improved.

480. Vagrancy cases in the division have remained stationary, there having been an increase in Backergunge and Mymensingh, with a decrease in Dacca and Furreedpore. Of the cases decided, 75 per cent. ended in conviction. All the cases were tried in the villages of the accused except 10, which is a satisfactory improvement upon the procedure previously observed.

481. There has been a decrease in excise cases in Dacca and Mymensingh. In the latter district, it is explained that prosecutions for unlicensed brewing of puchwai have made the people careful to take out licenses, and in Dacca it is asserted that breaches of the law are "few and far between"—a fact which the Commissioner doubts.

In Backergunge there has been an increase, which the District Superintendent attributes to increased activity on the part of the police. Such activity the Magistrate declines to believe in, and I note that the excise cases in Backergunge have been of the most trumpery description. Of 158 cases, there is not



one of illicit distillation. There were 10, 5, and 14 cases respectively of illicit possession or sale of country spirits, opium, and ganja, and 125 cases of illicit possession or sale of unfermented tari. It thus appears that the activity of the Backergunge police has been manifested in arresting people in possession of small quantities of tari juice, an activity which is apt to become oppression, and which does not entitle them to commendation either as police-officers or protectors of the excise revenue.

## 482. Class VI.

## CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Chittagong ... ..	284	275	1	334	206	291	41
Noakholly ... ..	84	83	1	124	55	94	28
Chittagong Hill Tracts ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tipperah ... ..	183	181	1	214	60	191	23
Total ... ..	551	539	3	672	321	576	87

Crime may be said to have remained stationary.

483. In Chittagong vagrancy operations have been nominal, there having been one case during the year.

484. In Noakhally and Tipperah there were 46 cases, 20 of which ended in conviction. In Noakhally the results were very unsatisfactory, convictions having been obtained in only five out of 20 cases. More attention is being paid to the orders of Government on the subject of trial of such cases in the villages of accused, but there is room for improvement.

485. "In Chittagong the number of salt cases has increased owing to the stricter enforcement of the law in the Cox's Bazar sub-division, where very great laxity prevailed. Mr. Swinden, the sub-divisional officer, has been working hard to bring about a change, and has achieved considerable success. The Magistrate reports that he is not satisfied that the police generally do their duty in the matter of detecting breaches of the law; but as regards the year's operations, he is quite certain that they have done a good deal in the Cox's Bazar sub-division, and the result has been that the number of cases has risen there from 32 in 1880 to 62 in 1881. Illicit salt is smuggled from Arracan, and the smugglers are said to be crafty enough to get their supplies in small quantities—that is, below five seers—so that the police may not interfere. Of the 154 cases in the district, 51 were illicit manufacture (section 5), 83 under sections 16 and 17, and 20 under section 21 of the Act. 153 were taken up and investigated by the police, and enquiry in one was rejected. In 25 no evidence was forthcoming, and of the remaining 128, 125 resulted in convictions, and in three the accused were acquitted. 179 persons were brought to trial, as against 121 in 1880. 172 were convicted, 6 acquitted, and 1 remained under trial at the close of the year."

"In Noakhally the number of cases has very nearly doubled those of the preceding year. There were two cases under section 5, illicit manufacture of salt, against none in 1880. Convictions were obtained in both cases: two persons were sent up, and both were convicted. Under sections 16 and 17, that is keeping salt without protective documents, there were 30 cases, against 16 in 1880, and of 33 persons sent up for trial, 27 were convicted and 6 acquitted; under sections 21 and 22 there were 31 cases, against 18 in 1880; and under breach of rules 35, 46, and 47, there were 24 cases, against 16 in 1880. Convictions under these heads were much more favourable than last year. The quantity of licit salt consumed has gradually increased in the saliferous parts of the district of Chittagong, the quantity sold during the year under review being 1,45,778 maunds, 13 seers, 8 chittacks, as against 1,28,836 maunds, 6 seers, 8 chittacks, in 1880 and 97,005 maunds, 3 seers, 12 chittacks, in 1879. This increase was also in a great measure due to the strict supervision and vigilance on the part of the police, especially those of the southern parts of the district, where Arracan salt finds its entry. The police of station Teknaf, which is separated from Arracan only by the Naf River, and where the people

generally get their supplies from the marts (in the jurisdiction of Akyab) situated on or near its banks, detected 62 cases of smuggling during the year under report, as against 32 in the previous year, resulting in a considerable increase in the sale of licit salt. The quantity of salt sold within the jurisdiction of Cox's Bazar has increased to 1,654 maunds, 37 seers, 8 chittacks, as against 423 maunds, 5 seers, in the year before. There is no doubt, however, that Arracan salt is still used in the south. The recent change in the duty will in all probability tend to do away with smuggling altogether."

"A comparative statement showing the sale of salt in the district of Noakholly is given below"—

Year.							Quantity. Mds.
1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,657
1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	71,024
1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	73,035
1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	70,892

"The above figures show a decrease in the sale of salt of 2,143 maunds, when compared with 1880, and 132 maunds with 1879, but an increase over 1878 by 9,235 maunds. The decrease, when taken separately, station by station, shows that it has occurred chiefly in the Lukhipur station, and may be assigned to a less quantity of salt imported during the year, and to the heavy loss sustained by some goladars by loss of their boat in the big river, and lastly to the people obtaining their supplies from the neighbouring thanas of Ramgunge and Begamgunge, which two stations are out of salt limits, and where salt sells at a cheaper rate than in Lukhipur. Begamgunge and Ramgunge dealers or traders have on several occasions been detected selling their salt in Lukhipur unprotected by the usual documents or char chittees."

"From the statement given below, it will appear that sales in the islands of Sundeeep and Hattia have increased"—

				1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Sundeeep	...	...	...	3,665	8,232	9,057	9,431
Hattia	...	...	...	4,381	4,862	4,953	5,035

"The figures show a steady increase in the sale of salt in these places, where illicit manufacture is said to have been most prevalent at one time."

## 486. Class VI.

## PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.							True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS				
										Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.	
											Cases.	Persons.		
Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,447	3,677	4	4,274	3,396	3,970	300	
Gya	...	...	...	...	...	...	469	449	1	668	400	577	51	
Shahabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	435	459	3	550	367	477	63	
Mozufferpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	373	285	1	275	229	241	32	
Durbhanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	193	.....	324	153	256	62	
Sarun	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	177	.....	199	128	143	51	
Chumparun	...	...	...	...	...	...	287	155	2	183	128	163	30	
Total							...	6,339	5,395	11	6,473	4,801	5,817	619

There is a marked decrease in crime under this class, chiefly visible under local nuisances and excise cases. Results, as usual, are satisfactory.

487. The table given below shows operations against bad characters by districts:—

DISTRICTS.				Cases.		Cases convicted.		Persons sent up.		Convicted.	
				1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
Patna	...	...	...	33	27	22	12	32	27	22	12
Gya	...	...	...	33	52	34	40	40	70	36	43
Shahabad	...	...	...	39	36	27	18	37	38	31	29
Mozufferpore	...	...	...	16	28	9	18	20	24	11	18
Durbhanga	...	...	...	30	25	20	7	32	33	23	7
Sarun	...	...	...	25	28	15	6	25	28	15	6
Chumparun	...	...	...	20	12	15	3	26	12	15	3
Total	...	...	...	201	209	142	104	212	232	153	118

It will be seen that the number of cases has remained nearly the same. The only districts in which there has been much fluctuation, have been Gya and Mozufferpore. Except in Gya, the results have not been satisfactory.

The Commissioner observes that in most of the districts the number of investigations conducted in villages of the accused has not been sufficiently numerous.

488. Excise cases have decreased markedly, especially in Gya and Chumparun. The reason of this decrease is, as I have already pointed out, the cessation on the part of the police from prosecutions of vendors for petty breaches of the rules, and the stoppage of smuggling and supply of cheap liquor consequent on the introduction of the outstill system.

## 489. Class VI.

## BHAUGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS				
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.	
					Cases.	Persons.		
Monghyr ... ..	653	563	1	824	497	754	65	
Bhagulpore ... ..	1,456	638	.....	677	564	611	83	
Purneah ... ..	296	291	1	400	237	370	38	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ... ..	194	219	1	307	169	274	31	
Maldah ... ..	160	148	.....	153	125	128	25	
Total ...	2,769	1,858	3	2,370	1,592	2,137	222	

There is a very large decrease in the number of cases, the result chiefly of diminished prosecutions for local nuisances in Bhagulpore.

490. The following table shows the result of vagrancy cases :—

DISTRICTS.	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
Monghyr ... ..	40	43	34	30	41	43	31	30	6	10
Bhagulpore ... ..	13	12	12	8	16	11	14	8	2	3
Purneah ... ..	61	23	50	16	58	23	52	18	6	5
Sonthal Pergunnahs ..	36	17	30	9	36	28	31	17	4	10
Maldah ... ..	7	5	5	3	10	6	8	3	...	3

There has been a considerable decrease in the number of cases instituted in Purneah and the Sonthal Pergunnahs. "This is owing to arrests of vagrants not having been made without due consideration, but vagrants have been under careful observation."

The orders regarding enquiries being held in the villages of accused have been well attended to.

491. Excise cases increased everywhere except in Monghyr, where there was a considerable decrease not explained. The following table shows results by districts :—

DISTRICTS.	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
Monghyr ... ..	114	70	101	55	120	74	107	61	13	11
Bhagulpore ... ..	8	14	2	13	10	17	7	14	3	3
Purneah ... ..	26	34	9	26	37	96	25	89	12	7
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	53	73	22	48	66	92	80	79	6	12
Maldah ... ..	8	12	6	7	10	15	8	8	2	7

## 492. Class VI.

## ORISSA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS				
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.	
					Cases.	Persons.		
Cuttack ... ..	484	535	1	769	458	718	40	
Pooree ... ..	463	454	2	717	354	537	126	
Balasore ... ..	214	277	12	403	172	335	63	
Gurjhat ... ..	7	28	.....	33	24	28	5	
Total ...	1,168	1,294	15	1,922	1,008	1,608	243	

There has been an inconsiderable increase of cases in this class.

493. There have been 13 cases under the vagrancy provisions of the law in the division, 11 of these having taken place at Pooree. Most of these Pooree cases were instances in which gangs of Burwars, or supposed Burwars, were arrested. It is difficult to procure convictions against such men in Pooree, for their defence is always that they have come there on pilgrimage; and although it is well known that the defence is false, the Magistrates cannot but allow its validity in Pooree. The fact that most of the bad characters arrested are foreigners, prevents investigation being made in their villages.

494. Excise cases have decreased, and results are less satisfactory.

495. Salt cases have increased in Cuttack, but I do not find in the report any detailed remarks regarding salt administration in Pooree and Balasore. With reference to Cuttack, an enquiry which was made, showed that there was a large decrease in every thana but one. This was alarming, and, an investigation being made, it was discovered that there had been large importations from Ganjam, which had never entered into the Collector's consumption returns. There was also a defect with reference to population being based on the old census figures. Steps have been taken to remedy both errors.

496. The operations of the police were fairly satisfactory.

497. CLASS VI.

#### CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Hazaribagh .. .. .	113	197	1	269	143	216	44
Lohardugga .. .. .	397	760	2	802	701	740	56
Singbhoom .. .. .	50	31	.....	50	16	37	11
Manbhoom .. .. .	186	204	.....	358	167	314	41
Total .. .. .	746	1,182	3	1,479	1,027	1,307	152

There is a considerable increase in the number of cases in this class, chiefly visible in the district of Lohardugga, and in that district under the heading of local nuisances.

498. There were 26 cases of vagrancy, in 13 of which convictions were obtained. The orders of Government regarding local investigations in such cases were fairly observed.

499. Excise cases have increased in number. In Hazaribagh some very valuable information was obtained by Mr. Risley, Assistant Commissioner of Gobindpore, which showed that a large quantity of opium was sold to smugglers by Hazaribagh cultivators, and upon this information the police acted, and traced out a large number of smuggling cases. In Manbhoom the results were very unsatisfactory.

#### RAILWAY POLICE.

500. There has been a considerable increase in the number of cases, there having been 824 true cases as compared with 604 last year. Of these cases, however, 291 were connected with nuisances in the Howrah yards and foreshore. No accommodation in the way of latrines having been provided for their employes by the railway authorities, the police hitherto did not institute proceedings for breach of sanitary laws and regulations. This defect having, however, been remedied by the railway authorities under threat of prosecution by the Howrah municipality, the police were put on to check nuisances, and the result is the number of prosecutions above referred to. Deducting these nuisance cases, there is in reality a decrease of crime apparent, there having been 69 cases under other headings less than in 1880. This decrease is visible under class V, minor offences against property.

501. In the 824 cases above alluded to, 754 persons were arrested, of whom 720 were sent for trial. Of these, 612 were convicted and 93 acquitted, giving a percentage in convictions of 85, against 86 in 1880. Non-cognizable offences have increased from 376 in 1880 to 515 in the year under report. The increase is chiefly visible in offences under the Railway Act and cases of petty assault. There was also considerable activity shown in prosecuting hackney-carriage drivers for refusing fare or demanding excess payment.



502. There were altogether six cases of this description during the year, one originally reported as heinous turning out to be of a petty nature.

Heinous crime.

503. The case alluded to in paragraph 335 of last year's report was ultimately given up after a long and laborious investigation.

504. In one case one Guru Churn Koormi was detected at the Bankipore railway-station giving silvered pice in place of eight-anna pieces. He was searched, and several base coins were found on him. He was committed to the Sessions and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

505. The second case was one of burglary in the house of Haradhan Pal, an employé in the Engineering Department of the East Indian Railway Company. This case was unsuccessful.

506. In another case a man complained of having been drugged and robbed in a train by certain persons, who were known to the Calcutta police as swindlers. The principal accused was traced and sent up for trial, but was acquitted for want of evidence.

507. The fourth case was one of culpable homicide, in which permanent inspector Ferrera shot a driver named Tumber, who at a drinking party interfered with the mistress of Ferrera. The driver died, and Ferrera was convicted of culpable homicide and sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

508. In the fifth case a Marwari complained of his courier bag and its contents having been stolen or misappropriated. The case is a peculiar one, and enquiry is still going on.

509. The last case was one in which a Jewess was delivered of a child in a railway train, and threw the infant out of the window of the carriage in which she was travelling. The child was picked up alive, but subsequently died. The defence was that the child was supposed by the mother to have been dead when born, and as the medical evidence went to show that the infant might have been in a state of suspended animation, the woman was acquitted.

510. There have been 21 cases of reconviction during the year, against 31 of 1880. This matter has continued to occupy the close attention of the Assistant Inspector-General and his subordinates.

Re-convictions.

511. There has been a decrease in the number of railway accidents during the year, there having been 166 as compared with 181 of last year. In 51 of these, lives were lost, and in 47, men were wounded, the remaining cases were of a petty nature. Of the persons killed, 19 were railway servants and 35 outsiders.

Railway accidents.

512. There were altogether 19 true cases of obstruction as compared with 13, of last year. Most of these were of an unimportant nature. Sixteen persons were sent up for trial. Four were convicted and one committed; six were warned and discharged, being boys and girls implicated in causing petty obstructions; four were acquitted for want of evidence, and one as being insane.

Obstruction cases.

513. In one serious case a thick long plank was placed diagonally across the Koel bridge near the station of Lukhisera. It was run into by a down-train, which fortunately had not gathered much way, and was smashed. Investigation was taken up by Inspector Riordan, who mismanaged the case, and ultimately the Assistant Inspector-General conducted enquiries personally. There was strong circumstantial evidence to show that the obstruction was the work of the station waterman, who was not on friendly terms with the bridge chuprasi. He was arrested but discharged for want of sufficient evidence.

514. In another case, also investigated by Inspector Riordan, two chairs were placed on the rails between two stations on the loop line. A man named Gyan Mosahir was sent up, but acquitted at the Sessions, the evidence against him being, as is general in cases of this sort, very weak.

515. There were two cases of obstruction between Khanu Junction and Burdwan—one by placing chairs, and the other by putting a sleeper on the line. These were evidently the work of the same parties. A most careful investigation was made, but no trace of the guilty person could be procured.

516. In another case three large stones were placed on the line near Cynthia, on the loop line. One was run into by the up-mail; the others,



which were on the line and not on the rails, were not touched by the engine. A gang of men and women had been working at the spot, and it was supposed that some of these coolies had placed the stones on the line to sit on while at work.

517. There were 13 true cases as compared with 16 of last year, in which 350 spikes were stolen. In these, six persons were arrested, who were all convicted.

518. There were only three cases. In one, three persons were sent for trial, two of whom were convicted.

519. There were 16 cases of opium-smuggling, in which 27 persons were captured and convicted. The quantity of opium seized was about 6½ maunds. Rewards to the extent of Rs. 2,263-2-11 were granted, as compared with Rs. 1,184-15, of last year.

### NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME.

520. There has been a decrease of 4,855 cases of non-cognizable crime throughout the year. This decrease is visible under every class except class III and special laws.

The fluctuation of crime is shown below :—

					Increase.	Decrease.
Abetment	...	...	...	...	3	...
Class I	...	...	...	...	...	710
" II	...	...	...	...	...	58
" III	...	...	...	...	52	...
" IV	...	...	...	...	...	2,753
" V	...	...	...	...	...	1,679
" VI	...	...	...	...	...	1,064
Special laws	...	...	...	...	1,354	...
Total	...	...	...	...	1,409	6,264
Decrease	...	...	...	...	4,855	

521. The decrease is visible under almost every heading. The only crimes in which there has been an increase, are extortion, criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c., nuisances, offences under Ferries Act, Abkari Act, Police Act, Salt Act, Vaccination Act, Municipal Act, and other special laws.

522. It is difficult to assign any satisfactory reason for this decrease.

523. The number of cases in which the police were employed, was 6,065, or 5·8 per cent., against 5,977 of 1881, or 5·5 per cent. The cases in which there is an increased number of police enquiries, are proceedings under chapter XXXVII, &c., and offences under the Police Act and Municipal Act.

524. The number of cases transferred from the cognizable to the non-cognizable side was 2,956, as compared with 2,989 of last year.

525. The number of persons summoned to appear before courts was 1,09,015, of whom 81,519 actually appeared. The percentage of persons convicted to those, who were summoned, and made their appearance, was respectively 43·6 and 58·4, as compared with 43·2 and 59·7.

526.

### BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned.	NUMBERS.			
	1890.	1881.			Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Burdwan	3,617	3,220	2,239	3,149	3,240	1,614	1,306	50
Bankoora	897	818	421	656	658	402	250	2
Beerbhoom	2,083	1,654	1,417	1,676	934	533	363	6
Midnapore	4,530	4,200	3,628	4,283	2,731	1,446	1,009	66
Hooghly	3,584	3,551	3,075	3,700	2,843	1,744	787	53
Howrah	4,087	3,377	2,904	3,303	3,137	2,052	693	70
Total	18,780	16,820	13,684	16,857	13,550	7,821	4,408	247

There has been a marked decrease in the number of cases, which has been variously accounted for. The most probable reason seems to be that, although the crops were good, there was an abnormal fall in the prices of agricultural produce, which left the people generally with ill-furnished purses, and consequently not so able to indulge their litigious propensities.

527. The results of conviction throughout the division generally are inferior to those of last year, the percentage being 57·7, as compared with 60·1 of 1880.

528. The agency of the police was employed in 515 cases. "It is satisfactory," says the Commissioner, "to notice that the aggregate of cases, in which the agency of the police was employed, shows a downward tendency, though in Burdwan it has risen from 19, in 1880, to 90 during the year under report. In all the remaining districts the police had less work in this direction than in previous years."

529.

#### PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned.	NUMBERS.			
	1880.	1881.			Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
24-Pergunnahs ... ..	4,910	4,753	3,681	4,977	3,584	1,859	1,102	44
Nuddea ... ..	3,703	3,025	2,297	3,212	2,125	1,140	816	38
Jessore ... ..	4,237	3,394	3,045	4,162	2,749	1,622	865	75
Moorshedabad ... ..	2,851	2,950	2,551	3,733	2,550	1,490	788	45
Total ... ..	15,201	14,722	11,574	16,386	11,014	6,111	3,571	202

There has been a decrease in the number of cases generally throughout the division. The fluctuation of crime has in none of the districts been marked, except in Jessore, where there were 3,394 cases, as against 4,237 of 1880. This considerable decrease has not been explained in the divisional report. Results of trials of persons were below those of last year, the percentage of convictions being 55·4, as against 60·5 of 1880.

530. The large number of non-cognizable cases, in which the agency of the police was employed, formed the subject of comment last year, and as a result of the orders issued by the Commissioner and Magistrate, the police were called on to act in only 941 cases, as compared with 1,482 of last year. The diminution of such cases in the 24-Pergunnahs is worthy of notice, only 267 cases being sent to the police, as compared with 786 in 1880. Nuddea still continues to offend in this respect. In the present year, the number of investigations referred to the police has increased, in spite of the remarks made, from 218 to 316. I notice specially that 153 cases under the Municipal Act were made over to the police for enquiry. Throughout the whole of Bengal, only 264 non-cognizable municipal cases were made over to the police for enquiry; in the three other districts of the division only one case was so dealt with. It seems therefore tolerably clear that there was no necessity for Magistrates in Nuddea making over 153 petty municipal cases for investigation to the police.

531. In Jessore, I find that 100 cases of criminal force and 46 of simple mischief were enquired into by the police. Other districts arrange for such cases being tried without the intervention of the police, and there seems no reason why Jessore should treat such investigations in an exceptional manner.

532.

#### RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned.	NUMBERS.			
	1880.	1881.			Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Dinagore ... ..	1,474	1,473	1,018	1,247	1,004	486	410	30
Rajshahye ... ..	632	920	840	1,198	1,194	673	405	24
Rungpore ... ..	2,386	1,870	1,417	1,779	1,563	941	549	43
Hogra ... ..	674	956	694	912	740	390	176	5
Pubna ... ..	1,832	1,857	1,179	1,978	1,515	802	517	110
Darjeeling ... ..	362	363	282	397	403	255	66	6
Julpigoree ... ..	852	808	413	646	607	304	278	19
Total ... ..	8,212	8,037	5,843	8,157	7,026	3,851	2,401	287

There is a slight decrease in the number of cases. In Rungpore and Julpigoree the decrease is considerable. In the former district it seems doubtful whether the sub-divisional figures are correct, and enquiries are being made by the Magistrate. In Julpigoree it is explained that the people are beginning to learn that cases which ought to be decided in a civil court, and which

they are specially fond of instituting before Magistrates, will lead to no result in a criminal court. If this really is the case, the Julpigoree people have learned an important lesson. The increase in minor offences in Rajshahye is attributed to the unsatisfactory relations existing between the ryots of Morichar-diyara chur and their landlords, Messrs. Watson and Co.

533. Results are better than those of last year, the percentage of convictions being 54·8, as compared with 53·8 of 1880.

534. The police were employed in 510 cases, as against 654 in 1880. In Pubna, as last year, they were extensively employed in cases under chapter XXXVIII, to which no objection can be taken. In Darjeeling the police were called on to enquire into 80 Municipal cases, which, judging from the practice of every other district in Bengal except Nuddea, ought to have been disposed of without their intervention.

535.

## DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned.	NUMBERS.			
	1880.	1881.			Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Dacca	5,859	5,452	4,130	5,077	2,898	1,831	969	42
Furzedpore	4,236	3,718	3,335	4,255	2,188	1,344	775	61
Backerunge	5,027	4,475	3,640	8,894	6,387	4,551	1,271	64
Mymensingh	3,287	3,980	3,790	4,091	2,670	1,343	1,190	110
Total	18,409	17,655	14,941	22,317	14,133	9,069	4,196	277

There is a considerable decrease in the number of cases observable in all districts of the division except Mymensingh, and noticeable in classes I, II, V, and VI. The increase in Mymensingh is considered by the local officers to be due to the prosperous condition of the people, but the Commissioner is not satisfied with this explanation, seeing that this very fact of the prosperity of the people was made to do duty in 1880 in explaining the decrease of that year. "The cases in Mymensingh," adds the Commissioner, "are abnormally few as compared with the population, and must be expected to increase as communications are improved and courts are opened."

536. The divisional results are the same as last year, the percentage of convictions being 64·1, as compared with 64·4 in 1880.

537. The large number of persons summoned, as compared with that of those who actually appeared, again forms the subject of comment; but it is to be borne in mind that a large number of cases of non-cognizable crime is invariably compromised as soon as process is issued. This fact accounts to a considerable extent for the disparity between the numbers.

538. The agency of the police was employed in 2,010 cases, of which 1,373 were proceedings under chapter 37, &c., in which police action was necessary, and 503 had been enquired into by the police before transfer of the cases from the cognizable side. The balance of cases, 134, in which the police were employed, is satisfactorily small.

539.

## CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned.	NUMBERS.			
	1880.	1881.			Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Chittagong	2,222	2,316	1,785	2,282	1,862	610	688	63
Noakhully	3,543	3,473	2,317	2,595	1,443	891	513	26
Chittagong Hill Tracts	74	66	64	115	156	69	80	3
Tipperah	6,678	5,783	4,225	5,122	2,578	1,445	906	58
Total	12,517	11,648	8,391	10,114	5,579	3,015	2,187	150

There has been a decrease in the number of cases during the year. In all the districts of the division there has been but little variation in the number of non-cognizable offences, except in Tipperah, where there is a very marked decrease. This decrease is attributed in a great measure to the transfer of a Deputy Magistrate, whose careless way of issuing summons greatly encouraged the bringing of petty suits in the previous year.

540. With reference to result of trials and procedure generally, the Commissioner remarks as follows:—

“In Chittagong the number of cases has increased, though but slightly, while the number of cases in which processes were issued, has increased in a greater ratio; the number of persons summoned were fewer than in the preceding year, but the number of persons, who actually appeared before the court, has declined largely. The result of the trials is likewise unsatisfactory, acquittals having preponderated. Of the complaints made, more than one-half were of assaults. Mr. Manson states:—‘As I noticed in reporting on class IV of cognizable crime in 1880, there was a considerable increase in cases of hurt and wrongful confinement in that year, and they were unsatisfactorily punished. An increase of cases this year was to be anticipated from weakness displayed then. This year, however, the police have rigorously excluded those cases from the statement of cognizable crime, and it is the natural result that they come in the shape of complaints before the Magistrates. The results of trials have not been good, but whereas in 1880 only about two-thirds of those summoned came to trial, in 1881 the number increased to about three-fourths. This seems to shew that there was increasing confidence in the Magistrates, and persons innocently summoned were more inclined to stand their trial. This, I think, is quite consistent with the fact that the village punchayets have had greater power of arbitrating and effecting compromises in 1881 than before, though the figures are obscured by the apparent change of practice; in former years a large proportion of persons appearing was entered as discharged without trial, and now all are shewn as acquitted. It is therefore likely that many acquittals are really compromises. Had the village arbitrators not been at work, the increase of complaints of assault, &c., would most likely have been much greater. Taking cognizable and non-cognizable statements together, there have been fewer complaints of hurt and assault. The decrease is traceable to village arbitration, and not, I believe, to a decrease of such occurrences.’ I do not quite concur in the Magistrate’s conclusions. I believe that a majority of the petty complaints made to the Magistrate are without foundation, and are brought simply with a view to substantiate or bolster up some civil claim, and that the increase or decrease in such complaints is no real index to the occurrence of such offences.”

“In Noakholly and Tipperah the proportion of cases in which processes were issued to the total number of cases, and that of the number of persons summoned to that actually appearing in court, do not compare very favorably with Chittagong, but final result of the trials is very much superior. There is, however, still room for improvement.”

541.

#### PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned.	NUMBERS.			
	1880.	1881.			Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Patna	2,677	4,192	3,879	4,668	4,131	2,708	474	46
Gya	2,168	1,958	1,424	1,835	2,321	1,532	735	25
Shahabad	2,387	2,444	1,552	2,672	2,765	1,438	1,129	52
Mozufferpore	1,254	1,304	909	1,287	1,169	640	411	21
Durbhanga	1,191	1,072	885	1,172	1,110	653	353	37
Saran	1,014	1,705	1,261	1,660	1,331	696	613	22
Ohumparun	1,367	1,086	914	1,183	1,181	505	505	18
Total	12,058	13,811	10,824	14,477	14,008	8,181	4,220	220

There is a considerable increase in the number of cases, which is observable under the heading of offences under Special Laws. The Special Laws, under which such increase is apparent, are the Police Act, Salt Act, and Bengal Municipal Act. The increase is specially marked in the district of Patna, where prosecutions under the Municipal Act have risen from 1,166 to 2,362.

542. Results are again rather better than those of the preceding year, the percentage of convictions being 58·4, against 54·4 of 1880—the natural result of an increased number of municipal prosecutions.

543. The agency of the police was employed in 1,037 cases, as compared with 834 of last year. I observe that 360 of such cases were proceedings under chapter 38, &c., and that 336 were offences against the Police Act, in which



police action was necessary. Making allowance for cognizable transfers, the services of the police were not unduly used.

544.

## BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned.	NUMBERS.			
	1880.	1881.			Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Monghyr ... ..	2,603	2,397	1,729	2,453	2,244	1,363	833	39
Bhagulpore ... ..	2,027	2,074	2,428	2,704	2,206	1,664	529	11
Purneah ... ..	2,984	2,600	2,084	2,618	1,320	813	431	27
Sonthal Pergunnahs ... ..	4,397	3,660	3,004	4,091	2,466	1,533	598	12
Maldah ... ..	669	581	439	620	630	425	86	12
Total ... ..	13,579	12,002	9,684	12,386	8,916	5,798	2,477	101

There has been a considerable decrease in the number of cases, which is visible chiefly under class IV and special laws. It is difficult to account for the decrease under class IV. Under Special laws, offences appear to have diminished in number under the Municipal and Pound Acts, and this decrease is attributed to less activity on the part of municipalities, as well as to the introduction of the farming system of pounds. The decrease is specially marked in the district of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and is due to all litigation of a personal and semi-civil nature being suspended owing to the disturbances, which necessitated the presence of troops and large bodies of special police in the district during the earlier months of the year.

545. Results of cases are very much the same as last year.

546. With reference to procedure, which formed the subject of comment last year, the Commissioner remarks as follows:—"In Monghyr, where last year processes issued in all cases, greater precaution was taken during the year under report, and processes issued in a proportionately less number of cases than in the other districts. Here the percentage was 72·1, against 75·5, 77·4, 82, and 90·8 of Maldah, Purneah, Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Bhagulpore respectively. Bhagulpore, with the largest proportion of cases in which processes issued, obtained the best results next to Maldah, they having convicted 61·5 and 68·5 per cent. of the persons summoned. In Monghyr, Purneah, and Sonthal Pergunnahs, where the percentages were 55·5, 32·2, and 37·4, the results were indifferent, notably in the two latter. The ratio of conviction to acquittal was extremely good in Maldah, good in Bhagulpore, tolerably fair in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and bad in Purneah and Monghyr."

547. The police were employed in 336 cases, as compared with 363 of last year—not an excessive number.

548.

## CUTTACK DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned.	NUMBERS.			
	1880.	1881.			Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Cuttack ... ..	2,412	2,870	1,780	2,130	1,446	799	389	30
Pooree ... ..	1,724	1,527	965	1,567	1,122	731	293	26
Balasore ... ..	1,761	1,418	540	702	780	300	317	14
Gurjats ... ..	343	504	349	603	727	231	181	1
Total ... ..	6,240	6,319	3,634	5,002	4,075	2,151	1,169	71

Crime may be said to have remained stationary, the fluctuation observable being inconsiderable. Results have fallen off as compared with last year, the percentage of convictions being 52·7, as against 55·8 of 1880. The falling off is visible in Cuttack and the Gurjats; in Pooree, on the other hand, there was considerable improvement.

549. The police were employed in 241 cases, but the Commissioner explains that most of these were cognizable transfers. Making allowance for these, the services of the police were very sparingly employed.



550.

## CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned.	NUMBERS.			
	1880.	1881.			Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Hazareebagh ... ..	661	545	542	786	749	391	343	15
Lohardugga ... ..	802	751	751	1,106	1,120	495	603	14
Singbhoom ... ..	126	135	104	154	106	101	60	2
Manbhoom ... ..	805	1,075	685	1,183	1,183	649	505	28
Total ... ..	2,454	2,486	2,082	3,229	3,218	1,639	1,511	59

Crime remained stationary during the year. Results were rather worse than those of last year, the percentage of convictions being 51, as compared with 55·9 of last year. No special remarks are necessary.

## 551. CRIMINAL TRIBES AND PROFESSIONAL CRIMINALS.

To the watching of criminal tribes and professional criminals the greatest attention has been paid during the year.

552. The Bediyas seem to have accepted the position, and recognized the hopelessness of resisting the check put upon their marauding propensities. There is again no instance of any Bediyas having been convicted beyond the limits of the district in which they live, which is very satisfactory. I can speak from personal experience as to the habits of these gipsies (for in the term 'shikari,' which they invariably use in describing themselves, I fancy we have the term Zingari, Zincali, Zigeuner) that the change which has of late years taken place amongst them is very striking. At the time of the Ruth festival and Doorga Pooja not a Bediya, except a couple of old men, remained in former times in their villages; every man was out plundering: whereas now they never leave their villages except to go to the neighbouring hâts, and the check put upon their raids has, I have no doubt, prevented the commission annually of hundreds of offences.

553. The same repressive measures are beginning to tell upon the Pankachur Kayests, but, as I have more than once observed, I cannot possibly have those men efficiently supervised without boats. I had the river Madhamati patrolled by guard-boats during the rains, and this did some good; but I cannot every year withdraw from their regular beats the patrol-boats, which have work to do elsewhere. Until boats are allowed me, I cannot undertake to make the supervision exercised over these men efficient.

554. We have suffered, as usual, from Burwars, who are still allowed to migrate into Bengal for purposes of plunder. There can be no doubt that the registration of these notorious professional thieves under the Criminal Tribes' Act would most materially aid in protecting the lower provinces of Bengal from their marauding excursions.

555. During the year but little has been done in photographing criminals.

Photographs. I had reserved the major part of my grant for the special purpose of having all Burwars in their villages photographed. I offered to share the expense of having this done with the North-Western police; but when I discovered that the experiment was to be undertaken solely at my expense, no portion of the cost being defrayed by the North-Western police, I withdrew from the arrangement. I am now in correspondence with New York photographers regarding an inexpensive method of taking likenesses, which I hope to put in force during the present year.

The stock of photographs ending 31st December 1881 is as follows:—

Cheats ... ..	4	Burwars ... ..	120
Coiners ... ..	10	Oudhias ... ..	6
Poisoners ... ..	6	Mochees—cattle poisoners...	105
Kayests ... ..	136	Other criminals ... ..	102
Nutts ... ..	6		
Bedias ... ..	257	Total ... ..	760
Pickpockets ... ..	8		

556. The *Police Gazette* is every year becoming of greater use.

557. Cases of reconvictions of criminals still continue to receive attention,

Reconvictions. and there is a marked improvement in the way in which offenders of this description are now dealt with by judicial officers—an improvement in practice, which has certainly benefited to a large extent the honest and non-criminal classes.

558. *Re-convictions during 1881.*

COMMISSIONER'S DIVISION.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Total number of persons re-convicted during the year 1881.	Number of offenders against whom one previous conviction was proved.	Number of offenders against whom two previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom three previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom four previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom five previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom six previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom seven previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom eight previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom nine previous convictions were proved.
<b>BENGAL.</b>											
<i>Western Districts.</i>											
BURDWAN ...	Burdwan ...	29	20	5	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	Bankoorah ...	8	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Beerbhoom ...	21	17	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Midnapore ...	32	26	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Hoochly ...	33	24	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Howrah ...	43	27	2	2	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	166	125	22	9	8	1	.....	1	.....	.....
<i>Central Districts.</i>											
PRESIDENCY	24-Pergunnahs ...	38	30	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Nuddea ...	48	33	8	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Jessore ...	26	21	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Moorshedabad ...	59	43	14	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	171	127	30	9	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....
RAJSHAHY	Dinagepore ...	21	19	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Rajshahye ...	27	17	5	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Rungpore ...	27	23	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bogra ...	15	10	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Patna ...	17	14	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Darjeeling ...	21	17	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Jalpigoree ...	6	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	131	105	21	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>											
DACCA	Dacca ...	38	30	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Furzedpore ...	17	12	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Backergunge ...	12	9	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mymensingh ...	22	18	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	89	69	15	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CHITTAGONG	Chittagong ...	25	21	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Noakholly ...	10	8	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Tipperah ...	24	20	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	59	49	6	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>BEHAR.</b>											
PATNA	Patna ...	90	67	16	2	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Gya ...	74	46	19	8	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
	Shahabad ...	31	25	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mozufferpore ...	42	21	13	2	3	2	.....	1	1	.....
	Darbhanga ...	38	23	8	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Saran ...	31	20	5	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Chumparun ...	45	36	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	355	238	72	24	15	4	.....	1	2	.....
BHAGULPORE	Monghyr ...	58	36	17	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bhagulpore ...	31	14	8	5	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Purneah ...	23	21	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	109	90	14	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Maldah ...	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	234	174	39	12	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>ORISSA.</b>											
ORISSA	Cuttack ...	55	40	11	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Pooree ...	40	30	5	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Balasore ...	26	19	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Gurjhat ...	36	29	5	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	Total ...	157	118	27	5	4	2	.....	1	.....	.....
<b>CHOTA NAGPORE.</b>											
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>											
CHOTA NAGPORE...	Hazaribagh ...	33	28	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Lohardugga ...	27	19	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Singbhoom ...	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Manbhoom ...	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	67	54	11	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,432	1,059	243	74	40	10	2	2	2	.....

Thus showing a satisfactory decrease—satisfactory because, I venture to think, not that fewer habituals have been convicted, but that there are fewer habituals now to be convicted.

559. I give below a list of apparently inadequate sentences, which have come under my notice during the year.

Consecutive number.	District.	Names of convicts.	PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS AND SENTENCE.			PRESENT CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.		
			Date.	Section of the Indian Penal Code.	Terms.	Date.	Section of the Indian Penal Code.	Terms.
1	Burdwan	Gour Bowree	29-10-1877	457	Six months	22-6-1881	457	Six months.
2	Beerbhoom	Nasir Sheik	30-5-1879	380	Ditto	29-4-1881	379	Nine months.
3	Midnapore	Russick Panja	8-11-1880	379	Fined Rs. 10	31-1-1881	379	Two weeks and fined Rs. 30 in default one week more.
4	Ditto	Chintamoiv Dava	3-7-1879	411	Three weeks	30-5-1881	379	One month.
5	Ditto	Kassimuddin	18-6-1874	379	One year	24-10-1881	379 & 380	One year.
6	Hooghly	Prossanna Knistane	3-1-1881	380	Seven days	12-5-1881	380	Fifteen days.
7	Ditto	Jatia Metter	22-4-1878	379	Fined Rs. 6 in default one month more.	16-9-1881	379	Two months.
8	Howrah	Koorpa Oriah	4-7-1881	379	Ten stripes	12-10-1881	379	Ditto.
9	24-Pergunnahs	Srinath Poddar	23-6-1879	379	One month	9-6-1881	379	One month and fined Rs. 10, in default one week more.
10	Ditto	Janitoolla Nikaree	21-1-1876	380	Six stripes	27-5-1881	379	Nine months, of which two months solitary confinement.
			21-5-1876	380	Four stripes			
			31-5-1876	380	Ten stripes			
11	Nuddea	Gopal Muchi	15-3-1878	457	Six months	10-6-1881	379	One and half year and thirty stripes.
			28-6-1879	379	One year			
			3-5-1879	379	Fifteen days			
12	Ditto	Baburam Muchi	31-3-1868	411	Two years	23-5-1881	379	Nine months.
			31-3-1868	457	Ditto			
			31-3-1868	457	Ditto			
13	Ditto	Roop Chand Dooha	3-3-1873	458	Ditto	3-12-1881	379	Six months.
			1-10-1872	380	Two days			
			1-10-1872	380	Eight months			
14	Ditto	Umed Karikar	26-7-1875	379	Two months	.....	380	Two years rigorous imprisonment, also ordered to furnish security in Rs. 50 and his own recognizance in Rs. 50 to be of good behaviour for one year after expiration of the above sentence, in default rigorous imprisonment for one month more.
			2-7-1876	380	Two years			
			29-5-1878	411	Nine months			
			4-4-1879	380	Two years			
15	Ditto	Bani Sheik	29-11-1879	379	Fined Rs. 5	19-10-1881	457 & 75	Six months and fine of Rs. 5, in default one month more.
			12-12-1879	457	Four weeks			
16	Jessore	Komal Mandal	30-9-1878	379	Fifteen stripes	20-2-1881	379	One month.
17	Mooredabad	Lal Bohari Joogee	2-9-1876	379	Ten stripes	1-4-1881	457	Two years.
			12-11-1879	457	Two years			
18	Ditto	Behari Bachi	7-6-1865	456	Six months	7-5-1881	381	Two weeks.
19	Ditto	Isahb Shauk	26-6-1872	457	Eighteen months	25-10-1881	411	One year.
20	Dinapore	Mashraf Dufadar	2-6-1878	380	Six months	11-4-1881	380 & 75	Nine months.
21	Rajahmundry	Poreshoolah Sheik Dagi	25-3-1867	380	Six months and fined Rs. 10, in default, one month.	26-5-1881	379	One year.
			6-4-1874	379	Eight months	9-2-1881	457	Six months.
22	Ranepore	Napasoo Nashya	26-2-1880	457	Three months			
23	Ditto	Halak Mahomed	16-11-1880	457	Six months	11-1-1881	411	Ditto.
24	Ditto	Dubraj Nashya	28-12-1880	379, 325 & 147	Ten months	13-6-1881	379	Six months and 20 stripes.
25	Ditto	Jorap Nasjai	4-10-1875	379	Six months	19-10-1881	381	Six months and a fine of Rs. 20, in default 15 days more.
26	Ditto	Bhoondoo Nasjai	18-3-1877	457	One year	13-12-1881	380	Six months.
27	Darjeeling	Bachher Roy	In Nov. 1879	379	Twenty stripes	14-1-1881	454	Twenty-five stripes.
28	Julpigoree	Asher Mahmud alias Golela Nasya	20-10-1879	379	One month	25-2-1881	379	Three months.
						25-2-1881	379	Ditto, in another case.
29	Ditto	Niranjan Kurmi	25-7-1878	379	One year	30-12-1881	379	Six months.
30	Dacca	Sheik Alam	31-12-1880	380	Five stripes	21-6-1881	380 & 75	Four months.
31	Furzedpore.	Ashur Khan	Unknown	457	One year	14-9-1881	380	Two years.
32	Backergunge	Rajab Ali	21-3-1877	380	One and half years	28-6-1881	448	Fined Rs. 12, in default 7 days more.
			13-6-187	379	Four stripes			
			27-6-187	379	Fifteen stripes			
33	Mymensingh	Monask	11-9-1870	411	Five ditto	22-2-1881	379 & 225	Nine months, twenty stripes, and fined Rs. 50, in default one month and twenty-four days more.
			18-11-1870	411	Twenty ditto			
			19-11-1870	411				
34	Ditto	Govinda Mandal	24-9-1880	379	Four weeks and a fine of Rs. 10, in default, one week more.	7-7-1881	380 & 75	Six months and ten stripes.
35	Chittarong	Sathoni Mugh	12-11-1878	379	Twenty-five stripes	14-2-1881	379	Three months.
36	Ditto	Amjad Ali	28-10-1880	380	Ten stripes	23-1-1881	379	Twenty stripes.
37	Ditto	Bostob Churn Poddar	29-10-1878	382	Nine months	16-6-1881	411	Six months.
38	Ditto	Ali Hossien	24-4-1877	323	Fined Rs. 2, in default seven days more.	21-6-1881	380	Thirty stripes.
			29-11-1879	392	Six months			
			23-12-1849	379	Three years	1-11-1881	380	Two years.
			11-1875	340	Six months and a fine of Rs. 15.			
39	Ditto	Mosun Ali alias Torup	16-11-1877	379	One year and a fine of Rs. 25.	17-10-1881	379	One month.
					Three months			
40	Noakholly	Ram Kumar Pant	25-1-1879	380	One month	19-5-1881	379	Three months.
41	Tipperah	Kajubali alias Major Mahomed	15-1-1881	380	Ten stripes	30-6-1881	411	Three months.
42	Ditto	Abum	27-8-1879	379	One year	23-3-1881	411	One year on two different charges.
43	Patna	Mosun Channar	10-8-1875	457	One year	12-7-1881	380	Six months.
					Ditto			
44	Do.	Ashraf Musulman	24-6-1880	379 & 511	One week	7-5-1881	379	Two years.
45	Do.	Rowdi Dashed	25-4-1872	457	One year	21-4-1881	379	One month and fifteen stripes.
			23-1-1877	380	Two years	17-1-1881	379	Fined Rs. 25, in default fourteen days more.
			17-8-1874	380	Ditto			
46	Do.	Musamuth Methramu	18-4-1879	380	Six months and six weeks.	9-8-1881	379	Fifteen stripes.
					Ten stripes			
47	Do.	Rusim Musulman	23-7-1881	379	Two weeks	18-5-1881	379	Six months.
					Two weeks			
48	Do.	Khoob Lall	13-10-1879	379	Two years	18-5-1881	379	Six months.
					Two years			
49	Do.	Panchoo Rajwar	3-11-1877	457 & 511	Fifteen stripes	18-5-1881	379	Six months.
			3-9-1875	451	Two weeks			
50	Do.	Makarram alias Badra	13-2-1881	379	Two weeks			

Consecutive number.	District.	Names of convicts.	PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS AND SENTENCE.			PRESENT CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.		
			Date.	Section of the Indian Penal Code.	Term.	Date.	Section of the Indian Penal Code.	Term.
51	Gya	Poonai Bhooyan	17-10-1870	379	Thirty stripes	4-6-1881	379	One year and fifteen stripes.
52	Do.	Ram Lal Sonar	17-10-1870	340	Six months	7-11-1881	381	Three months.
53	Shahabad	Thug Dome	1-5-1877	379	One month	13-1-1881	379	Two years.
			2-2-1881	379	One week			
			12-1-1872	457	Two years and fined Rs. 50, in default six months more.			
54	Ditto	Ram Churun Ahir	9-8-1878	380	Twenty-five stripes	31-5-1881	379	Twenty stripes.
55	Mozufferpore	Dhaura Chamar	30-12-1878	379	Six months	13-6-1881	379	One year.
56	Durbhungah	Ram Lal Dhanuk	18-2-1879	224	Ditto	19-3-1881	380	Two years.
			10-2-1876	457	Five years			
			2-6-1879	379	Three months			
			9-10-1876	380	One day			
57	Ditto	Buchkun Chukna	1-7-1878	380	One month	7-12-1881	456	Ditto.
			21-1-1876	379	Fifteen stripes			
			16-9-1878	380	Two years			
58	Chumparun	Sakti Nath Ojha	30-10-1879	379 & 352	Fined Rs. 15	8-3-1881	380	Three months.
59	Ditto	Sheik Hossaini	29-10-1880	379	Fifteen stripes	21-6-1881	379	One month.
60	Ditto	Serwan Ahir	13-9-1877	411	Two years	6-4-1881	379	One year.
61	Ditto	Najoo Khan	4-10-1876	379	Ten stripes	3-5-1881	411	Twenty stripes.
62	Ditto	Mosafir Dome	36-12-1872	296	Six months	25-6-1881	411	Two years.
			16-9-1873	411	Ditto			
63	Molghyr	Sumur Singh	31-10-1880	411	Ditto			
			8-8-1879	379	Fined Rs. 5, in default fifteen days more.	24-2-1881	379	Fifteen stripes.
64	Ditto	Gunga Mushur	5-9-1873	411	Twenty stripes	11-5-1881	379	Three months and thirty stripes.
65	Ditto	Sib Doyal Dome	22-11-1864	392	Three years	16-6-1881	379 & 75	One year.
66	Ditto	Tengur Markundi	27-12-1878	379	Fifteen stripes	6-6-1881	379	One year and fifteen stripes.
			16-7-1878	379	One year			
67	Ditto	Sheik Wazcer	7-1-1878	457 & 511	Six months	7-4-1881	411	Six months.
			28-8-1878	379	One month			
68	Ditto	Daud Ali	14-6-1879	406	Three months	26-8-1881	379 & 75	Ditto.
69	Ditto	Ram Lal Dhanook	1-12-1878	457	One year	14-7-1881	379 & 75	One and half years.
70	Ditto	Panchoo Mosahur	15-12-1875	380	Twenty stripes	23-8-1881	411 & 75	One year.
			24-6-1880	380	Six months and twenty stripes.			
71	Ditto	Dursun Gowalla	6-6-1876	403	Three months	5-12-1881	379	Four months.
72	Ditto	Juggoo Dhanee	4-7-1866	403	Four years	25-11-1881	411	Six months.
			11-4-1869	379	Six months			
73	Ditto	Mahomed Ali	5-3-1880	379	Three months	19-11-1881	379 & 75	One year.
			19-7-1880	379	One month			
74	Bhagalpore	Basant Patwa	20-11-1877	380	Two years	26-2-1881	380	Two years.
75	Ditto	Bajnath Lal	14-10-1878	457	Two years and fined Rs. 20, in default six months more.	9-3-1881	380	Ditto.
76	Ditto	Shaik Baksoo	18-7-1868	395	Seven years	7-1-1881	457	Six months.
			Unknown	379	Fined Rs. 4			
77	Ditto	Sheik Matwali	23-6-1871	457	Six months	5-5-1881	379	Nine months.
			16-5-1878	379	Fined Rs. 4			
78	Ditto	Showkee Dhanuk	12-9-1879	379	Six months	16-7-1881	379	Twenty stripes.
79	Purneah	Durastulla	20-5-1880	411	Three weeks	21-11-1881	379	Fined Rs. 5, or in default 8 days more.
80	Maldah	Shonardi Sheik	11-7-1877	379	One month	6-6-1881	380	Three months and fined Rs. 10, in default one month more.
81	Cuttack	Binode Naik	28-12-1878	379	Four months	3-1-1881	379	Six months.
			27-11-1879	379	One month			
82	Ditto	Narain Padhan	16-8-1869	379	One month	10-1-1881	380	One year and fined two annas, in default ten days more.
			13-6-1879	457	Six months and fined two annas, in default one month more.			
83	Ditto	Jogi Panda	2-7-1878	379	Fined Rs. 20, in default one month more.	24-1-1881	379	Fined Rs. 5, or in default fifteen days more.
84	Ditto	Arat Jai Mangal	30-5-1878	379	Fined Rs. 30	21-1-1881	379	Fined Rs. 50.
85	Ditto	Breekir Sahu	22-2-1875	457 & 100	One year and fined Rs. 5, in default two months more.	24-3-1881	411	One year.
86	Ditto	Manoo Ponda	12-1-1881	379	Fifteen days	16-5-1881	380	Three months and fined four annas, in default fifteen days more.
87	Poores	Gourang Bisai	10-1-1881	379	Ten days	25-1-1881	379	One month.
88	Ditto	Rajib Padhan	25-8-1879	379	One month	10-2-1881	379	Six months and fifteen stripes.
			16-1-1880	454	Four months and fined Rs. 5, in default one month more.			
			16-11-1874	379	Twenty days			
			18-2-1875	380	Twenty stripes	15-2-1881	379	Two years and twenty stripes.
89	Ditto	Kelai Lahu	23-1-1878	379	Twenty stripes and six months			
			21-6-1877	380	One year and 30 stripes.			
			21-6-1877	380	One month			
90	Ditto	Balkhuna Mahanty	28-1-1871	379	Five stripes	30-3-1881	411 & 234	Two years two months and fined Rs. 8, in default one month more.
			12-10-1877	457	Six months			
			27-11-1879	379	Fifteen stripes			
91	Ditto	Nidhi Mahapatra	23-1-1880	379	Fined Rs. 5, in default one week more.	25-6-1881	379	Two months.
92	Ditto	Knia Khan	20-8-1879	379	Four months and fined Rs. 10, or in default two weeks more.	29-12-1881	379	One month.
93	Balasore	Indra Badhun	25-5-1877	447	Fined Rs. 2	18-1-1881	379	Fined Rs. 7.
94	Ditto	Narain Dass	13-4-1880	379	Three months	21-3-1881	379	One month.
95	Gurjats	Bida Naik	17-6-1880	457 & 379	Twenty stripes	4-1-1881	379	Four months and thirty stripes.
96	Ditto	Dhanoo Naik	17-6-1880	457 & 379	Ditto	4-1-1881	379	Ditto.
97	Ditto	Bano Naik	17-6-1880	457 & 379	Ditto	4-1-1881	379	Ditto.
98	Ditto	Kasi Naik	11-9-1876	380	Two months			
			24-10-1879	379	Six months and fined Rs. 10, in default six weeks more.	15-1-1881	380	Thirty stripes.
99	Ditto	Glacia Naik	9-5-1879	457	Four months	5-1-1881	379	Ditto.
100	Ditto	Chakrisno Behera	22-1-1878	379	Two months	20-1-1881	379	Four months.
101	Ditto	Katania Naik	21-10-1870	379 & 428	Two years and fined Rs. 30, in default six months more.	1-4-1881	379	Six months and twenty-five stripes, and fined Rs. 15, in default six weeks more.
102	Ditto	Ram Pehera	19-2-1880	379 & 411	Six months and fined Rs. 20, in default six weeks more.	22-4-1881	457	Six months and fined Rs. 5, in default six weeks more.
103	Ditto	Handi Gochast	11-1-1878	379	One month	6-5-1881	379	Four months and twenty stripes.
104	Ditto	Sait Gochast	10-9-1880	380	Six months	6-5-1881	379	Ditto.
			7-8-1878	379	Fined Rs. 5, in default fifteen days more.	28-2-1881	379	Six months.
105	Hasareebaugh	Mussumut Dakhia Bamari	18-12-1879	380	Two months			
			9-4-1878	382	Three years	7-3-1881	411 P. C.	Fifteen stripes.
106	Ditto	Daswa Ramnan	12-2-1881	379	Twelve stripes	28-3-1881	379	Six months.
107	Ditto	Aldool Mukerji	30-11-1880	379	One month	17-1-1881	379	Ditto.
108	Ditto	Mohi Chamar	In July 1873	395	One and half years	27-5-1881	379	Three days.

Consecutive number	District	Number of convicts	PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS AND SENTENCE			PRESENT CONVICTION AND SENTENCE		
			Date	Section of the Indian Penal Code	Term	Date	Section of the Indian Penal Code	Term
110	Hasarcebaugh	Bhattach Mahen	17 8 1884	457	One year	7 5 1881	379	Ten stripes
111	Ditto	Bhattach Mahuri	30 3 1881	379	Fine Rs 4	5 6 1881	379	Imprisonment 20 in default
112	Loharduggah	Khodabux	1 1 1879	390	Two years	7 5 1881	379	Twenty days
113	Ditto	Palton Das dh	4 1 1880	379	One month and a fine of one rupee	10 1 1881	379	Twenty days
114	Manbhoom	Siboo Singh	25 7 877	379	One year	17 12 1881	487 & 511	Four months

## 560. Remands.

PROVINCE.	COMMISSIONERS' DIVISIONS	NAMES OF DISTRICTS	Number of forms sent up	Number of forms disposed of at first hearing	Number of forms remanded once	Number of forms remanded twice	Number of forms remanded thrice	Number of forms remanded four times	Number of forms remanded five times	Number of forms remanded six times	Number of forms remanded seven times	Number of forms remanded eight times	Number of forms remanded nine times	Number of forms remanded ten times	Number of forms remanded eleven times	Number of forms remanded twelve times	Number of forms remanded thirteen times	Number of forms remanded fourteen times	REMARKS		
BENGAL	Burdwan	Western Districts																		pending	
		Burdwan	612	211	105	11	46	3	2	6	7									4 ditto	
		Bankura	471	121	125	8	1	41	7	11	13									1 ditto	
		Barabhoom	513	340	144	40	2	13	5	3										1 ditto	
		Midnapore	1,443	611	314	111	1	8	1	7	21									1 ditto	
	Presidency	Howrah	2,481	1,073	400		110	27	31	14											
		Total	3,411	1,394	234	111	10	37	1	10											
		Central Districts																			
		24 Pargunnahs	2,705	1,911	979	190	138	60	40	17	1	9	1	1	3	1	2	2	2	3	ditto
		Nuddea	1,100	411	177	21	11	10	4	4	21	1	1	17	3	6	1	2	10	10	ditto
Ranahatye	Jessore	1,411	411	177	21	11	10	4	4	21	1	1	17	3	6	1	2	10	10	ditto	
	Moorshedabad	1,411	411	177	21	11	10	4	4	21	1	1	17	3	6	1	2	10	10	ditto	
	Total	2,822	822	354	42	22	20	8	8	42	2	2	34	6	12	2	4	20	20	ditto	
	Dinapore	711	1	171	10	70	3	23	1	1	4									4 ditto	
	Rajshahi	80	4	23	8	40	2	11	1	8										3 ditto	
Dacca	Bangladesh	7	13	11	10	5	1	1	1	1	9	1								4 ditto	
	Bogra	34	115	114	4	31	17	1	7	30											
	Pabna	44	4	14	8	72	3	3	3	83											
	Darjeeling	0	1	14	1	21	1	1	1											9 ditto	
	Jalpaigore	44	1	11	58		1	10	3												
Chittagong	Total	1,116	121	1,102	40	51	11	13	7	1	1	1	2								
	Eastern Districts																				
	Dacca	1,077	211	31	150	91	51	3	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52 ditto	
	Chittagong	1,100	111	17	112	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	37 ditto	
	Myitmeh	1,011	111	17	112	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Patna	Total	3,188	1,222	920	736	435	15	1	1	54	3	2	7	11	1	14					
	Chittagong	544	170	119	47	71	4	2	11	4										2 17 ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	479	129	123	90	71	11	31	1	11											
	Tipperah	23	23	23	147		1	1	14	31											
	Total	1,046	322	259	147	1	1	1	14	31											
Bhagulpore	Total of Bengal	2,122	1,177	5,216	5,532	1,007	1,240	1	470	11	11	71	44	19	18	7	20				
	Patna																				
	Patna	91	3	207	123	9	5	8	14	7										28 ditto	
	Gya	7	191	100	13	104	1	3	21	13	8		3	3	2	2	2	2	2	18 ditto	
	Bahabad	40	141	170	1	110	74	5	41	71										7 ditto	
Orissa	Morungpoore	440	141	129	77	5	27	1	1	1	1									13 ditto	
	Durbhanga	70	19	182	88	44	2	1	4	1										7 ditto	
	Saran	13	113	183	47	12	3	2	1	14										12 ditto	
	Chumprum	141	141	203	102	14	22		1												
	Total	4,740	1,811	1,274	713	13	214	17	19	11	9	1	3	3	2	2	4				
Chota Nagpore	Bhagulpore	91	411	314	113	1	3	14	9											14 ditto	
	Monghyr	17	184	14	80	11	17	1	10	4											
	Purneah	147	21	207	91	14	11	14	10	11											
	South Pargunnahs	110	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1											
	Maldah	44	1	67	143	12	7	1	43	7											
Orissa	Total	2,733	1,111	754	41	126	14	30	72	25											
	Total of Behar	7,111	2,474	2,032	1,224	133	440	24	170	144	9	1	3	3	2	2	4				
	Orissa																				
	Cuttack	901	311	217	128	73	43	30	22	12	10	6	5	6	2	1	11				
	Pooree	734	147	115	218	71	11	11	11	7											
Chota Nagpore	Balasore	471	154	156	47	23	27	8	1	1											
	Gurjhat	180	48	101	17	7	9	1	2	2											
	Total of Orissa	1,357	714	617	450	155	159	1	44	22	10	1	8	8	2	1	11				
	South-West Frontier Agency																				
	Hasareebagh	704	318	219	70	36	7	3	1												
Chota Nagpore	Lohardugga	111	211	115	115	80	18	5	9	3											
	Manbhoom	115	69	24	9	3	4	3	2	1	1										
	Total of Chota Nagpore	271	80	60	41	19	17	16	10	16											
	GRAND TOTAL	1,721	687	558	237	109	46	27	16	20	1										
	Percentage	37.476	10.53	8.423	5.443	2.039	1.814	1.077	708	708	136	83	52	28	22	10	34				
Chota Nagpore	Percentage	41.4	22.4	14.5	7.8	5.0	2.8	1.8	1.8	3	2	1	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.90					
	Percentage	41.4	22.4	14.5	7.8	5.0	2.8	1.8	1.8	3	2	1	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.90					
	Percentage	41.4	22.4	14.5	7.8	5.0	2.8	1.8	1.8	3	2	1	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.90					
	Percentage	41.4	22.4	14.5	7.8	5.0	2.8	1.8	1.8	3	2	1	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.90					
	Percentage	41.4	22.4	14.5	7.8	5.0	2.8	1.8	1.8	3	2	1	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.90					



The above statement as last year, shows the disposal of cases with reference to remands. I give below the figures divisionally, showing the percentage of disposals of cases after two hearings :—

	1880.	1881.
Burdwan ... ..	71.9	80.1
Presidency ... ..	66.4	64.
Rajshahye ... ..	58.2	59.1
Dacca ... ..	48.1	42.5
Chittagong ... ..	60.5	50.
Patna ... ..	57.9	55.7
Bhagulpore ... ..	69.9	67.2
Orissa ... ..	72.3	57.6
Chota Nagpore ... ..	67.	72.3

The worst results are again visible in Dacca, Patna, and Rajshahye. I am not aware of any special reasons why police cases in these divisions should require longer time for their decision than in other parts of the province.

561.

#### CONDUCT OF THE POLICE.

*Burdwan Division.*—“On the whole good. There were a few instances of individual misconduct, but such cases do not affect the police as a body.”

*Presidency Division.*—On the whole fair. The Commissioner observes :—“Jessore has suffered much from constant changes and wants a firm hand. The police have had much extra work to do in connection with the census, and did it well. In Nuddea there has also been much work in connection with the fever epidemic.”

*Rajshahye Division.*—The Commissioner notes that the general working of the police in Dinagopore has fallen off, and in Darjeeling has improved. “In the other districts the working has been average, but Rungpore much wants the supervision and direction of a strong District Superintendent for two consecutive years.”

*Dacca Division.*—Not specially referred to in the divisional report.

*Chittagong.*—No special remarks recorded.

*Patna Division.*—On the whole satisfactory. The Commissioner considers that District Magistrates take less interest in the police than formerly, because they are altogether ignored in the matter of transfer of police officers, and are not consulted in the matter of promotion of police officers. It is simply impossible to consult Magistrates on the occasion of all transfers, but every recommendation which they make, is invariably attended to, if possible. Every Magistrate naturally wishes to have his inefficient officers sent to some other district, and I am compelled to see that each district has, as far as possible, its share of good and bad officers. With reference to promotions there must be some misapprehension on the part of the Commissioner. All promotions of Sub-Inspectors are made locally by District Superintendents under Magistrate's sanction, and Inspectors are promoted, as far as possible, in accordance with the half-yearly rolls, which have been sent from the Magistrate's office through the Commissioner to the office of the Inspector-General.

*Bhagulpore Division.*—Conduct reported to have been much as usual. “In Monghyr there has been some deterioration in their work. The Maldah and Bhagulpore police have done better work than the others.”

*Cuttack Division.*—Conduct appears to have been generally fair. The Orissa police are a most apathetic body, and I have lately taken steps to infuse some fresh blood into them by sending Bengali Sub-Inspectors.

*Chota Nagpore Division.*—The Commissioner considers that improvement in the police force is progressing. “There is a great deal yet to be done before it can be called very fairly efficient, but every year shows some steps in advance, and retrogression is no where the order of the day.”

562. The result of police operations has been on the whole satisfactory. Crime has been well repressed, and much steady hard work has been done during the year. It is creditable to the police that they were able to secure the results obtained in spite of the interruption to duty caused by their employment on census operations.

563. The following statements are herewith submitted :—

Return A (Part I).—General statement of cognizable crime.

Return A (Part II).—General statement of non-cognizable crime.

Return B.—Comparative statement of cognizable crime with result of police operations.

Return C.—General statement of thuggee, dacoity, and other professional crimes.

Return D.—Statement of additional police collected for the protection of persons and property, or quartered as a punitive measure.

Return E.—Statement showing strength, cost, distribution, and employment of police.

Supplement to Return E showing the village police.

Return F.—Statement showing equipment, discipline, and general internal management of the force (regular and municipal respectively).

Return G.—Statement showing the race and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the police (regular and municipal respectively).

Return H.—Statement showing dismissals and resignations in the subordinate grades of the police in the Lower Provinces.

Return AA.—Statement showing the number of offences cognizable by the police reported and the number of persons convicted.

Return BB.—Statement showing the number of persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the police.

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE,

FORT WILLIAM,

The 17th June 1882.

}

J. MONRO,

*Inspector-General of Police, L. P.*

## APPENDICES.

PERIOD—1881.

DISTRICT OR DIVISION—The Lower Provinces.

AREA OF DISTRICT OR DIVISION—165,996 square miles.

POPULATION—66,005,281 souls.

STATE

## Part I.—RETURN OF COGNITIVE

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES.										10a
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous year, and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by Police.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police had refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns VI to VIII in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
1	115 ... ..	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	117 ... ..	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	118, 119 ... ..	Concealing design to commit offence, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ... ..		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.												
2	131 to 136, 138 ... ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471 ... ..	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes ... ..	156.8	137	.....	2	106	.....	.....	68	3	10	.....
4	212, 216 ... ..	Harbouring an offender ... ..	28.6	21	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	7	.....	3	.....
5	224 to 226 ... ..	Other offences against public justice ... ..	553.8	511	.....	8	447	12	.....	326	12	13	8
6	143 to 153, 167, 168 ... ..	Rioting or unlawful assembly ... ..	234.6	1,857	1	38	1,381	185	3	869	141	652	3
7	140, 170, 171 ... ..	Personating public servant or soldier ... ..	62	58	.....	1	63	1	.....	80	1	5	.....
	Total ... ..		1635.8	2,584	1	49	2,001	208	3	1,300	157	713	6
	CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.												
8	302, 303, 306 ... ..	Murder ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9		by thugs ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10		by dacoits ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	307 ... ..	by robbers ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12		by poison ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13		Other murders ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	304, 308 ... ..	Attempts at murder ... ..	68.4	67	.....	.....	62	3	.....	19	14	6	.....
15	376 ... ..	Culpable homicide ... ..	253.6	239	.....	6	236	7	.....	18	21	56	.....
16	377 ... ..	Rape ... ..	354.6	802	1	6	229	31	1	39	10	20	.....
17	317, 318 ... ..	Unnatural offences ... ..	62.2	56	.....	1	44	7	.....	0	10	5	.....
18	305, 306, 309 ... ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ... ..	131.4	104	.....	1	101	8	.....	50	3	7	.....
19	320, 331, 333 ... ..	Attempt at, and abatement of, suicide ... ..	437.2	444	1	5	439	2	.....	272	17	.....	.....
20	325, 326, 335 ... ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant ... ..	2.4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
21	328 ... ..	Grievous hurt ... ..	67.0	631	7	9	546	23	4	344	22	95	.....
22	327, 330, 332 ... ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ... ..	29.2	22	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....
23	324 ... ..	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant ... ..	37.4	29	.....	1	15	2	.....	8	8	7	.....
24	324 ... ..	Hurt by dangerous weapon ... ..	808.4	966	33	20	811	40	15	868	74	41	.....
25	340 to 348 ... ..	Kidnapping or abduction ... ..	288.4	232	1	9	122	42	.....	34	47	14	.....
26	372, 373 ... ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion ... ..	207.4	134	.....	1	85	39	.....	16	55	10	.....
27	371 ... ..	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution ... ..	24.2	17	.....	1	14	2	.....	3	1	.....	.....
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ... ..	Habitually dealing in slaves ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	304A, 338 ... ..	Criminal force to public servant, or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ... ..	1119.6	1,177	4	27	858	96	.....	372	158	67	.....
	Total ... ..		4374.2	4,876	47	90	3,980	304	19	1,767	575	483	2
	CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.												
30	305, 307, 308 ... ..	Dacoity ... ..	215.8	158	.....	12	158	.....	.....	26	53	65	2
31	309, 403 ... ..	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ... ..	3.6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
32	304, 307, 308 ... ..	Robbery with hurt ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	302, 303 ... ..	Robbery ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440 ... ..	Robbery ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	428, 429 ... ..	Robbery ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	440 to 453 ... ..	Robbery ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	412, 413 ... ..	Robbery ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ... ..		2324.6	20,488	635	413	10,308	234	36	1,890	1,437	810	4
	CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.												
38	334 ... ..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ... ..	95.8	82	.....	6	83	2	.....	60	.....	2	.....
39	335 ... ..	Voluntarily causing hurt ... ..	7031.8	8,357	2,371	68	2,501	644	61	1,932	143	241	.....
40	336, 337 ... ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement ... ..	3982	3,318	21	57	1,349	528	2	509	552	116	.....
41	374 ... ..	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ... ..	48	31	.....	1	28	2	.....	16	1	.....	.....
	Total ... ..		11160.8	11,792	2,398	122	3,940	1,170	63	2,510	966	350	.....

## MENT A.

## TABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1881.

PERSONS.																			PROPERTY.				REMARKS.
Serial number	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.					
	By Police.	By order of Magistrate.					By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Otherwise disposed of, e.g., died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Before being put on trial.		Under trial before Magistrate.					Committed to Sessions.				
												In custody of Police.	On bail.										
	11	12	12a	13	14	15	16	17	a 18 b	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
1																	Rs.	Rs.					
2	138	20	174		5	169	61	6	74	20			4	1									
3	23	10	33			33	12	4	14				4										
4	620	122	758	4	6	740	181	12	500	1	2		35										
5	6,808	1,452	9,005	20	88	8,862	2,053	411	1,965	113	51	35	590	15	1	1	5	3					
6	76	11	92		12	90	21	4	64		1		3										
7	7,727	1,621	10,067	21	101	9,890	2,934	440	5,652	164	57	13	635	16	1	1	5	3					
8																							
9	6		6			6	1	1	3					1	3		313						
10	29		22		1	21	1	6	11				1	2	13	7	1,412	708					
11	29	1	31		4	27	6	12	2				5	2									
12	477	46	666	8	58	625	126	174	154	6			57	3	3		62	51					
13	62	3	71	1	6	61	18	10	21	3			6	6									
14	424	20	500	1	10	487	94	107	171	9	1	1	43	63									
15	144	60	204		11	251	114	61	59	2		2	4	6									
16	42	7	54		4	50	23	6	16				1	4									
17	94	7	108		5	102	25	10	24	1	1		7	1									
18	384	9	393	2	11	385	97	1	272	2	6		7										
19		5	6			6	1	1	4														
20	756	127	975	1	21	956	221	63	491	85	6		75	3									
21	21		21		2	19	11	2		3			2	1	4	2	390	42					
22	32	20	50			50	26	13	0	6			2	3									
23	834	111	1,019	1	31	983	362	13	516	6	27		50										
24	211	103	324	1	18	309	172	42	35	32			13	15	1	1	9	0					
25	130	46	186		3	183	100	4	61				14		1	1	42	4					
26	28	7	35			35	24	5	4	2													
27																							
28	1,267	360	1,703	2	40	1,656	791	25	769	2	10	5	68		8	5	86	68					
29	84	1	97		1	96	88	5	89	7	1		3	3									
30	5,095	972	6,552	12	206	6,320	2,251	564	2,296	616	60	2	12	403	190	31	19	2,314	1,013				
31	420	63	559	1	80	478	183	120	4	118	4		29	9	99	43	33,031	1,750					
32	11		11			11	2			2			7		2	1	230	91					
33	16	2	18		1	17	1	3	6	3					1		290						
34	19		19			19	4	4	8					3	12		1,755	315					
35	34	3	37		2	35	11	1	2	8			9	1	18	7	419	106					
36	114	25	163		12	150	71	14	53	3		1	8	1	86	36	3,544	975					
37	737	279	1,085		67	1,017	353	43	531	22	3		48	17									
38	591	146	704	1	29	733	323	6	314		11		1	30									
39	3,063	222	3,406	12	364	3,012	1,020	108	1,615	116	13	3	15	116	24	9,909	1,906	4,14,819	47,360				
40	250	63	327		4	323	122	13	163	5	1		19		29	17	596	125					
41	24		24			24	10	12	1*	3					1	1	148	12					
42	5,297	803	6,411	14	559	5,820	2,123	321	2,727	240	32	4	17	279	55	10,160	2,081	4,57,420	50,679				
43																							
44	95	12	109			100	19		85	2													
45	3,537	3,184	6,902	6	97	6,853	2,521	29	4,051	68	66		6	115									
46	2,049	1,423	3,588	2	71	3,503	1,871	40	1,407		24		10	163									
47	34	4	38		2	36	13		22		1												
48	1	5	6			6	3		3														
49	5,716	4,628	10,703	8	170	10,509	4,427	69	5,574	70	91		16	278									

\* One person convicted under section 412 (vide heading 37).

\* One person transferred from heading 30.

\* One person convicted under section 412 (vide heading 37).

\* One person transferred from heading 30.



PERIOD—1881.

DISTRICT OR DIVISION—The Lower Provinces.

AREA OF DISTRICT OR DIVISION—165,996 square miles.

POPULATION—66,085,781 Souis.

## STATE

## Part I.—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES.										
			Average number reported during five pre- ceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in pre- vious years and brought under enquiry during the year.	By Police <i>suo motu</i> .	Investigated by Police.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or of his own motion, in which no previous informa- tion was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police had refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns VI to VIII in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.													
43	453, 456 ... ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ... ..	1208'8	994	58	11	861	42	...	286	58	18	...
43	379 to 383 ... ..	Theft { of cattle ... ..	2326'4	1,673	7	40	1,549	84	2	727	205	49	...
44	406 to 408 ... ..	{ ordinary ... ..	33462'2	26,647	475	659	19,687	1,743	07	6,933	3,622	781	8
45	411, 414 ... ..	Criminal breach of trust ... ..	2233'2	1,907	3	26	553	215	3	257	190	54	2
45	411, 414 ... ..	Receiving stolen property ... ..	2137	1,827	3	25	1,744	38	...	1,273	51	100	11
46	447, 448 ... ..	Criminal or house-trespass ... ..	6731'6	7,212	50	00	2,232	968	6	1,405	470	224	1
47	461, 462 ... ..	Breaking closed receptacle ... ..	20'4	32	...	1	30	...	...	1	0	...	...
		Total ... ..	50113'6	40,293	599	822	26,676	3,000	80	10,882	4,920	1,225	22
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.													
48	311, 400, 401 ... ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	3'4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
49	Chapter XXXVIII, C. P. O., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ... ..	2231'0	1,018	...	15	556	375	...	570	6	35	1
50	296 to 297 ... ..	Offences against religion ... ..	20'2	20	...	2	20	2	...	10	...	...	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Act speci- fied.	—Gambling Act ... ..	133'2	111	...	2	102	6	...	91	...	17	...
52		—Excise Laws ... ..	2300'4	2,410	2	10	1,576	67	...	1,764	35	45	1
53		—Railway Laws ... ..	392'1	271	...	2	213	14	...	211	1	1	...
54		—Salt and Custom Laws ... ..	1431'4	925	1	6	584	1	...	756	4	5	...
55		—Stage Carriage Act ... ..	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56		—Stamp Act ... ..	22'2	5	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, sec- tion 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ... ..	9275'8	17,238	2	2	16,550	131	1	15,617	15	40	...
		Total ... ..	1543'3	22,070	5	37	20,335	590	1	10,069	61	125	6
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	... ..	07'2	2,012	10	8	1,824	74	1	1,677	3	12	...
		GRAND TOTAL	106734	104,153	3,692	1,550	78,002	5,592	203	30,141	7,510	3,247	40

OFFICE OF THE INSPE-GENL. OF POLICE, L. P.,

FORT WILLIAM,

The 23rd May 1882.

## MENT A.

## CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1881—concluded.

Serial number.	PERSONS.														PROPERTY.				REMARKS.
	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Otherwise disposed of, e.g., died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.		Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.		
	By Police.	By order of Magistrate.					By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		In custody of police.	On bail.					Under trial before Magistrate.	
	11	12	12a	13	14	15	16	17	a 18 b	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
42	588	64	670	...	17	653	274	16	337	8	1	...	...	22	...	13	8	Rs. 644	Rs. 42
43	1,705	158	1,911	...	120	1,797	660	18	1,032	14	5	...	...	57	...	1,429	1,079	33,085	25,068
44	14,702	5,592	21,083	25	1,082	19,981	8,608	133	10,202	122	46	21	24	789	31	17,571	8,959	8,14,459	1,01,490
45	503	676	1,295	8	39	1,248	755	18	391	5	17	...	...	60	2	512	217	53,065	16,939
46	2,824	214	3,149	10	60	3,061	879	81	1,930	61	7	18	...	83	20	1,670	1,600	64,185	11,589
47	3,451	4,218	7,891	8	160	7,716	3,629	29	3,840	1	30	...	10	187	...	3	2	56	6
	4	1	5	...	...	5	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	2	350	39
	23,637	10,923	36,007	53	1,478	34,401	14,900	295	17,733	206	106	30	36	1,198	54	21,213	11,867	4,65,853	1,55,174
48	7	...	8	...	...	8	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
49	865	318	1,222	20	4	1,187	403	1	715	1	10	...	2	53	...	...	...	...	...
50	30	18	52	...	...	52	21	...	26	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
51	475	22	514	...	7	507	109	...	387	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
52	2,357	730	3,133	5	15	3,111	523	8	2,540	...	...	...	2	40	...	...	...	...	...
53	294	22	317	1	3	313	45	1	263	...	...	...	...	4	...	22	22	40	40
54	940	50	995	...	3	992	79	1	909	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	1	3	9	...	...	9	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	18,885	1,045	19,970	7	12	19,950	1,302	...	18,585	...	8	...	1	55	...	...	...	...	...
58	23,806	2,203	26,220	42	44	26,129	2,492	12	23,431	1	18	...	5	175	...	22	22	40	40
	2,358	243	2,613	...	...	2,611	317	1	2,275	...	1	...	2	17	...	...	...	...	...
	73,890	21,393	98,576	163	2,558	95,080	29,353	1,705	50,628	1,337	365	45	131	2,936	315	31,468	13,993	9,25,632	2,36,909

J. MONRO,

Inspector-General of Police, L.P.

## STATEMENT A.

PERIOD—1881.

DISTRICT OR DIVISION—The Lower Provinces.

AREA OF DISTRICT OR DIVISION—165,996 square miles.

POPULATION—62,000,000 souls.

66,705,281

## Part II.—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1881.

Serial number	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME	CASES							PERSONS							REMARKS
			Average institutions of pre-ceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion	Total of columns 5 and 6	Number of cases in column 7 in which the Police were employed to make enquiry	Number of cases in which process issued	Number of persons against whom process issued	Actually appearing before the Court including pending from last year	Discharged after appearance	Acquitted		Convicted		Waiting trial at close of year	
												By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court	By Magistrate	By High or Sessions Court		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c Abetting commission of offence by public &c Concealing design to commit offence	1														
	117		2	1	2	3		3	7	7	2			5			
	118, 119		6														
	Total		14	1	2	3		3	7	7	2			5			
CLASS I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c &c																	
3	151 to 190, 505	Offences against the State	1	14		14		14	20	20		17		12			
3	197	Harbouring deserters by master of ship															
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228	Offences against public justice	3 022 2	3 188	1 690	4 878	210	4 542	7 651	7 077	164	2,019	15	1 122	11	142 5 died &c	
5	181 to 189, 217 to 225	Offences by public servants	369 8	294	52	346	30	294	371	396	20	150	8	193	6	8	
6	196 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	1,363 8	1 285	692	1 977	97	1 857	2 382	2 312	205	913	110	810	73	165 5 ditto	
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	102	178	22	200	10	181	313	347	39	114	69	7	64	52 2 ditto	
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	210 4	201	33	234	70	210	201	271	16	67		176		8 2 ditto	
9	483 to 489	Making or using false trade marks	72	1	1	7	2	7	9	9	2	3		4			
10	140, 154 to 156 160	Rioting unlawful assembly affray	213 2	224	18	241	71	180	480	661	3	127	5	510		12 1 died	
Total			6 299 1	5 381	2 609	7 877	498	7 26	11 497	11,700	404	6 615	207	6 870	154	390 15 died &c	
CLASS II—Serious offences against the Person																	
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	132 1	70	7	82	4	36	53	65	4	41	6	1	10	3	
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	5 6	1		1		1	1								
Total			138 4	76	7	63	4	39	54	65	4	41	6	1	10	3	
CLASS III—Serious offences against the Property																	
13	384 to 399	Extortion	1,261 6	1 311	9	1 360	87	855	1 108	949	93	522	24	248	2	52 1 absconded	
CLASS IV—Minor offences against the Person																	
14	345	Wrongful confinement	7 0	17		17		17	18	15	2	8		5			
15	352, 355 to 358	Criminal force	48 031	50 536	60	50 600	1 100	37 173	43 000	24 008	2 000	10 348	1	11 293	4	289 16 died, &c	
Total			48 078 6	552	6	50 617	1 100	37 190	43 018	24 023	2 000	10 356	1	11 298	4	289 16 died, &c	
CLASS V—Minor offences against the Property																	
16	417 to 420	Cheating	1 630 2	1,590	5	1 541	1	922	1,120	863	120	409	9	294	1	52 3 absconded	
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	1 144 2	765	24	789	192	523	631	618	50	229	1	361	1	15 1 died	
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c	106 4	188	12	200	24	194	145	142	14	74	7	52	4	10 1 do.	
19	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	7 922 2	6,905	9	6 808	25	4 758	6,019	4 023	379	1,981	8	1 550		101 4 do	
Total			10,902	9 294	44	9 338	276	6,337	7,908	5 701	563	2 673	25	2,247	6	178 9 absconded & died	
CLASS VI—Other offences not specified above																	
20	390	Offences against religion	35 2	9	2	11	1	10	18	17	8	5		2			
21	400 to 402	Criminal breach of contract of service	125	141		141	6	112	188	148	4	66		73			
22	406 to 408	Offences relating to marriage	3 407	3,435		3,435	88	2,017	2 451	1 000	322	1 013	62	227	23	109 5 died &c	
23	409 to 412	Defamation	79 4	902	1	903	2	568	696	409	87	204		166		8 2 transferred	
24	404, 406 to 410	Intimidation and insult	1,198 4	1,331	7	1 338	30	953	1 177	774	92	284	3	373		22 1 escaped,	
25	411 to 413, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000																
Total			11,151 6	11 303	938	12,239	2,437	9,014	12,517	15,644	1,114	4,365	51	9,553	22	450 23 died, &c	

PERIOD—1881.

DISTRICT OR DIVISION—The Lower Provinces.

AREA OF THE LOWER PROVINCES—165,996 square miles.

POPULATION—8,226,570 souls.

2,205,231

## STATEMENT A.

## Part II.—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1881—concluded.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES.							PERSONS.								REMARKS.
			Average institutions of pre- ceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appearing before the Court, including pend- ing from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.		Waiting trial at close of year.		
												By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
	Special Laws and offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.																	
	Regulation VI of 1919. Act I (B.C.) of 1866. Act XVIII of 1854. Act XXXI of 1867. Act XIII of 1970. Act XXV of 1873	Ferries...   Railway Acts	24 4   267	77   418	20   92	97   510	2   190	80   382	118   532	138   673	...   .	18   75	..   ..	120   594	..   ...	...   4		
	Act VII (B.C.) of 1878. Act I of 1859 Act XIII of 1859. Act XI of 1878 Act V of 1861 Act II (B.C.) of 1864 Act XXII of 1864	Abkari Act ... Merchant Shipping Act Breach of contract .. Arms Act ... Police Act ... Jails Act ... Cantonment Act ...	220 2 11 4 28 1 2 92 8 387 6 25 0 45 0	565 21 240 123 905 40 34	367 .. .. 14 80 10 61	932 21 240 112 994 59 95	8 4 ... ... 4 4 43 2 2 ...	86 4 21 213 100 53 5 34 95	1,03 4 77 22 1 110 750 52 19 6	1,006 77 181 170 1,240 79 190	8 ... 3 ... 6 ... ...	200 19 55 31 145 12 57	... ... ... ... 3 .. ...	780 54 123 139 1,126 67 130	.. ... ... ... ... ... ...	7 2 died.      8 1 person is at large.		
	Act VII (B.C.) of 1864. Act I (B.C.) of 1873. Act IV (B.C.) of 1865. Act XX of 1865. Act V (B.C.) of 1860. Act XIV of 1860. Act XVIII of 1869. Act VII of 1870. Act I of 1871 .. Act VI of 1871. Act XI (B.C.) of 1871. Act X of 1872, Chapter XXXII.	Salt Acts Vaccination Act Pleaders and Mooktears Act Hackney Carriage Act Post Office Act Stamp Act Court-fees Act Pound Act Immigration Act Census Act Contempt of Court	180 2 12 8 6 2 77 2 38 8 193 2 3 0 6,149 2 9 6 1 6 17 4	710 98 2 207 59 510 16 6,407 15 13 56	178 ... .. 19 ... 124 5 34 ... ... 2 135	896 98 2 238 59 634 21 6,445 15 15 191	37 5 2 63 3 1 ... 59 ... 15 ... 69	56 7 95 2 212 55 60 34 5,419 16 15 ...	910 111 2 245 60 943 36 6,346 24 25 7 4	895 113 2 236 65 943 34 3,721 21 25 100	... ... ... 6 1 13 ... 307 ... ... 1	71 28 1 31 77 146 7 1,729 13 6 9	... .. ... ... ... .. ... ... ... ... 1	820 85 216 216 15 772 27 1,630 11 19 170	... ... ... ... 1 ... ... ... ... ... ...	3 1 died.   <		

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE ;  
FORT WILLIAM,  
The 23rd May 1882.

J. MONRO,  
Inspector-General of Police L. P.

## Comparative Statement of Cognizable Crime with

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Total number of cases investigated during the year. Columns 6, 7, and 8 of statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained.		NUMBER	
			1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	Number of persons arrested.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	(115 ... .. 117 ... .. 118, 119 ... ..	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ... Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ... Concealing design to commit offence ...	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	.....
		Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.							
2	131 to 130, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	231 to 239, 260 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	133	114	.....	.....	196	171
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	21	18	.....	.....	35	38
5	224 to 230	Other offences against public justice	440	459	.....	.....	703	758
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	1,603	1,569	.....	.....	9,235	9,005
7	150, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	89	54	.....	.....	161	92
		Total	2,381	2,312	55.7	63.1	10,350	10,007
	CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.							
8								
9								
10	302, 303, 306	Murder { by things " dacoits " robbers	2 5 16	4 17 23	.....	.....	12 18 31	6 22 31
11		" poison	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12		Other murders	273	201	.....	.....	601	666
13	307	Attempts at murder	48	65	.....	.....	79	71
14	304, 305	Culpable homicide	253	244	.....	.....	516	500
15	376	Rape	303	261	.....	.....	277	264
16	377	Unnatural offences	60	51	.....	.....	61	54
17	317, 314	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	111	104	.....	.....	120	108
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	413	411	.....	.....	364	398
19	320, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	2	.....	.....	.....	3	6
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	554	573	.....	.....	1,018	978
21	324	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	29	21	.....	.....	35	21
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	23	17	.....	.....	75	59
23	334	Hurt by dangerous weapon	754	864	.....	.....	902	1,019
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	176	161	.....	.....	326	328
25	340 to 346	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion	115	124	.....	.....	177	186
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	16	16	.....	.....	41	35
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	353, 354, 355, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	937	934	.....	.....	1,505	1,703
29	304A, 316	Rash or negligent act, causing death or grievous hurt	66	70	.....	.....	97	97
		Total	1,181	4,303	53.1	51.0	6,621	7,352
	CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.							
30	305, 307, 308	Dacoity	188	158	.....	.....	616	550
31	309, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	4	5	.....	.....	18	11
32	304, 307, 308	Robbery with hurt { by poisonous or stupefying drugs " by other means	8 13	1 16	.....	.....	1 19	..... 18
33	302, 303	Robbery { in dwelling house " on the highway between sunset and sunrise " other robberies	14 24 172	16 20 136	.....	.....	20 41 204	19 37 163
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	717	834	.....	.....	818	1,085
34a	428, 439	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	629	594	.....	.....	635	764
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	17,751	17,597	.....	.....	3,006	3,406
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	168	101	.....	.....	225	327
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	9	2	.....	.....	49	25
		Total	19,611	19,578	49.7	53.4	6,246	6,414
	CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.							
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	77	65	.....	.....	137	109
38a	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	4,506	3,206	.....	.....	8,397	6,992
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	2,072	1,879	.....	.....	3,449	3,588
40	339, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	30	24	.....	.....	46	38
41	374	Compulsory labour	.....	1	.....	.....	7	6
		Total	6,751	5,179	47.2	41.9	12,036	10,703
	CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.							
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	820	903	.....	.....	687	670
43	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle " ordinary	1,404 23,777	1,645 21,467	.....	.....	2,052 22,474	1,911 21,083
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	846	771	.....	.....	1,388	1,295
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	1,973	1,782	.....	.....	3,483	3,140
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	3,231	3,158	.....	.....	8,500	7,894
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	18	30	.....	.....	11	5
		Total	32,460	29,750	50.5	50.1	38,595	36,007
	CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.							
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	4	.....	.....	.....	81	8
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad characters	825	931	.....	.....	1,037	1,222
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	12	22	.....	.....	44	58
51		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	140	108	.....	.....	573	514
52		Excise Laws	2,417	2,043	.....	.....	3,883	3,133
53		Railway Laws	213	257	.....	.....	347	317
54		Salt and Custom Laws	1,128	845	.....	.....	1,380	995
55		Stage Carriage Act	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
56		Stamp Act	17	2	.....	.....	33	9
57	269, 270, 277, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	15,844	16,082	.....	.....	19,002	19,970
		Total	20,602	20,930	85.7	86.6	26,343	26,220
58		Other special and local laws cognisable by Police	1,768	1,899	82.1	84.2	2,594	2,613
		GRAND TOTAL	87,764	83,857	63.5	64.9	102,826	98,576



MENT. B.

result of Police operations for the year 1881.

AND PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL.						AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF PROPERTY RECOVERED.					
Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.		Amount of property stolen.		Amount.*		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
188	165	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
603	740	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9,075	8,862	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5	1	3	.....	.....
160	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10,151	9,899	55.1	57.7	56.2	58.7	6	5	1	3	16.6	60.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	247	313	26	.....	.....	.....
18	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	661	1,412	240	798	.....	.....
29	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	13	.....	.....	.....
579	625	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	62	5	54	.....	.....
75	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	58	.....	.....	.....
483	487	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
237	251	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
113	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
343	385	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
990	956	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	542	390	359	42	.....	.....
74	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
903	983	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	9	61	9	.....	.....
304	309	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
165	183	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	42	.....	.....
38	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,755	1,656	.....	.....	.....	.....	173	56	54	63	.....	.....
83	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,320	6,320	47.9	47.5	47	43.1	1,760	2,314	816	1,013	40.3	43.7
576	478	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,071	33,031	12,453	1,750	.....	.....
18	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	230	.....	91	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	239	240	187	.....	.....	.....
19	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	201	1,753	181	315	.....	.....
20	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	294	2,294	45	45	.....	.....
36	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,710	419	804	100	.....	.....
190	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,214	3,914	529	973	.....	.....
735	1,017	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
599	733	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,234	3,012	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,20,808	4,11,819	74,454	47,360	.....	.....
215	323	.....	.....	.....	.....	343	596	194	125	.....	.....
42	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	233	148	154	12	.....	.....
5,685	5,320	47.5	46.8	52.2	51.6	4,91,760	4,57,420	88,961	50,679	18	11.0
137	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8,237	6,353	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
3,319	3,505	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11,744	10,509	50.2	52.7	57.6	53.7	20	.....	20	.....	100	.....
654	653	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	644	31	42	.....	.....
1,945	1,787	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,962	33,045	29,191	25,093	.....	.....
21,237	19,681	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,21,491	3,14,459	1,03,729	1,01,480	.....	.....
1,347	1,249	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,681	53,063	16,124	16,949	.....	.....
3,400	3,061	.....	.....	.....	.....	92,133	64,185	61,600	41,569	.....	.....
8,567	7,716	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	56	1	6	.....	.....
11	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	623	59	187	39	.....	.....
38,961	34,401	50.5	49.3	52.5	52.1	4,84,905	4,65,853	2,12,225	1,85,174	42.5	39.7
81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,015	1,187	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
872	807	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,853	3,111	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	40	.....	.....
343	313	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,374	992	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18,968	19,950	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26,277	26,129	89.4	89.3	89.8	89.6	.....	40	.....	40	.....	100
2,683	2,621	89.3	37.0	89.7	87.1	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
99,721	95,389	62.1	61.8	64.0	63.7	9,92,552	9,25,632	3,02,033	2,36,909	30.4	25.3

continued from column XVI to XIX.

STATEMENT C.

Thuggee and Dacoity, Administration of Poisonous or Stupefying Drugs for Criminal Purposes and other Professional Crimes for the year 1881.

DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES.			PERSONS.							COMPARATIVE RETURN.							REMARKS.			
	Committed during the previous two years, and in which no conviction was obtained up to the beginning of the year.	Cases under columns 2 and 3 brought to trial within the year.	Cases under columns 2 and 3 in which no one was brought to trial up to the close of the year.	Number supposed to be concerned in cases in columns 2 and 3.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Remaining at the close of the year.	Number of persons arrested.		Brought to trial.		Convicted.		Property stolen.			Property recovered.		
										1879.	1880.	1881.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1879.	1880.		1881.	1879.	1880.
Thuggee ... { by strangulation ... " poison ... { with murder ... " wounding ... { simple ... { with murder ... " wounding ... { simple ...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dacoity on land ... { with murder ... " wounding ... { simple ... { with murder ... " wounding ... { simple ...	1	3	1	23	6	6	3	2	1	11	6	14	11	6	9	3	432	313	134	21	
Dacoity on water ... { with murder ... " wounding ... { simple ... { with murder ... " wounding ... { simple ...	2	5	3	74	40	*31	2	28	...	34	45	29	17	31	6	1	1,599	571	49	2	
Robbery by admin-istration of poison-ous or deleterious drugs ... { without " ...	75	76	89	1,500	389	+333	83	215	34	1,180	609	487	389	646	478	107	48,171	49,860	5,035	9,812	
Other professional crimes, viz.—	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	7	...	8	1	...	142	81	...	...	
Kidnaping ...	1	...	1	9	14	...	...	...	5	17	...	14	17	...	...	...	51	13	...	...	
Cattle theft ...	23	7	22	233	53	47	6	40	1	150	68	47	53	83	46	32	8,935	10,557	1,656	2,651	
Theft and house-breaking by Moghia Domes ...	...	1	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	1	4	1	1	...	1	...	...	13	13	...	...
	1	2	1	2	1	1	...	1	...	1	13	1	1	1	1	...	183	236	108	187	
	3	6	3	14	14	14	4	4	6	...	6	29	14	5	29	14	...	...	...	...	
	...	3	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	14	22	3	14	22	3	200	751	290	751	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	22	22	...	31	31	31	25	4	2	...	34	52	31	34	52	31	192	490	82	141	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	

\* 1 escaped from the lock-up.  
† 1 died.  
‡ 40 persons released, par-doned, and discharged, and 2 died.  
§ 17 persons of the last year brought to trial and con-victed during the year.  
|| 4 persons released on bail.

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;  
FORT WILLIAM,  
The 23rd May 1882.

J. MONRO,  
Inspector-General of Police, L.P.

**S T A T E M E N T   D .**

## STATE

*Statement of Additional Police collected for the Protection of*

PART I.—Additional police collected for the protection of																	
DISTRICT.	Names of fairs or places of large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of police, usually located at the place.				Detached from the Regular force.				Specially employed in addition to columns V to VIII.				Total cost under columns IX and X.	
				Officers.				Officers.				Officers.				To Government.	To local or private funds.
				Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12						
		Days.									Rs. A. P.						
Burdwan ... ..	Topabone mela of Topabone ... ..	13	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Bankoora ... ..	Baroni mela of Dihar ... ..	6	8,000	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...						
	Total ... ..	19	23,000	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	...						
Beerbheem ... ..	Kenduli ... ..	30	60,000	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...						
	Buckleshur ... ..	9	2,400	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...						
	Birchundropore ... ..	30	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...						
	Total ... ..	69	63,500	...	...	...	...	2	11	...	...						
Midnapore ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
	Ootran at Tribani ... ..	1	6,000	...	...	2	23	1	2	...	1	1	4	...			
	Shibchotoordasi at Tarkessur ... ..	3	25,000	...	...	1	4	1	1	...	1	1	6	...			
	Tribani Baruni at Tribani ... ..	1	7,000	...	...	1	23	1	1	...	1	1	6	...			
	Churuckpoojah at Tarkessur ... ..	5	37,500	...	...	1	4	1	5	...	1	1	6	...			
Mooghly ... ..	Snanjatra at Mahesh ... ..	1	20,000	...	...	1	60	1	2	...	9	...	2	8			
	Ditto at Gooptipara ... ..	1	15,000	...	...	1	4	1	1	...	10	...	1	10			
	Ruthjatra at Mahesh ... ..	14	65,000	...	...	1	48	1	2	...	4	...	2	7			
	Ditto at Gooptipara ... ..	2	12,500	...	...	1	4	1	1	...	10	...	1	10			
	Rashjatra at Mankoonda ... ..	3	12,000	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	4	...	1	10			
	Total ... ..	31	200,000	...	2	17	170	2	10	7	51	...	5	15	88		
Howrah ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
	Sagour fair ... ..	7	83,800	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	31	...	...	...	...		
	Hurwah Gorachand Peer's mela ... ..	8	30,000	...	1	1	12	1	1	5	28	...	...	...	...		
	Basra Gazi Sahab's mela ... ..	3	13,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	8	...	...	...	...		
	Barriepore Rasli mela ... ..	6	30,000	...	1	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Joynagore Dolejatra mela ... ..	7	12,000	...	1	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
24-Pergunnabs ... ..	Ekdil Shahab's mela at Kazipara ... ..	4	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Gorachand Shahab's mela at Elhapore ... ..	3	3,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...		
	Kantalpara Rajjatra ... ..	4	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...		
	Bodoner's mela at Pretheba ... ..	5	3,500	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...		
	Ohunditola mela at Ruinjan ... ..	1	700	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...		
	Boropeur's mela at Tarapookur ... ..	1	4,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...		
	Punchanand Poojah at Jaferpore ... ..	1	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Khurdah Ras mela ... ..	7	5,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...		
	Panihaty Ras mela ... ..	3	2,050	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...		
	Total ... ..	60	193,350	...	3	4	34	4	8	14	96	...	...	...	...		
Jessore ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
	Kishnashur Barodele ... ..	4	8,000	...	1	2	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Ditto Basanto mela exhibition ... ..	7	20,000	...	1	2	30	...	1	2	10	...	...	...	...		
	Nuddes Pat Purnima ... ..	2	5,000	...	...	2	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Ditto Dheolal ... ..	8	15,000	...	...	2	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Ditto Dhasahara ... ..	1	10,000	...	...	2	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Kissengunge Ambubachi ... ..	6	3,000	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Nakasipara Subomungola ... ..	4	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Ditto Brahmanitula ... ..	4	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Kaligunge Ramnavami ... ..	4	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Tehatta Utrain ... ..	7	2,000	...	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Hogulberia Toolai Behar ... ..	29	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Moortoti Snanjatra ... ..	2	8,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Nuddes ... ..	Khoksa Kalipujah ... ..	9	25,000	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Bheramara Ramnavami ... ..	20	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Doorgapore ... ..	32	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Barangandua ... ..	28	6,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Lukhikhola ... ..	17	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Khulisa Kundu ... ..	34	8,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Ulaichundee mela ... ..	4	5,000	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Patoolipur mela ... ..	3	2,500	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Santipore Ras mela ... ..	5	20,000	...	...	1	4	...	1	1	5	...	...	...	...		
	Chagda Maghi Purnima ... ..	3	7,000	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Ghospara mela ... ..	3	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Koolia and Debanandpat ... ..	3	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...		
	Garapatha Ghoshto Behar ... ..	4	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Total ... ..	233	192,300	...	6	21	293	...	2	4	51	...	...	...	...		
Moorshebad ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						

**MENT D.**

***Persons and Property, or quartered as a Punitive Measure.***

[illegible]



## Statement of Additional Police collected for the Protection of

PART I.—Additional police collected for the protection of																	
DISTRICT.	Names of fairs or places of large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of police usually located at the place.				Detached from the regular force.				Specially employed in addition to columns V to VIII.				Total cost under columns IX & X.	
				Officers.				Officers.				Officers.				To Government.	To local or private funds.
				Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12						
		Days.									Rs. A. P.						
Dinapore ...	Aloakhos ...	12	75,000			1	2	3	44								
	Nekmurdh fair ...	11	170,000			2	7	10	136								
	Total ...	23	245,000			3	9	13	180								
Rajahmhye ...	Khatoor ...	4	20,000			1	1	1	11								
	Sootlangunge ...	2	3,000						1								
	Mandah ...	8	12,000					1	4								
	Boodpara ...	15	6,000					1	2								
	Moordapore ...	9	8,000					1	1								
	Bolhar ...	3	4,000					1	1								
	Taherpore ...	11	5,000					1	2								
	Poteesar ...	7	4,000						1								
	Bhawanipore...	10	3,000						1								
	Koojooli ...	21	1,000						2								
	Lathore ...	6	12,000						2								
	Kolum ...	4	5,000						1								
	Kallygunge ...	8	9,000						1								
	Tulmook ...	6	1,200														
	Nasirpore ...	7	4,000						1								
	Chunderpore ...	7	4,000						1								
	Total ...	128	101,300			1	4	4	32								
Rangpore ...	Kamda ...	23	12,000						1								
	Khalahati ...	37	50,000						3								
	Tulsighat ...	30	5,000						1								
	Fakerer mela ...	15	3,000						2								
	Sib Bari ...	30	5,000					1	2								
	Paglapir ...	20	10,000														
	Khalahati ...	2	5,000					1	1								
	Shekerhat ...	2	3,000					1	1								
	Chilmari ...	1	60,000					1	1	17							
	Noonkhowa ...	3	7,200					1		4							
	Gogla ...	10	750						1	2							
	Galabbag ...	48	15,000							1							
	Tushbunder ...	15	100														
	Gada Simla ...	18	700					1	2	11							
	Bora Chita ...	24	1,000														
	Raja Biratbhobon ...	30	1,000														
	Total ...	314	170,150			1	6	8	62								
Bogra ...	Gopinathpore ...	15	8,000	1	1	8		1	8								
	Mohasthan ...	10	9,000	1	1	4		1	4								
	Total ...	25	17,000	2	2	12		2	12								
Fubna ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Darjeeling	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Julpigoree	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Dacca ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Total ...	69	437,000	...	...	3	7	11	83	...	...	...					
Furzedpore	Furzedpore agricultural exhibition mela ...	31	9,000	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	...					
	Podumdy ...	7	11,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...					
	Madaripore ...	7	400	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...					
	Chundiburdi ...	13	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...					
	Gosalundi ...	7	6,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...					
	Dheokhali ...	7	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...					
	Haridaspora ...	7	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...					
	Satoir ...	3	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...					
	Rajnagore ...	30	4,500	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...					
	Kartipore ...	30	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...					
	Moisur ...	2	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...					
	Hataria ...	15	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...					
	Tengaree ...	20	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...					
	Total ...	181	54,100	...	...	1	1	6	34	...	...	...					
Mackergunge	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Mymensingh ...	Hoseinpore ...	45	8,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...					
	Kishoregunge ...	35	11,000	1	1	2	12	...	2	...	...	...					
	Sherepore ...	32	7,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...					
	Poorabari ...	10	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...					
	Total ...	142	32,000	1	2	3	20	...	1	8	...	...					

## MENT D—continued.

***Persons and Property, or quartered as a Punitive Measure.***

[illegible]

## Statement of Additional Police collected for the Protection of

PART I.—Additional police collected for the protection of																						
DISTRICT.	Names of fairs or places of large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of police usually located at the place.				Detached from the regular force.				Specially employed in addition to columns V to VIII.				Total cost under columns IX & X.						
				Officers.				Officers.				Officers.				To Government.	To local or private funds.					
				Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.							
1	2	3	4	5				6				7				8	9	10	11	12		
		Days.																	Rs. A. P.			
Chittagong	Sitakund	8	9,000			1	4		1	1	16											
	Mohamoni	8	8,000						1	1	19											
	Total	16	14,000			1	4		2	2	35											
Noakholly																						
Chittagong Hill Tracts																						
Tipperah																						
Patna	Baraofat at Phoolwari	8	7,000																			
	Shivrat at Bhimpore	1	6,000																			
	" at Diarah	1	6,000																			
	Purnamasi at Gosaivamint	1	10,000								4	20										
	Bissuah	2	10,000								4	20										
	Shivrat at Shewnar	2	5,000							1	1	8										
	" at Baikathpore	2	5,000								1	10										
	" at Bihta	2	15,000							1	1	4										
	Gazimiah	3	10,000								2	15										
	Somari	4	20,000							1	1	22										
	Kaliki Mela	1	2,000								1	2										
	Barni	1	3,000							1	1	20										
Gya	Mohurrim	1	50,000						1	3	8	149										
	Bassioura	1	4,000								1	4										
	Ramila	10	6,000								1	10										
	Total	40	159,000						1	8	26	244										
	Bissuah Sunkrant and Kartic Purnima, at the riverside in town Gya.	4	10,000						2		1	25										
		Berhampore Fair	10	100,000			1	4	1	2	5	49										
			Ditto	9	125,000			1	4	1	2	7	50									
	Total	19	225,000			2	8	2	4	12	98											
	Mozufferpore	Hasipore	2	50,000	1	1	1	12														
		Bhayroasthan Kutra	7	25,000		1	1	8			1	8										
		Sitamarihi	16	50,000	1	1	1	12			1	9										
		Maniari, Majorgunge	11	20,000			1	4														
Total		36	145,000	2	3	4	30			2	17											
Durbhunga	Sewiath	10	50,000							1	1	8										
	Ganges Bank	2	15,000							1	1	4										
	Total	12	65,000							2	2	12										
Saran	Sonepore Fair	19	75,000			1	3	1	4	6	75						70		188 0 0			
	From Patna								1	1	10											
	" Mozufferpore									2	12											
	" Durbhunga									1	15											
	" Shahabad									1	10											
	" Monghyr									1	15											
	" Chumpanun									1	10											
Total	19	75,000			1	3	2	6	14	162						70		188 0 0				
Champaran	Bettia	22	80,000	1	1	3	17			2	12											
	Awaraj	10	10,000		1	1	8			1	6											
	Tribeni	6	7,000		1	1	5															
	Gobindgunge	9	9,000		1	1	8		1													
	Adapur	20	10,000		1	1	8		1	1	6											
	Lakhora	9	9,000		1		4															
	Mohameda	4	1,000								2											
Total	80	1,26,000	1	6	7	50	1	2	4	26												
Monghyr																						
Bhagulpore	Shiboratri at Singessur	8	50,000						1	1	3	20										
	Tilasunkrant at Bowsee	20	20,000						1		1	4										
	Total	28	70,000						2	1	4	24										
Purneah	Carragolah	25	25,000			1	6	1	1	2	24											
	Ilowakhosh at Khonti Bhojpore	10	450			1	4															
	Total	35	25,450			2	10	1	1	2	24											
Benthal Fergunnahs	Sreepunchomi	3	12,000	1	1	3	20		1		10											
	Sibratri	3	20,000		1	1	3		1		6											
	Bhadro Purnima	3	15,000	1	1	3	20			2	6											
	Boral Newan	2	8,000							1	2											
	Tantbe Mela	15	4,500								2											
Total	26	59,500	3	3	9	60		5		26												

**MENT D—continued.**

*Persons and Property, or quartered as a Punitive Measure.*

persons and property.				PART II.—Additional police quartered as a punitive measure.								REMARKS.
Number of offences against person or property during such assembly.		Property.		Number of cases.	Strength of additional police.				Total cost of additional police, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in or traced to a village or place in which the additional police was established.	
Investigated by the police.	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.		Officers.							
					Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.									
1	1	1 0 0	1 0 0									
2	2	23 12 0	22 4 0									
3	3	38 0 0	38 0 0									
4	4	2 0 0	2 0 0									
5	5	40 0 0	40 0 0									
6	6	0 3 0	0 3 0									
7	7	10 4 0	3 12 0									
8	8	10 7 0	3 15 0									
9	9											
10	10											
11	11	242 14 0	119 6 0									
12	12											
13	13	34 10 6	34 10 6									
14	14	21 10 0	9 3 0									
15	15	118 0 0	1 8 0									
16	16	0 14 0	0 14 0									
17	17											
18	18	175 2 6	48 3 6									
19	19											
20	20	4 2 0	4 2 0									
21	21	16 8 9	16 8 9									
22	22	20 10 9	20 10 9									
23	23	49 7 6	18 0 0									
24	24	49 7 6	18 0 0									
25	25	5 8 0	5 8 0	1	1	4	50	2,254 13 0	Three months			
26	26			1	1	2	25	836 8 0	ditto			
27	27			1	1	2	25	811 4 0	ditto			
28	28			1	1	2	20	623 4 0	ditto			
29	29			1	1	3	3	74 0 0	ditto			
30	30			1	1	1	1	11 2 2	1-3 days			
31	31	5 8 0	5 8 0	6	1	1	10	4,660 15 2	4 months 3 days.			

This fair is held on the confines of Purneah and Dinakopore. The particulars given relate only to the portion of it held here.

One death by cholera.

BUREAU POLICE.

## Statement of Additional Police collected for the Protection of

PART I.—Additional police collected for the protection of																	
DISTRICT.	Names of fairs or places for large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of police usually located at the place.				Detached from the regular force.				Specially employed in addition to columns V to VIII.				Total cost under columns IX & X.	
				Officers.				Officers.				Officers.				To Government.	To local or private funds.
				Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-Constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-Constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-Constables.	Men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13					
Maldah .. .. .	Kuri .. .. .	8	30,000	1	4	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. A. P.
	Kankeli .. .. .	6	10,000	1	5	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Total .. .. .	14	40,000	2	9	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Cuttack .. .. .	Mohorum at Cuttack Town .. .. .	4	15,000	1	1	6	34	1	4	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Doorgapooja Bejaya at Cuttack Town .. .. .	4	10,000	1	1	7	30	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Basanto Panchomi at Kendrapara .. .. .	1	10,000	...	1	1	6	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Dole Purnima, Jajpur, Barua .. .. .	2	10,000	...	2	2	8	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Baroni bathing in the river Baiturni, Jajpur, Barua .. .. .	2	10,000	1	1	2	8	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Barayripoojah (Sree Panchomi) Jajpur, Barua .. .. .	30	15,000	1	1	2	6	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Poores .. .. .	Total .. .. .	43	70,000	4	7	20	92	2	9	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Melan or Dole Jatra at Poores .. .. .	2	40,000	...	...	...	...	3	9	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Sibratri at Poores .. .. .	2	30,000	...	...	...	...	2	4	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Chaudanjatra .. .. .	21	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Ramnovomy .. .. .	7	8,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Sitalasuti .. .. .	1	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Rukeenecharun .. .. .	1	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Debsnanjatra .. .. .	1	20,000	...	...	...	...	1	3	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Bathjatra .. .. .	24	1,75,000	...	...	...	...	2	3	185	...	...	...	4*	100*	...	.....
	Julanjatra .. .. .	7	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Kaladhun Ekadasee .. .. .	1	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Dasahara .. .. .	1	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Kartikjatra .. .. .	5	22,035	...	...	...	...	1	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Sagarmanjatra .. .. .	1	16,400	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Makarjatra .. .. .	2	10,000	...	...	...	...	1	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Chundra Bhoga .. .. .	2	10,000	...	...	...	...	1	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Jhamjatra .. .. .	5	40,000	...	...	...	...	1	4	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Atrijatra .. .. .	24	21,000	...	...	...	...	1	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Sibratri at Bhubaneswar .. .. .	2	10,000	...	...	...	...	1	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Asokastomy at Bhubaneswar .. .. .	12	45,000	...	...	...	...	1	2	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Bathjatra at Bhubaneswar .. .. .	13	45,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Prothamastomi .. .. .	2	7,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Milanjatra at Banpore .. .. .	2	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Jhulanjatra at Banpore .. .. .	5	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Panchokjatra .. .. .	1	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Mecanjatra at Balanga .. .. .	2	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Tribenijatra .. .. .	3	25,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Daonachoori .. .. .	2	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Debsnanjatra .. .. .	1	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Balsore .. .. .	Total .. .. .	151	6,03,535	...	...	...	...	6	25	87	747	...	...	4	100	...	.....
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Gurjhat .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Hazareebagh .. .. .	Chattr .. .. .	2	4,000	1	2	10	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Hutree .. .. .	6	4,000	...	1	4	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Total .. .. .	16	8,000	1	3	14	...	2	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Lohardugga .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Chootia fair .. .. .	15	5,000	...	...	...	...	1	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Jagarnathpore .. .. .	1	10,000	...	...	...	...	1	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Singbhoom .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Chyebassa annual fair .. .. .	28	2,500	...	1	13	...	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Manbhoom .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
GRAND TOTAL .. .. .		1,889	33,11,485	13	38	96	638	29	107	245	2,275	...	5	19	253	...	108 0 0



MENT D—concluded.

Persons and Property, or quartered as a Punitive Measure.

persons and property.				PART II.—Additional police quartered as a punitive measure.								REMARKS.
Number of offences against person or property during such assembly.		Property.		Number of cases.	Strength of additional police.				Total cost of additional police, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in or traced to a village or place in which the additional police was established.	
Investigated by the police.	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.		Officers.							
					Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-Constables.	Men.				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.									
3	2	1 15 0	1 15 0									
2	2	1 15 0	1 15 0									

\* Paid by the Superintendent of the Temple.

## STATEMENT

Showing Strength, Cost, Distribution,

COMMISSIONERS' DIVISIONS.	NAMES OF DISTRICT.	SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE.								COST OF POLICE.																				
		Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial Revenues.			Strength of Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial Revenues.			Officers.	Men.	Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling Officers (Col. II) and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant Superintendents (Col. III). (₹).	Other expenses of Col. III.		Total pay of Subordinate Officers (Cols. IV and V) (₹).	Total pay of Constables of all classes (VI, VII, and VIII.)	Horses and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in Cols. XI, XIII, and XIV.	Average pay of		Contingencies and all expenses other than included in Cols. XI to XVII.	Total cost.									
			Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards. (1).	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100. (1).	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.					Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments. (3).				Mounted Constable.	Foot and Water Constables.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21										
<b>BENGAL.</b>																														
<b>Western Districts.</b>											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.										
Burdwan ...	...	2	4	71	...	312	...	12	163	...	6,000	1,200	3,401	35,510	30,182	...	...	7-8	8,237	93,610										
Bankura ...	...	2	2	50	...	208	...	6	115	...	9,000	1,000	2,364	19,960	16,776	...	...	6-7	3,530	53,030										
Boerhoom ...	...	1	2	43	...	209	...	1	16	...	12,000	1,200	2,114	17,520	16,710	300	...	6-1	5,543	55,909										
Midnapore ...	...	2	5	133	...	671	15	10	161	...	12,000	1,800	3,548	5,100	53,591	...	...	6-8	10,400	1,47,883										
Hooghly ...	...	2	3	78	...	340	...	24	342	...	13,700	1,200	2,764	31,400	24,410	...	...	7-5	7,614	87,054										
Howrah ...	...	1	5	66	...	556	...	...	...	...	9,000	600	3,002	30,210	44,702	...	...	7-4	12,031	1,04,955										
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2,324</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>62,700</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>16,927</b>	<b>1,40,220</b>	<b>2,04,002</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>6-7</b>	<b>48,526</b>	<b>5,43,151</b>										
<b>Central Districts.</b>																														
24-Pargunnahs ...	...	2	7	134	...	653	89	64	516	...	15,000	2,100	4,692	59,320	64,956	10,244	...	7-2	16,916	1,72,313										
Nuddea ...	...	2	5	86	...	420	...	13	265	...	11,014	1,200	2,249	40,000	33,544	...	...	6-6	9,574	94,898										
Jessore ...	...	2	0	94	...	447	49	1	50	...	10,304	2,100	3,237	35,437	39,000	7,062	...	7-0	7,043	1,06,396										
Moorshedabad ...	...	2	4	100	...	450	...	12	231	...	12,600	1,200	2,508	41,700	37,758	...	...	7-0	0,039	92,305										
Little S. Reserve	...	...	...	5	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,200	...	...	7-0	441	6,324										
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2,020</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>1,072</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>40,941</b>	<b>6,605</b>	<b>12,731</b>	<b>1,77,615</b>	<b>1,80,708</b>	<b>17,806</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>6-8</b>	<b>43,665</b>	<b>4,76,051</b>										
<b>Eastern Districts.</b>																														
Dinapore ...	...	2	3	58	...	322	...	2	30	...	8,540	1,000	1,761	27,900	25,811	...	...	6-6	2,937	66,803										
Rajshahye ...	...	1	3	57	...	305	...	5	63	...	8,026	1,200	2,741	21,355	24,618	...	...	6-7	12,403	74,774										
Bungpore ...	...	1	5	72	...	384	...	8	26	...	11,800	1,200	2,418	31,370	29,672	...	...	6-2	7,170	82,756										
Bogra ...	...	1	2	39	...	184	...	3	20	...	6,234	1,000	2,223	15,900	15,000	...	...	6-6	5,094	46,505										
Pubna ...	...	1	2	56	...	252	...	5	51	...	12,922	1,000	2,610	18,400	20,000	...	...	6-0	8,182	81,324										
Darjeeling ...	...	1	2	37	...	143	...	3	32	...	5,564	900	1,640	16,200	14,920	240	...	7-1	2,740	46,359										
Jalpaigore ...	...	1	2	44	...	221	...	1	13	...	5,183	900	2,160	16,490	21,300	...	...	7-8	5,233	54,076										
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1,655</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>50,960</b>	<b>7,803</b>	<b>15,684</b>	<b>1,52,903</b>	<b>1,54,470</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>6-9</b>	<b>45,060</b>	<b>4,36,097</b>										
<b>DAKUL.</b>																														
Daoca ...	...	3	4	70	...	321	14	11	206	...	12,600	1,500	3,344	30,301	27,072	...	...	7-3	18,894	90,770										
Do. Special Reserve.	...	...	1	9	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,740	8,760	...	...	7-3	768	14,268										
Furzedpore ...	...	1	4	65	...	298	26	3	52	...	6,800	1,500	200	21,171	24,541	...	...	11-1	23,043	81,308										
Baokergunge ...	...	3	4	89	...	397	...	3	110	...	13,322	2,100	2,832	37,920	32,695	200	...	6-4	25,723	1,14,785										
Mymensingh ...	...	2	5	70	...	331	9	7	92	...	8,183	1,200	2,212	32,040	24,420	...	...	7-8	9,882	61,337										
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1,147</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>40,905</b>	<b>6,300</b>	<b>6,598</b>	<b>1,27,134</b>	<b>1,23,921</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>6-9</b>	<b>75,310</b>	<b>3,82,369</b>										
<b>CENTRA-GORG.</b>																														
Chittagong ...	...	1	4	65	...	315	...	5	64	...	6,000	1,200	2,750	28,320	24,104	...	...	6-6	8,003	72,376										
Noakhally ...	...	1	3	41	...	241	...	1	14	...	7,900	1,000	2,311	20,400	19,224	...	...	6-5	7,402	50,497										
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	...	3	4	48	...	596	...	...	...	...	12,454	900	2,800	22,980	72,020	...	...	10-	68,338	1,79,892										
Tipperah ...	...	1	3	40	...	239	...	3	42	...	6,000	1,200	2,239	20,340	19,272	75	...	6-6	8,375	57,961										
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1,391</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>32,754</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>10,820</b>	<b>62,280</b>	<b>1,35,320</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>7-9</b>	<b>93,280</b>	<b>3,60,629</b>										
<b>Total of Bengal ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>1,723</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>9,014</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>2,740</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2,46,168</b>	<b>32,004</b>	<b>64,230</b>	<b>6,60,214</b>	<b>7,99,687</b>	<b>18,121</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>7-0</b>	<b>3,05,834</b>	<b>21,95,299</b>										
<b>BEHAR.</b>																														
<b>PATNA.</b>																														
Patna ...	...	2	6	104	...	911	...	21	319	...	17,832	1,200	3,504	42,780	69,424	600	...	6-3	19,000	1,53,640										
Gya ...	...	3	4	95	...	175	...	16	32	...	15,250	1,500	2,528	38,120	41,165	...	...	13-0	9,686	1,19,540										
Shahabad ...	...	2	5	77	8	352	...	5	209	...	16,050	1,500	2,105	32,040	27,108	1,758	...	6-2	9,247	90,305										
Mosufferpore ...	...	1	3	54	...	279	...	11	157	...	11,500	1,200	2,370	21,440	20,832	...	...	6-0	5,240	66,231										
Durbhunga ...	...	1	3	44	...	200	...	8	159	...	9,481	992	1,620	20,740	19,104	510	...	6-1	5,216	58,749										
Saran ...	...	2	2	66	...	300	...	11	164	...	12,477	1,200	2,748	25,200	32,384	...	...	6-1	6,713	80,632										
Chumpanun ...	...	1	2	54	...	244	...	3	37	...	7,200	1,200	2,178	22,260	18,972	...	...	6-3	3,823	48,485										
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2,421</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>1,357</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>60,170</b>	<b>8,703</b>	<b>17,602</b>	<b>2,00,920</b>	<b>2,41,289</b>	<b>2,868</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9-1</b>	<b>60,233</b>	<b>6,11,688</b>										
<b>BRAGH-FORE.</b>																														
Monghyr ...	...	2	3	51	...	293	...	8	127	...	15,000	1,200	2,572	24,360	23,300	...	...	6-0	6,067	71,419										
Bhagalpore, inclusive of Bhagalpore Special Reserve.	...	3	4	70	...	413	...	7	116	...	15,000	1,200	2,490	28,560	31,920	...	...	13-2	7,306	86,494										
Purneah ...	...	2	5	75	...	356	...	6	117	...	9,800	1,500	2,435	31,620	29,616	...	...	6-9	7,439	83,010										
Bonthal Pargunnahs.	...	1	1	37	...	239	...	1	10	...	4,800	1,000	1,876	12,720	18,650	216	...	6-6	5,137	44,418										
Maidah ...	...	1	2	36	...	195	...	2	36	...	4,800	900	2,464	15,000	13,864	...	...	6-7	4,403	43,631										
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1,501</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>40,400</b>	<b>5,800</b>	<b>11,843</b>	<b>1,12,200</b>	<b>1,18,250</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>6-4</b>	<b>30,194</b>	<b>3,57,963</b>										
<b>Total of Behar ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4,322</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>1,763</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1,39,570</b>	<b>14,502</b>	<b>29,444</b>	<b>3,13,180</b>	<b>3,59,539</b>	<b>3,084</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8-0</b>	<b>90,467</b>	<b>9,39,631</b>										

E FOR 1881.

and Employment of Police.

		DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE.										PROPORTIONS OF POLICE (OFFICERS AND MEN).							
Payable from Imperial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.	In District.								On town, municipal, or harbour duty.	In cantonments.	Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	To area (6).			To population (7).		
		Guards at District, Central, or Subsidiary Jails.		Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or as escort to prisoners and treasure.		On other duties.		Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns (5).					Of towns (5).	Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns (5).	Of towns (5).		
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.												
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36			37		
Rs.	Rs.																		
75,864	17,846	1	5	18	93	57	214	174	...	2,717	1,391,823	1 to 4'8"	1 to 6'9"	10 to 1	1 to 2,490	1 to 3,341	1 to 506		
53,650	8,495	1	5	2	12	49	191	121	...	2,624	1,041,762	1 to 6'8"	1 to 9'9"	4 to 1	1 to 2,734	1 to 3,917	1 to 487		
55,999	1,493	1	5	6	27	42	176	...	...	1,561	794,428	1 to 6'7"	1 to 6'1"	3 to 1	1 to 2,920	1 to 3,065	1 to 448		
1,33,327	14,556	2	19	11	77	125	590	171	...	5,082	2,517,802	1 to 5'1"	1 to 6'1"	10 to 1	1 to 2,530	1 to 2,940	1 to 563		
87,545	33,702	1	6	22	116	56	247	360	...	1,215	1,012,708	1 to 1'4"	1 to 2'3"	7 to 1	1 to 1,244	1 to 1,925	1 to 409		
97,140	37,815	...	...	4	25	68	531	...	...	495	655,381	1 to 0'7"	1 to 1'9"	31 to 1	1 to 1,013	1 to 834	1 to 280		
4,73,325	1,16,007	6	40	63	350	397	1,940	832	...	13,693	7,393,954	1 to 3'7"	1 to 4'8"	9 to 1	1 to 1,830	1 to 2,457	1 to 414		
1,72,313	...	1	5	15	52	127	645	556	24	2,788	2,050,055	1 to 1'9"	1 to 3'0"	3 to 1	1 to 2,592	1 to 1,987	1 to 506		
94,880	24,911	1	6	8	47	84	373	278	...	3,421	2,017,847	1 to 4'3"	1 to 6'5"	5 to 1	1 to 2,538	1 to 3,081	1 to 383		
1,06,296	...	1	6	13	103	87	384	59	...	3,658	2,219,241	1 to 5'5"	1 to 6'1"	10 to 1	1 to 3,942	1 to 3,699	1 to 239		
92,235	21,504	2	11	7	40	95	399	12	8	2,288	1,226,790	1 to 2'8"	1 to 4'0"	9 to 1	1 to 1,537	1 to 2,030	1 to 403		
6,324	...	...	...	...	...	5	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
4,76,064	46,415	5	28	43	241	398	1,891	905	32	12,155	7,513,933	1 to 3'2"	1 to 4'6"	4 to 1	1 to 2,024	1 to 2,743	1 to 444		
66,808	...	1	6	2	23	57	287	32	...	4,126	1,514,346	1 to 9'9"	1 to 10'7"	5 to 1	1 to 3,649	1 to 3,913	1 to 488		
68,618	6,150	1	14	5	30	55	261	70	...	2,234	1,338,438	1 to 5'1"	1 to 6'0"	8 to 1	1 to 3,077	1 to 3,590	1 to 463		
82,756	2,475	1	6	6	28	70	350	29	...	3,476	2,067,838	1 to 7'0"	1 to 7'5"	4 to 1	1 to 4,251	1 to 4,520	1 to 480		
46,505	2,863	1	5	4	40	37	143	32	...	1,501	734,358	1 to 5'7"	1 to 6'3"	3 to 1	1 to 2,813	1 to 3,162	1 to 318		
54,934	...	1	5	5	28	55	219	57	...	1,978	1,311,728	1 to 5'3"	1 to 6'3"	14 to 1	1 to 3,674	1 to 4,113	1 to 607		
40,964	4,963	...	...	9	46	30	137	35	...	1,234	160,109	1 to 4'8"	1 to 5'5"	3 to 1	1 to 623	1 to 681	1 to 252		
54,070	1,209	1	5	4	21	42	195	2	...	2,906	581,562	1 to 10'3"	1 to 10'8"	2 to 1	1 to 2,080	1 to 2,152	1 to 493		
4,24,686	17,666	6	41	35	221	346	1,591	257	...	17,435	7,738,579	1 to 6'9"	1 to 7'7"	5 to 1	1 to 3,089	1 to 3,406	1 to 444		
90,770	24,252	1	14	8	50	87	271	277	...	2,796	2,116,350	1 to 4'0"	1 to 6'7"	14 to 1	1 to 3,085	1 to 4,920	1 to 375		
14,208	...	...	...	...	...	10	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
77,721	3,587	1	6	7	30	61	324	55	...	2,249	1,631,734	1 to 5'0"	1 to 5'6"	5 to 1	1 to 3,642	1 to 3,830	1 to 2,298		
1,14,785	6,962	2	10	6	34	88	353	113	...	3,648	1,900,889	1 to 6'0"	1 to 7'3"	3 to 1	1 to 3,152	1 to 3,782	1 to 421		
81,237	7,166	1	6	5	24	71	310	99	...	6,249	3,051,966	1 to 12'2"	1 to 15'1"	3 to 1	1 to 5,937	1 to 7,187	1 to 693		
3,78,781	41,967	5	36	26	147	297	1,353	544	...	14,992	8,700,939	1 to 6'6"	1 to 8'7"	5 to 1	1 to 3,865	1 to 4,893	1 to 633		
72,279	6,333	1	5	2	24	66	274	61	...	2,322	1,132,341	1 to 5'2"	1 to 6'0"	6 to 1	1 to 2,544	1 to 2,883	1 to 414		
50,497	1,286	1	5	4	26	42	215	15	...	1,552	820,772	1 to 6'0"	1 to 6'3"	15 to 1	1 to 2,063	1 to 2,783	1 to 344		
1,79,892	...	...	...	2	12	63	583	...	...	5,561	101,597	1 to 8'5"	1 to 8'5"	...	1 to 156	1 to 156	1 to ...		
57,901	4,200	1	5	4	30	38	204	45	...	2,480	1,519,338	1 to 7'3"	1 to 8'6"	5 to 1	1 to 4,646	1 to 5,281	1 to 665		
3,60,629	11,819	3	15	12	92	199	1,276	121	...	12,195	3,574,048	1 to 7'9"	1 to 8'6"	5 to 1	1 to 2,339	1 to 2,497	1 to 498		
21,13,455	2,33,934	25	160	179	1,051	1,637	8,065	2,659	32	70,490	34,931,453	1 to 5'1"	1 to 6'5"	5 to 1	1 to 2,558	1 to 3,118	1 to 537		
1,25,013	53,539	1	6	20	83	69	341	827	53	2,101	1,756,856	1 to 1'5"	1 to 4'0"	22 to 1	1 to 1,283	1 to 1,343	1 to 436		
95,618	23,931	2	20	7	35	94	420	318	...	4,716	2,124,682	1 to 5'2"	1 to 8'1"	9 to 1	1 to 2,381	1 to 3,490	1 to 380		
90,265	16,151	1	6	13	110	70	244	217	...	4,845	1,904,909	1 to 6'8"	1 to 9'8"	18 to 1	1 to 2,981	1 to 4,196	1 to 519		
60,261	14,662	1	5	6	40	50	234	168	...	3,335	2,582,060	1 to 6'0"	1 to 9'8"	15 to 1	1 to 5,123	1 to 7,371	1 to 698		
46,387	...	1	6	1	8	49	246	...	...	3,004	2,633,447	1 to 6'5"	1 to 9'6"	8 to 1	1 to 5,749	1 to 8,231	1 to 498		
87,595	13,227	1	6	16	108	53	186	175	...	2,654	2,238,342	1 to 4'8"	1 to 7'1"	13 to 1	1 to 4,199	1 to 5,934	1 to 446		
48,433	2,776	1	6	6	30	49	208	40	...	3,531	1,721,608	1 to 10'3"	1 to 11'9"	6 to 1	1 to 5,063	1 to 5,635	1 to 774		
5,36,482	1,24,706	8	55	69	414	427	1,879	1,745	53	23,726	15,063,944	1 to 4'9"	1 to 7'0"	14 to 1	1 to 2,842	1 to 4,223	1 to 633		
71,419	10,539	1	6	3	28	50	264	135	...	3,922	1,969,774	1 to 8'0"	1 to 11'1"	11 to 1	1 to 4,044	1 to 5,396	1 to 528		
96,484	9,301	2	19	16	113	48	181	123	...	4,268	1,966,158	1 to 6'9"	1 to 8'7"	4 to 1	1 to 3,223	1 to 3,883	1 to 609		
82,010	9,855	1	6	15	103	63	245	123	...	4,957	1,848,687	1 to 8'8"	1 to 11'2"	3 to 1	1 to 3,307	1 to 4,177	1 to 521		
44,419	914	...	10	6	35	32	194	...	...	5,488	1,568,983	1 to 19'0"	1 to 19'8"	3 to 1	1 to 5,444	1 to 5,640	1 to 526		
43,631	2,885	1	5	5	32	33	153	38	...	1,813	710,448	1 to 6'6"	1 to 7'7"	9 to 1	1 to 2,621	1 to 2,971	1 to 477		
3,27,393	33,394	5	46	45	311	226	1,042	419	...	20,448	8,063,160	1 to 9'2"	1 to 11'4"	5 to 1	1 to 3,640	1 to 4,407	1 to 456		
8,44,445	1,68,100	13	101	114	725	653	2,921	2,164	53	44,174	23,127,104	1 to 6'9"	1 to 8'5"	8 to 1	1 to 3,302	1 to 4,287	1 to 561		

## STATEMENT

COMMISSIONERS' DIVISION.		NAME OF DISTRICT.	SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE.								COST OF POLICE.											
			Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial Revenues.				Strength of Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial Revenues.		Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling Officers (Col. II) and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (Col. III). (2).	Other expenses of Col. III.		Total pay of Subordinate Officers (Cols. IV and V) (4).	Total pay of Constables of all classes (VI, VII, and VIII).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in Cols. XI, XIII, and XIV.	Average pay of		Contingencies and all expenses other than included in Cols. XI to XVII.	Total cost.		
				Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards. (1).	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100. (1.)	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.			Officers.	Men.				Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments. (3).			Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
ORISSA.	Outlook ... ..	...	2	4	84	...	308	3	8	78	...	10,586	1,280	2,395	28,740	32,304	...	6'1	10,756	98,506		
	Pooros ... ..	...	1	3	71	...	302	...	5	65	...	4,800	1,125	2,331	20,580	21,700	...	6'5	6,162	58,698		
	Salasore ... ..	...	1	3	83	...	362	23	2	28	...	4,400	1,000	2,519	25,890	31,598	...	7'8	5,425	71,300		
	Gurjhata ... ..	...	1	2	28	...	173	...	...	...	...	7,200	900	1,374	0,240	12,876	...	6'2	5,103	34,683		
	Total ... ..	...	5	11	266	...	1,234	29	15	171	...	27,360	4,325	8,619	84,420	1,00,476	...	6'6	25,446	2,58,097		
CHOTA NAGPORE.	South-West Frontier Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hasaribagh ... ..	...	2	3	85	14	378	...	4	69	...	11,119	1,500	3,728	31,320	28,854	3,024	9' 7'0	7,067	91,780		
	Lokardanga ... ..	...	2	3	85	...	361	...	2	71	...	10,173	1,525	2,608	33,360	26,790	118	6'1	5,375	79,649		
	Singbhoom ... ..	...	1	1	27	...	133	...	...	10	...	4,400	600	1,926	0,780	10,548	...	6'8	2,988	34,243		
	Manbhoom ... ..	...	2	3	54	10	209	...	2	48	...	6,182	1,200	2,690	21,900	17,713	1,920	9' 7'8	4,655	56,969		
	Total ... ..	...	7	10	251	24	1,081	...	8	196	...	30,074	4,825	10,860	90,900	83,904	5,062	9' 6'3	19,975	2,62,840		
	Total of Districts ... ..	...	73	135	3,007	32	15,685	231	321	4,881	...	4,49,779	55,740	1,13,174	11,84,174	13,43,606	26,267	9' 7'1	4,41,743	36,58,887		
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Government Rail-way Police.	1	...	7	76	...	499	...	...	...	14,436	...	...	...	39,120	42,024	...	...	7'1	26,400	1,22,970	
	Office of Inspector-General of Police.	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,12,370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,500	1,15,870	
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Total ... ..	5	...	7	76	...	499	...	...	...	1,26,806	...	...	...	39,120	42,024	...	...	7'1	29,900	2,38,840	
	Two Special Sub-Inspectors sanctioned for dealing with drugging cases.	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,020	...	480	...	...	...	2,400	
	Salt guards in Orissa for different periods.	...	...	...	62	...	419	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,200	14,642	...	...	6'1	2,521	22,863	
	GRAND TOTAL ... ..	5	73	162	3,147	32	16,803	231	321	4,881	1,26,806	4,49,779	55,740	1,13,174	12,90,414	14,01,172	26,747	9' 6'9	4,74,263	39,22,460		

NOTE.—Columns 2 to 23 give the strength and cost of police as it stood on 31st December 1981. Columns 20 and 31 give figures as it stood on 31st December 1881, whereas column 1

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE,  
FORT WILLIAM,  
The 23rd May 1882.

## E FOR 1881—continued.

		DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE.										PROPORTIONS OF POLICE (OFFICERS AND MEN).							
Payable from Imperial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.	In District.						On town, municipal, or harbour duty.	In cantonments.	Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	To area (6).			To population (7).				
		Guards at District, Central, or Subsidiary Jails.		Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or as escort to prisoners and treasure.		On other duties.						Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns (5).	Of towns (5).	Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns (5).	Of towns (5).		
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.												
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34			35	36			37
Rs.	Rs.																		
85,961	7,545	1	5	3	26	82	361	75	11	4,513	1,738,165	1 to 7.8	1 to 9.0	3 to 1	1 to 3,022	1 to 3,510	1 to 349	432	
59,898	6,130	1	5	4	25	69	272	70	...	2,472	838,487	1 to 5.5	1 to 6.5	35 to 1	1 to 1,996	1 to 2,288	1 to 432	432	
71,300	2,666	1	5	5	26	81	357	2	...	2,068	945,280	1 to 4.1	1 to 4.3	5 to 1	1 to 1,875	1 to 1,951	1 to 675	675	
34,968	.....	...	...	4	30	27	142	.....	...	15,187	158,808	1 to 75.1	1 to 75.1	.....	1 to 786	1 to 786	1 to 1	...	
2,50,552	18,241	3	15	16	107	259	1,132	147	11	24,240	3,730,735	1 to 14.0	1 to 15.7	5 to 1	1 to 2,161	1 to 2,375	1 to 386	386	
86,674	3,106	1	6	5	34	82	352	68	5	7,081	1,104,742	1 to 12.6	1 to 14.6	12 to 1	1 to 1,997	1 to 2,237	1 to 494	494	
79,879	4,658	1	5	6	31	61	325	73	...	12,044	1,609,244	1 to 23.0	1 to 26.7	24 to 1	1 to 3,082	1 to 3,546	1 to 237	237	
33,702	540	1	5	2	10	25	118	10	...	3,897	453,775	1 to 22.7	1 to 24.1	10 to 1	1 to 2,633	1 to 2,788	1 to 483	483	
56,969	3,290	1	5	6	26	51	188	50	...	4,130	1,058,328	1 to 12.6	1 to 14.9	7 to 1	1 to 3,246	1 to 3,777	1 to 510	510	
2,57,324	11,564	4	21	19	101	239	983	201	5	27,092	4,225,989	1 to 17.2	1 to 19.6	11 to 1	1 to 2,688	1 to 3,045	1 to 231	231	
34,85,876	4,19,869	45	297	328	1,984	2,788	13,101	5,171	101	1,65,086	66,005,281	1 to 6.7	1 to 8.5	7 to 1	1 to 2,690	1 to 3,270	1 to 537	537	
36,891	86,079	...	...	...	...	81	499	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,15,870	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,53,761	86,079	...	...	...	...	88	499	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,400	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	62	419	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
36,40,837	5,05,948	45	297	328	1,984	2,010	14,019	5,171	101	1,65,996	66,005,281	1 to 6.7	1 to 8.5	7 to 1	1 to 2,690	1 to 3,270	1 to 537	537	

1881, whereas paragraph 6 of the report shows the budget grant of the financial year. of statement II shows the total actual strength at the commencement of the year 1881.

J. MONRO,

Inspector-General of Police, L.P.



## SUPPLEMENT TO STATEMENT E FOR 1881.

PROVINCE.	Commissioners' Division.	Name of district.	VILLAGE AND TOWN POLICE NOT SUBJECT TO RULES OF REGULAR POLICE.				Total annual cost.
			Number of Men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average annual emoluments of each man.	By whom paid.	
BENGAL	Burdwan	<i>Western Districts.</i>					Rs. L. P.
		Burdwan ... ..	12,499	61'3	24 6	By punchayet and chakran land ... ..	8,08,414 0 0
		Bankura ... ..	8,117	46'	40 8	" punchayets, chakran, and jagir land and ryots ... ..	2,97,864 0 0
		Boerbhoom ... ..	7,614	30'8	31'	" zemindars, chakran land, and ryots ... ..	1,83,989 1 0*
	Presidency	Midnapore ... ..	7,796	121'	28'4	" jagir lands, villagers and Government and punchayets ... ..	1,49,084 0 0
		Hooghly ... ..	4,079	48'9	32'5	" punchayets, villagers, and chakran lands ... ..	1,28,965 0 0
		Howrah ... ..	1,427	69'	38 2	" villagers and chakran lands ... ..	54,823 0 0
		Total ... ..	12,711	62 8	32'6		10,72,179 1 0
	Rajshahye	<i>Central Districts.</i>					
		24-Perkunahs ... ..	4,117	70'9	48'	By villagers ... ..	1,97,616 0 0
		Nudda ... ..	4,110	60'	37'	" villagers and punchayets ... ..	1,50,984 0 0
		Jessore ... ..	4,108	73'	12'	" villagers ... ..	1,74,536 0 0
	Darca	Moorshedabad ... ..	4,071	59'	36'	" zemindars, ryots, and chakran lands ... ..	1,44,556 0 0
		Total ... ..	16,706	61'2	40'7		7,05,642 0 0
	Chittagong	Dinapore ... ..	5,199	51'	25'5	By punchayets and villagers ... ..	1,14,577 0 0
		Rajshahye ... ..	3,351	57'5	33	ditto ... ..	1,37,544 0 0
		Rungpore ... ..	4,062	64 2	36 1	" villagers ... ..	1,69,610 0 0
		Hogra ... ..	1,864	59	41'8	" villagers and punchayets ... ..	7,79,478 0 0
BEHAR	Bhagalpore	Pubna ... ..	2,203	52'8	38 7	" villagers ... ..	98,231 2 0
		Darjeeling ... ..	1,166	50'9	50'6	By punchayets and villagers ... ..	59,106 0 0
		Jalpaiguri ... ..	1,166	50'9	50'6		
		Total ... ..	14,445	56'9	37'6		13,57,596 2 0
	Patna	<i>Eastern Districts.</i>					
		Dacca ... ..	3,479	94'1	41'2	By villagers and Government ... ..	1,49,176 0 0
		Furzedpore ... ..	2,917	70'	34'9	" villagers ... ..	1,01,985 0 0
		Backergunge ... ..	4,543	61'5	36 2	" villagers and zemindars ... ..	1,74,557 0 0
	Chittagong	Mymensingh ... ..	6,208	50'	36	" villagers ... ..	2,23,416 0 0
		Total ... ..	17,144	71'9	37'		6,48,134 0 0
	Bhagalpore	Chittagong ... ..	2,037	100'	45'	By assessment levied on villagers ... ..	92,218 0 0
		Noakholly ... ..	2,637	74 3	32'5	" punchayets, villagers, Government, and zemindars ... ..	1,07,545 0 0
		Chittagong Hill Tracts ... ..	2,019	74'	39 5	By punchayets ... ..	76,831 8 0
		Tipperah ... ..	2,019	74'	39 5		
ORISSA	Bhagalpore	Total ... ..	6,743	82'7	38'6		2,76,594 8 0
		Total for Bengal ... ..	101,779	67'1	37'3		
	Patna	Patna ... ..	3,206	63'	21'9	By villagers and zemindars ... ..	84,350 0 0
		Gya ... ..	13,126	50'3	29 3	" ryots and zemindars ... ..	1,33,044 0 0
		Shahabad ... ..	5,080	60'	24'	" ditto ... ..	1,49,228 2 6
		Mozufferpore ... ..	4,553	69'	25 8	" zemindars ... ..	1,38,073 0 0
	Bhagalpore	Durbhunga ... ..	6,482	68'	27'	" ryots and zemindars ... ..	2,35,024 0 0
		Saran ... ..	5,140	71'	23 5	" villagers and zemindars ... ..	1,06,528 0 0
		Chumpanur ... ..	2,363	59 5	21'5	" ditto ... ..	62,275 4 0
		Total ... ..	40,010	63'9	25'2		9,02,520 6 6
	Bhagalpore	Monghyr ... ..	3,573	52'	33'5	By ryots and zemindars ... ..	1,19,871 0 0
		Bhagalpore ... ..	3,686	81'9	20'5	" ditto ... ..	81,179 8 0
		Purneah ... ..	4,855	54'4	33'	" villagers ... ..	1,74,780 0 0†
		Southal Pergunnahs ... ..	3,767	50'0	14'6	" zemindars and chakran lands ... ..	59,409 13 6
CENTRAL INDIA	Bhagalpore	Maldah ... ..	1,604	67'5	43'0	" ryots ... ..	76,453 0 0
		Total ... ..	17,506	61'1	26 9		4,90,893 0 6
		Total for Behar ... ..	57,515	63'4	27'0		
	Orissa	<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>					
		Cuttack ... ..	5,541	50'	16'4	By villagers and jagir lands ... ..	1,01,458 7 3
		Pooree ... ..	2,185	59	16	" ditto ... ..	84,960 0 0
		Balasore ... ..	2,840	122'8	57'2	" ditto ... ..	70,482 0 0
		Gurjhat ... ..	498	69 4	5'2	" jagir lands and villagers ... ..	5
NORTH INDIA	Chota Nagpore	Total ... ..	11,064	75'3	23'2		2,06,900 7 3
		Hazaribagh ... ..	2,898	56'2	18'8	By zemindars and ryots ... ..	54,573 0 0
		Lohardugga ... ..	3,319	38'5	23'6	" zemindars and ilakaders ... ..	85,781 13 2
		Sinphoom ... ..	1,624	46'5	9'	" dhalban estate and villagers ... ..	14,616 0 0
	Chota Nagpore	Maubhoom ... ..	5,442	70 5	24'5	" zemindars, villagers, and chakran lands ... ..	81,111 0 0
		Total ... ..	13,383	52'9	20'2		2,36,081 13 2
		Government Police ... ..	.....	.....	.....		.....
		Railway Police ... ..	.....	.....	.....		.....
	Chota Nagpore	GRAND TOTAL ... ..	1,83,041	65'6	31'5		58,96,340 6 5
							and 14,453 beegahs and 8 cottahs of lands.

\* Seven khas mehal chowkidars are paid by Government.

† 998 men are paid partly by grain and partly by cash.

‡ Land 4'2 beegahs.

§ Act VI (B.C.) of 1870 is not extended to this district.

**STATEMENT F.**

## REGULAR POLICE.

## Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General

COMMISSIONER'S DIVISION.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	Total sanctioned strength.				ARMAMENT OF THE FORCE.			PUNISHMENTS.											
						Number provided with firearms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Dismissed.				Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own departmental officers.				Punished judicially.			
		Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-Constables.	Men.				Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-Constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-Constables.	Men.	Under Police Act.			
																	Under sections 350, 351, 349, Penal Code.			
		1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<b>BENGAL.</b>																				
<i>Western Districts.</i>																				
Burdwan	Burdwan	4	22	49	512	100	75	512	1	7	6	7	48	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
	Bankura	2	12	38	208	60	27	178	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	2	10	35	208	50	16	189	...	1	10	4	11	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	6	30	103	671	120	35	654	1	7	41	53	85	141	...	1	3	...	...	...
	Hooghly	3	20	47	360	60	47	341	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	2	8	39	201	23	26	201	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
	Total	19	111	311	1,969	413	226	1,870	2	10	72	73	133	310	...	2	18	...	...	...
<i>Central Districts.</i>																				
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	7	38	96	653	110	30	654	1	1	39	1	14	30	118	...	28	...	...	...
	Nudda	5	29	57	426	43	42	432	...	2	22	...	27	46	154	...	1	10	...	...
	Jessore	6	40	54	444	140	62	345	...	1	28	...	10	29	146	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad*	4	26	79	500	60	29	465	...	1	10	1	14	24	43	...	7	...	...	...
	Total	22	133	286	2,023	353	163	1,896	1	5	99	2	65	129	461	...	1	56	...	...
Rajshahye	Dinapore	3	20	38	322	100	39	244	1	4	28	...	22	38	154	...	6	...	6	...
	Rajshahye	3	20	39	314	43	22	300	...	1	18	...	11	23	77	...	3	...	...	...
	Rangpore	5	22	50	384	90	42	329	...	...	19	1	10	11	91	...	9	...	...	...
	Bogra	2	10	29	189	50	22	157	...	...	9	...	6	21	29	...	4	...	...	...
	Pubna	2	12	14	252	60	30	220	...	2	11	...	7	19	31	...	1	1	...	...
	Darjeeling	2	5	31	173	88	19	115	...	...	14	...	...	35	42	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpaigore†	2	11	33	221	110	29	128	...	2	9	...	4	17	25	...	1	4	...	...
	Total	19	100	264	1,854	541	203	1,433	1	9	108	1	60	164	462	...	1	1	32	6
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>																				
Dacca	Dacca‡	5	19	60	421	34	16	359	...	...	3	7	6	15	48	...	...	...	...	...
	Furzedpore...	4	17	48	287	60	69	298	...	3	15	1	12	52	96	...	5	...	...	...
	Backergunge	4	34	55	397	44	46	400	...	...	10	...	8	67	156	...	1	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	5	20	50	331	54	25	336	1	1	11	...	20	30	46	...	8	8	...	...
	Total	18	90	213	1,436	192	156	1,393	1	7	43	1	46	173	346	...	8	18	...	...
Chittagong	Chittagong§	4	16	49	315	130	24	230	...	2	5	...	10	27	48	...	1	3	...	...
	Noakhally	3	17	27	246	47	15	231	...	...	5	...	6	4	23	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	8	6	38	596	632	20	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	3	13	27	239	110	16	156	...	...	4	...	8	11	51	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	18	52	141	1,396	909	81	617	...	4	20	...	24	12	185	...	1	18	...	...
<b>Total for Bengal</b>																				
<b>BEHAR.</b>																				
Patna	Patna	6	17	59	429	170	38	480	2	1	6	...	4	10	21	...	2	...	...	...
	Gya	4	18	77	475	120	38	416	...	3	8	1	16	69	181	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	5	14	63	360	90	16	...	...	2	...	...	9	30	22	...	1	2	...	...
	Mosufferpore	3	17	41	279	38	6	279	...	...	2	...	4	14	39	...	2	2	...	1
	Durbhanga	3	17	35	280	90	32	167	1	3	...	...	7	15	18	...	...	...	...	...
	Baran	2	1	52	300	80	32	256	...	1	7	...	9	39	69	...	2	...	...	...
	Chumpran	2	16	30	244	62	56	183	...	...	7	...	8	26	18	...	3	12	...	...
	Total	25	104	366	2,346	650	218	1,779	3	7	33	1	57	203	368	...	4	20	...	1
Bhagalpore	Monghyr	3	14	37	296	70	16	212	...	...	6	...	12	30	25	...	2	...	...	...
	Bhagalpore	4	15	55	413	208	134	236	...	1	8	...	5	7	46	...	4	...	...	...
	Purneah	5	17	55	356	80	24	389	...	4	17	...	10	29	62	...	1	7	...	...
	Sonhai Pergunnahs	1	9	28	239	78	31	168	2	1	9	...	7	25	62	...	3	...	...	...
	Maidah	2	9	27	195	19	12	130	...	...	15	...	2	10	90	...	1	10	...	...
	Total	15	64	202	1,501	455	217	1,075	2	6	55	...	36	101	275	...	3	26	...	...
<b>Total for Behar</b>																				
<b>ORISSA.</b>																				
Orissa	Outtack	5	15	69	401	34	23	432	...	1	3	...	5	12	27	...	1	...	...	...
	Pooree	2	9	62	302	29	17	364	...	2	3	...	9	38	55	...	1	...	...	...
	Balasore	3	14	68	362	29	42	377	1	3	16	...	10	25	33	...	1	5	...	...
	Gurjats	2	3	25	172	195	10	...	...	...	6	...	3	19	55	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	12	41	224	1,237	287	92	1,173	1	6	27	...	27	94	148	...	1	1	14	...
<b>CHOTA NAGPORE.</b>																				
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>																				
Chota Nagpore	Hazareebagh	3	19	66	392	160	48	272	...	...	3	...	3	17	55	...	1	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	3	21	64	361	120	16	425	1	7	...	...	20	36	55	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	1	4	23	133	138	28	...	...	2	7	...	2	7	11	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	2	12	42	219	60	68	148	...	2	11	...	5	19	81	...	1	2	...	...
	Total	9	56	195	1,105	478	160	845	1	4	23	...	30	79	153	...	1	4	...	...
<b>Government Railway Police</b>																				
<b>Two Special Sub-Inspectors, drug cases</b>																				
<b>Inspector-General's reserve</b>																				
<b>Total</b>																				
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>																				
		167	702	2,250	15,406	4,278	1,532	12,697	13	58	513	5	420	1,148	2,896	...	2	31	230	6

\* Including special reserve.

† Including one European constable of Rangpore.

‡ Special reserve included.

REGAL POLICE OFFICE;

FORT WILLIAM,

The 30th May 1892.

## MENT F.

## Internal Management of the Force for the year 1881.

by a Magistrate.				REWARD.		EDUCATION.				Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	NUMBER WHO HAVE LEFT THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR.										Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force.			
Under Chapter IX of Penal Code.		Other offences.		By promotion.	By money rewards.	Number of police who can read and write.		Number of police under instruction during the year.						On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (columns 7 and 8.)	By discharge, otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.							
Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-Constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-Constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-Constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-Constables.	Men.	On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (columns 7 and 8.)	By discharge, otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.					
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38				
..	..	..	..	1	30	4	22	47	217	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	5	8	6	6	150	18					
..	..	..	..	1	1	12	36	114	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	8	5	2	418	7						
..	..	..	..	1	8	10	28	97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	11	4	3	1058	7						
..	..	..	..	1	9	27	83	322	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	49	24	1	842	23						
..	..	..	..	1	..	27	83	109	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	1	..	..	362	33						
..	..	..	..	1	..	8	32	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	7	2	2	410	8						
..	1	1	3	..	84	19	105	266	815	..	..	..	..	..	..	161	84	43	13	737	22						
..	..	..	..	2	109	6	93	81	299	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	41	1	5	317	22						
..	..	..	..	4	29	1	5	30	370	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	24	12	2	610	27						
..	..	..	..	10	28	6	40	54	311	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	29	5	13	678	23						
..	..	..	..	2	28	5	25	63	117	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	11	1	8	572	27						
..	..	..	..	14	111	22	133	244	1081	..	..	..	..	..	..	139	105	23	15	67	464	27					
..	..	..	..	7	..	3	20	31	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	93	7	2	1237	28						
..	..	..	..	7	13	16	29	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	19	7	2	578	33						
..	..	..	..	12	2	4	22	49	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	1	2	9	534	47						
..	..	..	..	1	14	10	10	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	9	8	2	544	4						
..	..	..	..	2	12	2	12	38	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	13	5	5	572	18						
..	..	..	..	4	2	2	27	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	14	2	11	140	27						
..	..	..	..	11	2	11	20	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	11	1	4	711	14						
..	..	..	..	3	62	1	96	180	343	..	..	..	..	..	..	185	116	19	32	61	646	27					
..	..	..	..	12	33	4	17	43	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	1	8	495	18						
..	..	..	..	1	1	1	17	39	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	18	1	3	503	2						
..	..	..	..	23	1	5	161	161	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	55	0	623	12						
..	..	..	..	5	18	94	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	13	4	5	298	12						
..	..	..	..	14	56	17	83	169	355	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	81	60	4	482	12						
..	..	..	..	5	3	4	16	45	114	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	7	2	5	208	7						
..	..	..	..	4	62	3	17	21	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	5	2	2	238	13						
..	..	..	..	2	1	7	8	36	209	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	8	7	0	252	23						
..	..	..	..	3	21	3	13	23	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	1	6	45	21						
..	..	..	..	13	9	17	54	125	313	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	24	5	8	1139	71						
..	1	1	11	3	14	132	36	453	92	25	736	1364	3611	3368	61	16	555	382	149	72	234	654	12				
..	..	..	..	1	2	2	82	11	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	9	..	1	335	25						
..	..	..	..	1	1	2	4	18	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	..	1	224	19						
..	..	..	..	..	2	3	14	51	116	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	453	31						
..	..	..	..	..	10	3	11	30	186	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	156	32						
..	..	..	..	..	3	13	26	139	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	5	1	126	12						
..	..	..	..	5	1	2	14	39	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	8	2	1	692	13						
..	..	..	..	32	31	2	15	31	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	5	4	567	13						
..	..	..	..	1	3	18	161	94	24	1	25	165	1,137	1,601	25	3	49	43	14	3	347	21					
..	..	..	..	46	30	3	14	37	119	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	6	10	2	349	14						
..	..	..	..	42	11	4	14	44	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	10	13	5	208	13						
..	..	..	..	30	5	18	45	243	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	21	0	10	58	25						
..	..	..	..	21	1	8	20	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	11	1	2	277	7						
..	..	..	..	2	25	2	9	22	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	15	1	7	749	30						
..	..	..	..	1	117	15	61	168	615	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	3	89	8	124	16						
..	..	..	..	47	211	39	163	459	1,409	..	..	..	..	..	..	182	396	2,122	2,319	571	19						
..	..	..	..	1	70	2	106	4	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	0	1	40	20						
..	..	..	..	1	3	1	71	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	465	8						
..	..	..	..	1	33	2	36	4	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	585	37						
..	..	..	..	4	3	2	3	20	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	12	3	1	603	24						
..	..	..	..	8	218	11	51	191	644	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	616	839	9	50	21						
..	..	..	..	2	33	3	10	63	191	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	239	241	1	359	16						
..	..	..	..	1	5	3	32	56	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	206	213	3	15	0						
..	..	..	..	3	2	1	1	22	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	55	93	1	45	..						
..	..	..	..	1	3	11	33	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	146	148	3	341	14						
..	..	..	..	4	10	2	68	10	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	562	731	7	231	15						
..	..	..	..	1	64	7	9	57	152	..	..	..	..	..	..	121	363	12	1	1281	17						
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
..	..	..	..	1	54	7	9	57	132	..	..	..	..	..	..	121	363	125	1	1281	17						
..	1	2	18	6	27	29	320	1,006	799	739	1,863	5,660	..	..	..	2,046	9,276	7,577	111	24	811	584	246	96	188	533	26

§ Including one European constable  
 ¶ Inclusive of special reserve.

J. MONRO,

Inspector-General of Police, L.F.

MUNICIPAL POLICE.

STAT

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General

COMMISSIONERS' DIVISION.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	Total sanctioned strength.				ARMAMENT OF THE FORCE.			PUNISHMENTS.											
						Number provided with firearms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Dismissed.				Fined, degraded or suspended by their own departmental officers.				Punished judicially.			
																	Under Police Act.			
		Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14							
BENGAL.																				
Western Districts.																				
Burdwan...	Burdwan	1	11	162	1	173		3		12		4								
	Bankoorah		6	121		121		5		23										
	Beerbhoom		1	16		17		4		1										
	Midnapore	1	9	161	1	170		20		8		54								
	Hoochly			21	312	3	363		7		3		111							
	Howrah	3	3	16	353	6	371	1	20	1	9		56			1				
Total		3	8	64	1,157	11	1,215	1	59	1	23	281		23		1				
Central Districts.																				
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	1	63	516		580		3	64		22	87		2	27					
	Nuddea		13	265		278			16		8	88			3					
	Jessore		1	68		68		1	12			25			2					
	Moorshedabad			12	232		244			6		2	22			9				
Total			1	89	1,071		1,160		4	93		32	232		41					
Rajshahye	Dinapore			2	30		32		3		1	10								
	Rajshahye			6	64		70				5	49			1					
	Runkpore			3	26		29		1	4		12			2					
	Bogra			3	29		32			4		14								
	Pabna			3	54		57			1		12								
	Darjeeling		1	2	33	1	34		1		3	9			1					
Jalpagore			1	13					3			7			2					
Total			1	10	240	1	254		2	23	1	14	112		6					
Eastern Districts.																				
Dacca	Dacca			11	266		277			14		4	81		3					
	Furzedpore				52					6		1	25							
	Backergunee			3	110		25			4		3	23		1					
	Mymensing			7	92		99			14		2	16		8					
Total				24	520		401			38		10	145		13					
Chittagong	Chittagong	1		4	86	1	60			6		2	38		3					
	Noakholly			1	14		14			1			2							
	Chittagong Hill Tracts																			
	Tipperah			3	42		49					3	15							
Total		1		8	112	1	124			7		5	55		3					
Total for Bengal		4	10	204	3,109	13	3,154	1	6	225	1	2	84	795	2	66	1			
BEHAR.																				
Patna	Patna	1	5	44	833	6	874		1	17	9	38	129		6					
	Gya			13	302	1	317			12	1	12	179		1					
	Shahabad			7	209		217			2		3	37		2					
	Muzafferpore			11	157		168			1		2	17		1					
	Durbhanga			8	139		147			7		1	11		2					
	Baran			11	161		173			6		6	78							
	Chumparun			3	37		40			2			1		7					
Total		1	7	99	1,511	7	1,538		2	19	10	62	452		1	19				
Bhagalpore	Monohyr			8	127		135		1	8		1	12		1					
	Bhagalpore			7	116		123			5		2	52		1					
	Purneah			6	117					1		2	50		3					
	Southal Pergunnahs			1	10		11					1	1							
	Maidah			2	36		38			6		1	23		6					
Total				21	406		307		2	33		6	135		11					
Total for Behar		1	7	123	2,247	7	2,245		4	82	10	68	590		1	30				
ORISSA.																				
Orissa	Cuttack			8	78		86		2	5		4	15							
	Pooree		1	4	65	1	69	1		1	1	3	5							
	Balasore			2	24		30			3			4		1					
	Gurjhat																			
Total			1	14	171	1	185	1	2	9	1	7	24		1					
CHOTA NAGPORE.																				
South-West Frontier Agency.																				
Chota Nagpore	Hasaribagh			4	69		73			3		3	31							
	Lohardugga			2	71		73			4		2	27							
	Singbhoom				10		10			1		3	3							
	Manbhoom			2	48		48		1	4		1	16		2					
Total				8	198		204		1	11		6	77		2					
Government Railway Police																				
Total																				
GRAND TOTAL		5	18	349	5,725	21	5,789	1	1	13	327	1	13	165	1,496	3	119	1		

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;

FORT WILLIAM,

27th Feb 1904.



MENT F—concluded.

*Internal Management of the Force for the year 1881.*

by a Magistrate				REWARD		EDUCATION								Number enlisted during the year	Of one years service and under ten years	Of ten years service and upwards	NUMBER WHO HAVE LEFT THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR								Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force
Under Chapter IX of Penal Code		Other offences		By promotion	By money rewards	Number of police who can read and write				Number of police under instruction during the year							On pension	On gratuity	By resignation without pension or gratuity	By dismissal (Columns 7 and 8)	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns	By desertion	By death			
Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Head constables	Men			Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Head constables	Men	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Head constables	Men	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Head constables								Men	9	9
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38			
				1	4	1	17																			
					2		1																			
					3		1																			
					4		1																			
					5		1																			
					6		1																			
					7		1																			
					8		1																			
					9		1																			
					10		1																			
					11		1																			
					12		1																			
					13		1																			
					14		1																			
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					16		1																			
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					41		1																			
					42		1																			
					43		1																			
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					46		1																			
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					48		1																			
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					57		1																			
					58		1																			
					59		1																			
					60		1																			
					61		1																			
					62		1																			
					63		1																			
					64		1																			
					65		1																			
					66		1																			

REGULAR POLICE.

Showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers

COMMISSIONERS' DIVISION.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	RACE.												
		EUROPEANS.					EURASIANS.			NATIVES.				
		District or Assistant District Superintendents.		Subordinate officers—		Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate officers—		District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate officers—		Constables.	
		Military or Covenanted Civil.	Uncovenanted.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.			On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
BENGAL.														
Western Districts.														
Burdwan	Burdwan		1	1							3	77	298	
	Bankura		1								2	50	207	
	Beerbhoom*		2								2	44	201	
	Midnapore		2								5	129	684	
	Hoochly		2								3	70	369	
	Howrah		1								2	45	193	
	Total	1	8	1						17	421	1,935		
Central Districts.														
Presidency	24 Pergunnahs†		2	2							4	133	640	
	Nuddea‡		2								5	96	437	
	Jeonore§		1								6	98	425	
	Moorshedabad		2				1				4	105	443	
	Total		7	2			1			19	416	1,935		
Rajahmbye	Dinapore		2								3	58	322	
	Rajahmbye		1								3	54	293	
	Bungpore		2			1					4	68	334	
	Bogra		1								2	39	183	
	Pubna		1							1	2	54	244	
	Darjeeling		2	1	1			1	3		3	33	173	
	Jalpigoree		1								2	45	218	
	Total	2	8	1		1		1	3	1	14	363	1,815	
Eastern Districts.														
Dacca	Dacca		2						(a) 1		4	63	332	
	Furzedpore		1								4	65	298	
	Baquerunge		2								4	87	436	
	Mymensingh		2								5	70	339	
	Total		7						1		17	290	1,365	
Chittagong	Chittagong		1	1				1			3	63	310	
	Naokholly		1								3	43	245	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts		4				2	1			2	47	590	
	Tipperah		1							1	3	40	237	
	Total		7	1			2	2		1	11	192	1,383	
	Total for Bengal	3	37	5		1		4	5	1	3	78	1,072	8,433
BEHAR.														
Patna	Patna		2	1				1			4	77	437	
	Gya		3							1	4	95	475	
	Shahabad		1	1							5	77	360	
	Mosufferpore		1								3	54	275	
	Durbhanga		1					1			3	48	260	
	Saran		1					1			1	65	298	
	Chumparun		1											
	Total	2	10	1			2	1		1	20	416	2,105	
Bhagalpore	Monkhyr		2	1							3	51	296	
	Bhagalpore and reserve		1	1							3	69	411	
	Furneah		2					1			7	69	354	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs		1								1	87	239	
	Maldah		1								2	36	196	
	Total	1	7	2				1			15	262	1,407	
	Total for Behar	3	17	3			3	2		1	35	678	3,603	
ORISSA.														
Orissa	Cuttack		1	1	1				1		3	82	396	
	Pooree		1	1				1	2		3	68	302	
	Balasore		1		1						3	80	383	
	Gurjhat		1								2	27	169	
	Total	1	4	1	1			1	5		8	257	1,256	
CHOTA NAGPORE.														
South-West Frontier Agency.														
Chota Nagpore	Hasaribagh		2	1							2	85	302	
	Lohardugga		1	1							2	87	349	
	Singbhoom		1	1							2	27	133	
	Manbhoom		1	1							2	57	219	
	Total		5	4							4	256	1,003	
	Government Railway Police		1	4	8			1	2		2	65	466	
	Total		1	4	8			1	2		2	65	466	
	GRAND TOTAL	7	64	17	9	1		8	14	1	3	127	2,928	14,879

## MENT G.

and men employed in the Police for the year 1881.

RELIGION OR CASTE.																																		
OFFICERS.													MEN.																					
Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindoos.										Other reli- gions.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindoos.										Other reli- gions.	Grand total officers and men.								
		Brahmins.	Rajpoots.	Goorkhas.	Seikhs.	High caste Soodras.	Low caste Soodras.	Hindoos of all other castes.							Brahmins.	Rajpoots.	Goorkhas.	Seikhs.	Hindoos of all other castes.															
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37										
2	13	35	8	...	...	15	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	78	58	...	...	49	20	...	30	...	...	380									
1	5	24	5	...	...	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	49	50	...	...	39	1	...	29	...	...	259									
1	10	23	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	56	...	...	...	23	25	...	...	...	...	250									
1	19	31	6	1	4	34	1	...	36	1	...	1	...	173	108	126	...	...	40	48	...	169	...	...	798									
1	17	25	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	106	57	...	...	94	12	...	...	...	...	456									
1	3	18	...	...	...	8	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	64	40	...	...	1	16	...	24	...	...	261									
9	66	156	22	1	4	98	32	...	55	1	...	1	482	461	331	...	4	245	120	5	279	1	...	...	2,379									
4	23	47	...	...	2	35	5	3	22	...	...	...	256	138	...	...	1	84	64	2	95	...	...	...	781									
5	13	31	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	33	7	10	125	91	...	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	518									
3	11	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	...	...	...	169	40	44	...	...	...	...	...	173	...	...	...	524									
3	24	39	...	...	1	27	...	...	10	...	...	2	183	84	44	...	...	...	44	...	86	...	...	...	555									
15	71	139	13	1	5	62	5	3	91	33	7	12	733	353	96	...	1	179	64	2	353	118	24	...	2,378									
...	13	22	...	...	1	3	13	5	...	3	1	...	136	40	1	2	...	14	38	2	27	44	9	...	363									
1	17	25	...	...	...	8	2	...	3	...	...	...	139	24	22	1	2	43	20	...	28	9	...	...	351									
3	11	19	1	4	2	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	151	34	8	4	5	...	...	...	183	...	...	...	489									
1	14	8	...	...	...	2	9	2	...	...	...	...	129	6	14	...	...	4	16	2	11	...	...	...	224									
1	6	31	2	...	2	5	1	8	4	...	...	...	121	57	24	...	1	...	...	24	17	...	...	...	304									
8	6	4	...	15	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	15	20	...	94	...	...	...	...	41	2	...	...	219									
1	13	4	...	6	...	3	13	1	2	1	...	...	39	15	22	41	...	2	15	...	45	38	...	...	264									
15	60	113	8	27	6	21	38	16	53	4	1	...	730	205	91	142	8	68	89	28	351	93	9	...	2,197									
3	5	18	4	1	2	31	7	...	3	...	...	1	71	49	52	...	1	118	8	...	33	...	...	...	407									
...	10	12	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	37	...	133	53	33	...	...	1	...	...	18	4	...	...	367									
1	8	30	...	...	...	10	33	...	3	...	...	6	103	76	59	...	...	4	128	...	20	...	...	...	489									
2	10	23	1	...	3	32	5	1	...	...	...	...	108	60	...	...	2	4	85	45	35	...	...	...	616									
6	33	83	18	1	5	74	46	1	6	1	37	7	415	238	144	...	3	127	221	46	106	4	55	...	1,679									
6	8	10	...	...	1	29	11	...	...	4	...	2	61	10	9	...	...	46	8	1	30	143	...	...	379									
3	5	17	...	...	...	16	3	2	...	...	...	10	84	43	1	...	...	23	46	24	...	...	...	...	292									
7	3	1	10	17	1	1	1	4	...	2	4	...	13	2	97	320	7	43	4	2	30	8	55	...	646									
1	7	9	...	1	1	20	2	...	3	...	...	1	92	28	...	...	...	49	53	...	14	...	...	...	281									
17	23	37	10	18	8	66	17	6	8	6	4	13	250	83	107	329	8	160	111	27	83	151	55	...	1,596									
68	273	528	71	48	23	321	138	26	213	45	49	33	2,610	1,340	769	471	24	785	605	109	1,172	367	143	...	10,331									
4	29	7	8	...	...	...	33	4	...	...	...	...	64	68	178	...	...	...	45	63	...	...	...	...	622									
3	32	4	1	...	1	47	6	2	...	...	...	...	168	82	85	...	...	42	53	6	37	...	...	...	578									
2	25	4	4	...	...	27	1	...	...	...	...	...	97	61	116	...	2	52	32	...	...	...	...	...	454									
1	9	7	4	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	53	24	97	1	59	39	2	10	9	...	...	...	532									
2	16	3	4	...	1	22	1	...	...	...	...	1	38	20	137	1	...	31	...	...	35	...	...	...	513									
3	37	1	4	...	3	19	2	...	...	...	...	...	81	36	133	...	1	10	34	...	3	...	...	...	567									
...	23	4	6	...	...	31	1	...	1	...	...	1	58	29	86	...	7	26	20	...	17	...	...	...	301									
15	171	30	31	6	8	184	45	7	5	...	...	4	539	320	831	2	69	200	186	98	101	...	...	...	2,886									
3	23	9	8	...	1	10	1	1	...	...	...	...	52	49	147	...	1	4	9	17	19	...	...	...	354									
3	32	9	...	...	2	17	...	...	4	...	...	...	104	75	151	...	5	39	6	5	25	...	...	...	486									
3	35	10	6	...	...	22	...	...	3	...	...	...	112	69	98	...	3	20	...	...	51	...	...	...	433									
...	4	15	3	...	1	6	...	...	6	3	...	1	25	53	70	...	4	15	...	43	27	1	...	...	278									
1	13	9	4	...	...	11	...	...	1	...	...	...	45	31	64	...	...	23	1	6	...	...	...	...	234									
10	106	52	29	1	4	66	1	1	15	3	...	2	338	276	630	7	7	101	16	23	163	27	1	...	1,735									
25	276	82	60	7	12	249	46	8	20	3	...	6	877	596	1,361	9	70	301	302	126	264	27	1	...	4,641									
3	23	11	3	...	3	27	4	1	13	...	...	3	180	21	24	1	1	34	70	5	53	...	...	...	483									
7	15	9	4	...	2	6	3	16	10	...	...	1	118	12	31	...	3	10	23	35	69	...	...	...	374									
6	33	8	6	...	1	41	...	...	...	2	...	...	10	127	44	20	...	175	7	...	1	4	...	...	475									
1	3	3	...	...	1	3	6	...	3	...	...	...	10	53	7	10	...	15	...	14	42	2	...	...	199									
17	66	31	15	...	7	76	13	20	28	2	...	24	478	84	85	16	9	230	94	54	165	6	...	...	1,531									
3	49	2	1	...	...	32	...	...	1	2	...	...	136	30	102	...	1	50	41	...	10	14	6	...	460									
3	49	4	9	...	...	1	19	4	5	...	...	15	98	22	44	...	1	32	91	...	46	...	...	...	440									
3	4	5	3	...	...	3	3	...	3	1	3	...	11	7	6	...	...	5	25	...	19	...	...	...	160									
1	5	13	3	1	...	30	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	277									
8	101	23	16	1	2	66	23	4	13	5	3	15	247	69	152	...	2	87	167	...	75	23	57	...	1,367									
15	26	14	2	...	1	...	...	...	24	...	...	2	98	149	161	...	...	...	...	...	86	...	...	...	578									
15	26	14	2	...	1	...	...	...	24	...	...	2	98	149	161	...	...	...	...	...	86	...	...	...	578									
127	743	678	104	56	45	712	189	59	298	55	52	80	4,310	2,228	2,528	406	111	1,403	1,068	288	1,762	483	201	...	18,338									

## MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## Showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers

COMMISSIONERS' DIVISION	NAME OF DISTRICT	RACE									
		Europeans				Eurasians.			Natives		
		District or Assistant District Superintendents		Subordinate officers		District or Assistant District Superintendents		Subordinate officers		District or Assistant District Superintendents	
		Military or Civil	Uncovenanted	On Rs 100 and upwards	Below Rs 100	Constables	On Rs 100 and upwards	Below Rs 100	Constables	On Rs 100 and upwards	Below Rs 100
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Burdwan	BENGAL										
	Western District										
	Burdwan							1		12	144
	Bankura									6	114
	Beerbhoom									1	16
Presidency	Midnapore									10	153
	Hooahly									24	813
	Howrah						3			11	315
	Total						3	1		72	1104
	Central Districts										
Bajshahye	24 Pergunnahs									64	488
	Nudda									13	260
	Jessore									1	58
	Moorshedabad									1	221
	Total									90	1040
Dacca	Dinapore									2	30
	Bajshahye									5	60
	Rungpore									3	25
	Bogra									3	28
	Pubna									3	34
Chittagong	Darjeeling									8	9
	Jalpigore									1	10
	Total									10	240
	Eastern Districts										
	Dacca							1		9	257
Chittagong	Durrupore									3	52
	Backergunge									3	110
	Mymensingh									7	92
	Total							1		19	459
	Chittagong			1						1	14
Patna	Northchilly										
	Chittagong Hill Tracts										
	Tippurah										
	Total			1						8	62
	Total for Bengal			1			3			212	2,962
Bihar	Patna			1						49	830
	Gaya									14	302
	Shahabad									8	209
	Moradpore									11	156
	Darbhanga									8	139
Bhagalpore	Baran									11	160
	Chumpan										
	Total			1						103	1,736
	Monghyr									8	127
	Bhagalpore									7	116
Orissa	Purneah									6	116
	Southai Pergunnahs										
	Maldah									2	86
	Total									23	396
	Total for Bihar			1						126	3,193
Orissa	CUTTACK										
	Cuttack									8	78
	Bhubaneswar									4	64
	Gunjhat									2	28
	Total									14	170
Chota Nagpore	CHOTA NAGPORE										
	South-Western Agency										
	Hazaribagh									4	69
	Chandrapur									2	71
	Manbhoon									2	48
Government Railway Police	Total									6	188
	Government Railway Police										
	Total										
	GRAND TOTAL			2			3	2		380	5,518

## MENT G—concluded.

and Men employed in the Police for the year 1881.

RELIGION OR CASTE																							Grand Total, officers and men.	
Officers.											Men													
Christians.	Mahomedans	Hindoos								Other religions.	Christians	Mahomedans	Hindoos								Other religions.			
		Brahmins.	Rajpoots	Goorkhas	Seikhs	High caste soodras	Low caste soodras	Hillmen	Hindoos of all other castes				Brahmins	Rajpoots	Goorkhas	Seikhs	High caste soodras	Low caste soodras	Hillmen	Hindoos of all other castes				
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	1	5	2			2			2				21	61	25			6	11		20			127
1	1	1					2		2				33	10	23			8	1		41			130
1	3	2				4			3				6	2						7			17	
10	8	8	1		1	1	4		3				27	60	20			4	10		32			185
3	4	7							1				54	83	38			10	154					306
													16	90	77				11		41			377
5	20	23	3		1	10			8				267	304	172			28	167		141			1,206
2	25	10	1				17						193	87				9	02		108	9	88	589
3	2	4											6	5				36			24			278
	5	2				4			1				1	54	54			7			93			59
													1											241
5	33	22	1			4	17		4		1		35	138	67			51	02		225	9	88	1,120
	1	1					2						18	1					1		7	1	4	38
	1	1							1				42	1	4				4		14			70
	1	1											0							6				20
	1	1		1					1				21	2					1		4			31
	1	1							1				1	2	1					3				87
													1	2					1		1			35
	10	3		1			2		3	1			14	10	9	27			6	5	42	1	4	306
1	5	1	1			1			1				69	17	45			34	1		91		12	267
1	2												21		1				8		12			54
1	1	1				1	2						14	4	1				10	2	5			113
1	8	5	4			2	2		1				31		47			34	50	2	113		12	534
1	3												45	1	1			1		8				61
	1												13						1					15
	1	1					1						24						10	3				45
1	6	1					1							1	1			1	17		10			121
12	76	54	8	1	1	10	28		16	1	1		1041	500	204	27		114	952	7	531	10	99	3,250
1	18	4	4				19		3				176	61	20				115	19				880
	7	2				4	1						14	4	21			10	24	54				318
	2	1	3			1							18	40	50			10	41		10			217
	8	1	1		1	1	1						14	11	71			8	2	24				167
	2	1	6			1	1						30	10	11			4	26	14				147
													9	5	14			2	2	5				171
																								40
1	30	10	18		1	7	21						441	213	119		28	34	210	23	112			1,940
	4	1	5					2	1				17	14	32					18	24			136
	1		2						1				16	17	41			9			19			128
10	1		1										16	17	31			10		32				128
													2	2	2			2		4				11
													5	7	5			1		19				38
10	6	8	10				1	2	2				98	58	116			16		19	98			629
11	45	16	28		1	7	22	5	2				509	277	685		28	50	210	48	210			2,169
1	6								1				10	3	8			9	3	2	8			88
	1					2			4				28	3	10			15	1	10	9			88
1	7							1					68	6	21				20	6	12	17		184
	1					2	1		1				34	4	5			1	10	5	5	4		73
													8	1	15					20				73
	2					3	1		1				78	5	26			4	21		46	4		196
36	130	70	36	1	2	28	51	6	22	7	1	6	1,764	827	1,018	27	28	188	589	67	804	14	99	5,908



## H.

**STATEMENT of Dismissals and Resignations in the Subordinate Grades of the Police of the Lower Provinces during the year 1881.**

COMMISSIONERS' DIVISION	NAME OF DISTRICT	Total strength of the Force at commencement of the year			Number of men included in column I discharged or reduction			Number of dismissals from all other causes			Number of resignations			Percentage of dismissals (from other causes than reduction), and of resignations together on the whole strength of each branch of the Force as shown in column I		
		I			II			III			IV			V		
		Regular Police.	Railway Police	Municipal Police	Regular Police	Railway Police	Municipal Police	Regular Police	Railway Police	Municipal Police	Regular Police	Railway Police	Municipal Police	Regular Police	Railway Police	Municipal Police
BENGAL	Western Districts															
	Burdwan	385		140				8		3	2		41	7.7		29.5
	Bankura	200		126			7	8		5	5		10	5		11.9
	Beerbhoom	255		17				11		4	7		7	7.0		2.5
	Midnapore	809		170				110		47	51		10	20.1		33.3
	Hoochly	448		402			45	1		7	6		42	12.7		11.9
	Howrah	250		382			5	7		21	19		73	10		24.6
	Total	2,407		1,203			55	145		87	111		176	12.7		20.9
	Central Districts															
	24-Perunnahs	792	24	54			8	41	3	14	6	2	93	15.1	20.5	20.7
Presidency	Nuddea	507		278				21		1	3		10	11.1		9.3
	Jessore	544		70			11	11		11	3		10	11.1		9.3
	Mooredabad	541	50*	233			2	11		7	26	3†	20	6.7	6†	20
	Total	2,492	74	1,115			21	115	3	101	131	5	123	9.1	10.8	11.6
	Dinapore	374	9	32				33		3	1		1	8.8		9.3
	Rajahmundry	366		70				11		1	1		1	9.9		10
	Kanpur	424	17	21				11		5	15		1	11.5		24.1
	Bogra	220		30				11		4	1		1	14.5		16.6
	Patna	310		57				13		1	1		1	8.0		1.7
	Darjeeling	209		9	1			14		1	1		5	15.9		4
	Jalpaiguri	284		14				11		1	1		1	12.0		24.5
	Total	2,167	26	267	1			120			150		10	12.4		13.1
	Eastern Districts															
	Dacca	405	110*	268				10	†	14	10	†14	44	4.9	†14.5	21.8
	Kurridpore	367		55				14		1	14		7	9.5		33.6
	Backerpore	490		114	14			10		1	10		2	9.1		5.3
	Mymensingh	416		91				1		14	4		1	4.0		15.1
	Total	1,677	110	533	14			51	2	5	32	14	1	5.5	†4.5	17.2
	Chittagong	384		61				7		1	17		9	1.2		24.5
	Noakhali	218		16				14		1	14		1	1.7		13.5
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	631						8		1	1		1	1.1		2
	Tippurah	281		49			4	1		1	1		1	3.1		
	Total	1,591		125			4	11		7	42		11	5.9		17.6
	Total for Bengal	10,234	210	3,923	15		51	420	5	206	534	19	373	9	21.4	19
BEHAR																
	Patna	507		885				10		16	22		51	6.3		7.7
	Gya	565		318				12		13	2		1	2.4		4.0
	Shahabad	442		235	19			1		1	4		1	1.1		3.4
	Mosafferpore	332		172	6			2		1	6		2	2.4		1.7
	Durhanga	311		147	5			1		7	4		3	2.5		6.6
	Barun	367		168				4		6	3		5	2.9		7
	Chumpanin	505		4	5			7		1	7		1	3.6		5.0
	Total	2,829		1,529	10		24	41		51	45		19	9.2		6.1
	Monghyr	352		115				1		1	17		2	6.5		8.1
Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	577	110†	100			12	11	†	24	12	†24	5	11.4	†6.3	8.1
	Purneah	428		100				7		17	15		25	11.9		21.4
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	277		11				11		1	15		1	9.1		1.1
	Maldah	293		34				16		1	15		2	12.8		21.0
	Total	1,667	110	419			12	40	†	63	24	†24	12	10.3	26.3	23.1
	Total for Behar	4,490	110	2,448	10		36	145	5	101	131	24	100	5.9	26.3	8.7
	ORISSA															
	Cuttack	480		56				4		1	1		1	2.0		5.1
	Pocur	376		70				4		2	4		1	2.4		2.8
	Balasore	444		30				19		1	7		1	5.8		18.3
	Guajahat	202						1		1	1		1	4.4		
	Total	1,514		156			1	31		13	20		1	3.5		6.9
	CHOTA NAGPORE															
	South West Frontier Agency															
	Hazaribagh	508		71	28		3	3		2	12		4	2.9		2.6
	Lohardugga	442		75			3	11		1	5		1	4.3		17.3
	Singbhoim	168		10	5			10		1	1		1	6.1		10
	Manbhoim	278		48			7	13		5	5		1	6.1		12
	Total	1,392		209	33		13	7		17	25		5	4.4		10.0
	Government Railway Police		534						24			74			17.6	
	Total		534						24			74			17.6	
	GRAND TOTAL	17,638	3904	6,066	56		135	688	39	393	710	117	480	7.9	217.3	11.3

NOTE.—The actual Force as it stood on 1st January 1881 is shown in column I  
 \* Special Police. † Special Reserve. ‡ Inclusive of Special Reserves.

REVENUE POLICE OFFICE,  
 CALCUTTA.

J. MONRO,

Inspector-General of Police.

## STATEMENT AA.

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Burdwan Division in the year 1881.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	BURDWAN DIVISION.													
			Burdwan.		Bankoora.		Beerbhoom.		Midnapore.		Hooghly.		Howrah.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	115 ... ..	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117 ... ..	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ... ..	Concealing design to commit offence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.																
2	131 to 136, 138 ... ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	232 to 256, 260 to 263, 467 and 471. ... ..	Offences relating to coins, stamps, and Government notes ...	5	3	1	...	1	...	5	4	11	4	4	3	27	14
4	212, 218 ... ..	Harbouring an offender ...	...	7	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
5	224 to 226 ... ..	Other offences against public justice ...	9	7	7	2	...	1	18	12	17	13	9	9	62	49
6	143 to 153, 157, 158 ... ..	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	28	150	48	154	7	55	41	85	41	140	23	51	186	305
7	140, 170, 171 ... ..	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	2	2	5	5
	Total ...		42	160	57	132	11	57	66	103	69	157	38	65	283	674
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.																
8	302, 303, 306 ... ..	Murder ... { by thugs ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		... { „ dacoits ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	3
10		... { „ robbers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	2	...	...	1	5
11		... { „ poison ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
12	307 ... ..	Other murders ... ..	7	1	4	2	4	1	8	2	6	2	4	2	33	10
13	304, 308 ... ..	Attempts at murder ... ..	3	...	1	2	...	...	3	2	2	1	1	...	13	6
14	304, 308 ... ..	Culpable homicide ... ..	3	...	1	...	6	8	12	10	7	4	1	3	30	25
15	376 ... ..	Rape ... ..	1	...	4	...	2	...	8	...	7	1	1	...	23	1
16	377 ... ..	Unnatural offences ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	2	1	4	4
17	317, 318 ... ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	1	...	...	...	1	2	7	2	5	1	1	1	15	6
18	305, 306, 309 ... ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	6	6	3	3	...	...	8	7	11	7	7	4	35	27
19	329, 331, 333 ... ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335 ... ..	Grievous hurt ... ..	11	5	11	6	2	4	11	6	13	13	13	13	61	47
21	328 ... ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...
22	327, 330, 332 ... ..	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	324 ... ..	Hurt by dangerous weapon ... ..	16	5	13	11	6	4	25	17	47	39	19	9	126	85
24	363 to 369 ... ..	Kidnapping or abduction ... ..	...	...	3	...	6	...	14	8	15	1	12	1	50	10
25	343 to 348 ... ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion ...	4	8	...	...	1	1	12	8	1	7	2	4	20	28
26	372, 373 ... ..	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
27	371 ... ..	Habitually dealing in slaves ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ... ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ... ..	16	18	15	7	26	25	43	28	57	43	31	37	188	158
29	304A, 338 ... ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ...	2	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	5	7
	Total ...		72	48	58	31	54	46	156	100	176	123	98	77	614	425
CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.																
30	396, 397, 398 ... ..	Dacoity ... ..	1	...	4	4	2	...	18	5	8	17	...	...	33	26
31	399, 402 ... ..	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
32	394, 397, 398 ... ..	Robbery with hurt ... { by poisonous or stupefying drugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		... { by other means ... ..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...
33	393, 396 ... ..	Robbery ... { in dwelling-house ... ..	...	...	6	5	...	...	1	3	3	...	...	...	10	8
		... { on the highway between sunset and sunrise ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	4	...
		... { other robberies ... ..	3	1	3	1	...	...	11	4	3	4	...	...	20	10
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 435, 435 to 440. ... ..	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	9	39	2	2	15	7	19	11	19	7	11	7	75	73
35	422, 429 ... ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal ... ..	1	2	11	6	5	3	11	16	16	8	4	2	51	37
36	454, 455, 457 to 460 ... ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	204	45	355	11	152	17	666	70	394	31	81	23	1,946	107
37	440 to 452 ... ..	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ... ..	2	9	3	3	4	4	3	3	10	4	7	2	29	25
38	412, 413 ... ..	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		319	97	384	32	178	31	731	112	457	73	104	34	2,173	379

## STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Burdwan Division in the year 1881.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	BURDWAN DIVISION—concluded.													
			Burdwan.		Bankoora.		Beerbhoom.		Midnapore.		Hooghly.		Howrah.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.																
38	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	1	1	3	3	1	1	5	6	1	1	2	2	13	14
39a	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	403	180	210	108	95	50	283	105	275	174	288	80	1,554	766
39	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	42	15	16	8	27	11	135	51	119	97	35	27	374	209
40	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	1
41	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	446	196	229	179	123	62	423	163	306	273	326	118	1,943	990
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.																
43	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	3	2	8	6	9	6	8	5	31	19	12	8	71	46
43	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... of cattle ...	29	15	11	6	49	26	70	25	23	15	13	10	195	97
		... ordinary ...	543	166	257	134	487	233	1,344	415	687	258	596	334	3,963	1,540
44	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	32	5	11	7	45	1	147	13	97	19	43	18	375	66
45	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	37	37	31	39	15	10	41	48	38	33	45	41	297	208
46	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass ...	121	14	44	32	66	32	370	144	314	191	110	125	1,023	568
47	461, 463 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
		Total ...	764	269	362	224	671	311	2,030	650	1,101	535	819	536	5,837	2,525
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																
48	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. C. ...	Vagrancy and bad character ...	10	5	18	17	10	7	60	67	26	19	6	5	130	120
50	205 to 207 ...	Offences against religion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51		— Gambling Act ...	6	6	3	10	2	1	7	30	3	6	4	5	25	58
52		— Excise laws ...	17	26	38	39	193	178	227	221	64	60	57	60	596	584
53		— Railway laws ...	33	33	...	...	6	8	...	...	7	5	26	25	72	71
54		— Salt and Custom Laws ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	155	...	...	3	3	144	158
55		— Stage Carriage Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56		— Stamp Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	260, 277, 279, 280, 281, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, or any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	752	718	72	66	79	91	388	440	1,918	1,953	2,751	2,984	5,960	6,162
		Total ...	818	788	131	132	290	285	804	913	2,019	1,913	2,847	3,032	6,969	7,093
58	.....	Other special and local laws cognizable by police ...	46	41	43	43	13	12	59	61	71	67	26	15	238	230
		GRAND TOTAL ...	2,507	1,589	1,264	773	1,340	804	4,329	2,101	4,379	3,171	4,258	3,377	18,077	12,325

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;  
FORT WILLIAM.  
The 23rd May 1882.

J. MONRO.  
Inspector-General of Police, I. P.

## STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Presidency Division in the year 1881.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	PRESIDENCY DIVISION.									
			24-Perennials.		Nuddea.		Jessore.		Moorshedabad.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	115 ... ..	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	117 ... ..	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	118, 119 ... ..	Concealing design to commit offence ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.												
2	131 to 136, 138 ... ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	231 to 250, 260 to 263, 467, and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes ...	2	1	9	5	3	2	2	...	18	8
4	212, 216 ... ..	Harbouring an offender ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...
5	224 to 226 ... ..	Other offences against public justice ...	13	11	17	17	20	16	14	29	61	73
6	143 to 153, 157, 158 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	61	176	64	208	174	324	71	136	370	902
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	.....	.....	3	3
Total ...			76	185	90	255	200	315	85	165	454	698
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.												
8												
9												
10	302, 303, 306 ... ..	Murder ... { by thugs, dacoits, robbers, poison	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
11			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12		Other murders ...	17	12	11	1	10	8	6	5	44	24
13	307 ... ..	Attempts at murder ...	4	1	3	1	...	...	1	...	8	2
14	304, 305 ... ..	Culpable homicide ...	7	5	11	3	11	6	7	1	36	15
15	376 ... ..	Rape ...	4	...	9	...	6	...	10	2	29	4
16	377 ... ..	Unnatural offences ...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	...
17	317, 318 ... ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	7	2	3	1	2	1	3	...	15	4
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	15	9	25	13	17	12	9	3	66	37
19	320, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession ...	19	29	32	35	59	37	19	19	90	120
20	323, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	328 ... ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession ...	1	1	...	...	4	2	...	...	5	3
23	324 ... ..	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	87	27	50	15	42	34	21	12	233	92
24	303 to 309 ... ..	Kidnapping or abduction ...	2	...	3	1	12	...	1	...	18	1
25	346 to 348 ... ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion ...	...	...	...	...	7	...	4	...	11	...
26	372, 373 ... ..	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution ...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	3	1
27	371 ... ..	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Original force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	78	26	66	30	49	27	41	24	234	107
29	3043, 308 ... ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ...	6	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	10	4
Total ...			255	113	188	101	205	135	118	65	817	411
CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.												
30	395, 397, 398 ... ..	Dacoity ...	3	...	1	...	2	...	7	4	13	4
31	396, 402 ... ..	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt ... { by poisonous or stupefying drugs, by other means	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
33	392, 393 ... ..	Robbery ... { in dwelling-house, on the highway between sunset and sunrise, other robberies	6	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	4
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440 ...	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	11	7	2	...	4	3	5	...	22	10
35	428, 429 ... ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming animals ...	70	53	11	1	22	2	41	47	144	163
36	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	29	6	50	32	35	17	30	24	145	79
37	449 to 452 ... ..	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	536	60	612	53	695	33	492	41	2,325	187
38	412, 413 ... ..	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ...	6	11	16	7	8	7	...	...	30	25
Total ...			693	141	693	95	767	62	596	116	2,650	414
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.												
39	384 ... ..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	20	22	7	4	3	3	4	2	32	31
40	325 ... ..	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	455	232	365	140	416	343	293	135	1,559	850
41	341 to 344 ... ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	111	59	69	25	161	51	62	36	348	171
42	336, 337 ... ..	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	2	2	2	1	...	...	3	2	7	5
43	374 ... ..	Compulsory labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			688	315	441	170	533	397	362	175	1,944	1,067

## STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Presidency Division in the year 1881.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	PRESIDENCY DIVISION—concluded.									
			24-Pergunnahs.		Nuddea.		Jessore.		Moorshedabad.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.												
42	453, 456 ... ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ... ..	36	14	37	20	21	5	88	12	133	51
43	379 to 382 ... ..	Theft ... { of cattle ... ..	69	41	67	61	53	73	36	21	235	146
44	406 to 408 ... ..	... { ordinary ... ..	1,072	354	1,093	505	870	200	676	196	3,711	1,355
45	406 to 408 ... ..	Criminal breach of trust ... ..	86	11	73	5	34	8	70	12	263	36
46	411, 414 ... ..	Receiving stolen property ... ..	42	42	99	98	77	66	64	71	363	277
46	447, 448 ... ..	Criminal or house-trespass ... ..	247	155	280	118	215	116	165	81	916	470
47	461, 462 ... ..	Breaking closed receptacle ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	1,552	617	1,658	807	1,270	418	1,049	393	5,529	2,235
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.												
48	311, 400, 401 ... ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. C. ...	Vagrancy and bad characters... ..	24	14	76	47	27	9	28	14	155	84
50	325 to 327 ... ..	Offences against religion ... ..	4	3	1	.....	1	2	1	.....	7	5
51	.....	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act ... ..	12	33	3	13	.....	.....	6	37	21	88
52	.....	..... Excise Laws ... ..	269	249	17	15	65	.....	71	53	432	375
53	.....	..... Railway Laws ... ..	15	12	18	15	.....	.....	3	3	36	30
54	.....	..... Salt and Custom Laws ... ..	179	165	.....	.....	76	73	.....	.....	255	238
55	.....	..... Stage Carriage Act ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	.....	..... Stamp Act ... ..	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
57	269, 277, 379, 280, 281, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ... ..	787	786	530	466	72	82	545	743	1,934	2,077
		Total ...	1,290	1,267	616	558	241	224	654	850	2,531	2,890
58	.....	Other special and local laws cognizable by police ...	317	433	72	63	43	58	52	66	484	620
		GRAND TOTAL ...	4,741	3,074	3,798	2,082	3,320	1,639	2,989	1,830	14,748	8,625

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;  
FORT WILLIAM,  
The 23rd May 1882.

J. MONRO,  
Inspector-General of Police, L.P.



## STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Rajshahye Division in the year 1881.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.															
			Dinapore.		Rajahahye.		Rungpore.		Bogra.		Pubna.		Darjeeling.		Julpigoree.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
1	115 ... ..	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117 ... ..	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ... ..	Concealing design to commit offence ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ... ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.																		
2	131 to 134, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	233 to 239, 260 to 263, 467, and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes ... ..	5	1	2	1	10	10	1	1	...	...	3	4	1	1	22	18
4	212, 216 ... ..	Harbouring an offender ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2
5	224 to 226 ... ..	Other offences against public justice ... ..	13	18	7	5	16	10	3	2	9	10	19	17	7	3	74	65
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly ... ..	17	49	50	91	11	46	31	112	75	180	6	24	6	14	196	516
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ... ..	4	4	4	5	1	...	...	...	2	3	2	2	2	5	15	19
Total ... ..			39	72	63	102	39	67	35	115	87	194	30	47	16	23	309	620
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.																		
8	302, 303, 306 ...	Murder ... .. by thugs ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		... .. by dacoits ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10		... .. by robbers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	5	1
11		... .. by poison ... ..	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
12	307 ... ..	Other murders ... ..	8	3	2	1	11	4	3	1	5	...	3	...	7	1	39	16
13	304 ... ..	Attempts at murder ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	6	7
14	304, 308 ... ..	Culpable homicide ... ..	6	2	4	...	8	10	2	...	...	...	2	4	4	4	27	20
15	376 ... ..	Rape ... ..	10	3	9	4	16	...	7	1	3	...	...	...	5	...	80	8
16	377 ... ..	Unnatural offences ... ..	3	...	...	...	2	1	4	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	12	3
17	317, 318 ... ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ... ..	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
18	376, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ... ..	4	3	11	7	11	9	...	6	9	4	3	...	1	7	54	33
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt ... ..	15	3	10	8	14	17	7	8	12	9	3	2	3	1	64	48
21	328 ... ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ... ..	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession ... ..	4	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4
23	324 ... ..	Hurt by dangerous weapon ... ..	7	5	12	5	12	7	9	8	16	5	11	...	7	4	71	38
24	343 to 349 ... ..	Kidnapping or abduction ... ..	7	...	1	...	6	3	...	...	2	1	2	1	4	9	24	14
25	346 to 348 ... ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion ... ..	5	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	1	6	3	...	15	6
26	372, 373 ... ..	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution ... ..	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
27	371 ... ..	Habitually dealing in slaves ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ... ..	24	7	36	20	36	28	17	10	18	8	26	9	14	7	171	89
29	304A, 338 ... ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ... ..	2	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	2	9	3
Total ... ..			100	30	93	49	127	80	64	35	72	27	55	32	57	28	568	241
CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.																		
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity ... ..	11	...	3	9	9	12	3	5	2	...	3	3	3	...	33	9
31	390, 402 ... ..	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with { by poisonous or stupefying drugs ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		... .. by other means ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		... .. in dwelling house ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	303, 393 ... ..	Robbery ... .. on the highway between sunset and sunrise ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
		... .. other robberies ... ..	13	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal ... ..	21	4	15	2	143	207	6	2	6	1	5	1	6	...	202	217
35	428, 429 ... ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal ... ..	12	5	5	2	20	13	6	2	13	2	1	...	7	2	63	26
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt... ..	316	35	299	16	647	83	184	15	241	36	90	17	175	32	1,952	234
37	449 to 453 ... ..	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ... ..	2	1	4	6	1	...	1	...	2	3	...	...	3	3	13	12
38	412, 413 ... ..	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total ... ..			375	46	328	87	822	315	201	24	266	44	100	21	194	37	2,256	524

## STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Rajshahye Division in the year 1881.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	RAJSHAHYE DIVISION—concluded.															
			Dinapore.		Rajshahye.		Rungpore.		Bogra.		Pubna.		Darjeeling.		Julpigoree.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11								
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.																		
384 ...	...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	3	3	1	1	...	...	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	9
385 ...	...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	95	42	77	40	217	89	93	24	151	62	44	23	67	39	724	319
341 to 344 ...	...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	114	33	...	...	93	29	51	24	84	16	18	35	28	13	388	150
336, 337 ...	...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	1	4	68	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	71	58
374 ...	...	Compulsory labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			213	82	146	94	310	118	146	50	216	79	65	60	96	53	1,192	536
CLASS V.—Minor offences against the Property.																		
453, 456 ...	...	Lurking house-trespass or house-break- ing.	26	10	133	7	17	12	3	1	22	5	3	3	9	5	213	43
379 to 383 ...	...	Theft ... of cattle ...	5	2	30	33	37	25	15	12	17	17	40	21	21	10	165	120
406 to 408 ...	...	Criminal breach of trust ...	460	204	526	201	424	190	320	181	284	123	481	308	280	108	2,784	1,313
411, 414 ...	...	Receiving stolen property ...	117	8	44	21	29	7	32	10	48	8	41	17	22	5	333	76
447, 448 ...	...	Criminal or house trespass ...	51	65	18	32	32	38	35	37	20	27	15	12	24	34	198	246
461, 463 ...	...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	147	88	86	92	129	80	50	46	90	51	41	42	156	59	708	458
Total ...			815	377	837	386	668	352	455	287	490	231	624	403	512	219	4,401	2,255
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																		
311, 400, 401 ...	...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chapter XIX, C. P. C.	...	Vagrancy and bad characters ...	22	15	5	4	53	45	50	4	20	15	...	...	5	3	170	76
285 to 297 ...	...	Offences against religion ...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	4	6
Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	...	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act ...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	34	...	...	17	36
		Cognizable offences under the Excise Laws ...	38	38	25	29	32	19	34	33	28	45	70	15	12	217	229	
		Cognizable offences under the Railway Laws ...	5	5	38	30	6	5	...	...	...	...	30	35	3	7	82	82
		Cognizable offences under the Salt and Custom Laws ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Cognizable offences under the Stage Carriage Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Cognizable offences under the Stamp Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
269, 277, 279, 280, 281, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	...	Public and local nuisances ...	87	84	219	271	67	75	48	57	98	88	436	418	82	61	1,037	1,084
Total ...			153	142	201	337	150	150	141	94	153	132	527	557	106	103	1,529	1,515
.....	...	Other special and local laws cognizable by police ...	16	15	33	29	...	...	14	12	11	9	112	117	9	7	195	189
GRAND TOTAL ...			1,710	764	1,791	1,934	2,125	1,082	1,056	617	1,295	716	1,513	1,237	990	470	10,480	5,920

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;  
FORT WILLIAM,  
The 23rd May 1882.

J. MONRO,  
Inspector-General of Police, L.P.

*Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the  
Dacca Division in the year 1881.*

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	DACCA DIVISION.									
			Dacca.		Furreedpore.		Backerkunge.		Mymensing.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
115	...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
117	...	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
118, 119	...	Concealing design to commit offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.												
131 to 136, 138	...	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
231 to 259, 260 to 263, 407, and 471.	...	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
212, 216	...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
224 to 226	...	Other offences against public justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
143 to 153, 157, 158	...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
140, 170, 171	...	Personating public servant or soldier	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total			139	304	99	306	134	442	146	194	622	
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.												
302, 303, 306	...	Murder { by things	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	" " dacoits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	" " robbers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	" " poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
307	...	Other murders	10	10	15	3	16	23	15	9	56	
304, 309	...	Attempts at murder	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
376	...	Calpable homicide	3	2	9	12	6	3	22	39	40	
377	...	Rape	8	6	5	1	7	2	31	7	51	
317, 319	...	Unnatural offences	4	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	11	
305, 326, 309	...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
324, 331, 333	...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	12	7	6	3	11	11	12	7	41	
325, 326, 335	...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	17	18	23	20	32	32	53	46	130	
328	...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
327, 330, 332	...	Hurt for purpose of extorting or confession	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
324	...	Hurt by dangerous weapon	25	15	49	25	156	81	29	21	250	
363 to 369	...	Kidnaping or abduction	8	12	9	...	14	...	31	3	62	
346 to 348	...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion	36	7	1	...	17	4	10	7	84	
372, 373	...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	2	3	1	...	2	...	3	...	8	
371	...	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
353, 354, 356, 357	...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	65	30	39	31	41	47	71	10	216	
304A, 338	...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	4	4	3	1	1	...	5	2	13	
Total			229	116	178	101	320	215	289	160	1,007	
CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.												
305, 307, 308	...	Dacoity	...	7	1	...	4	...	14	...	19	
309, 402	...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
394, 397, 398	...	Robbery with hurt { by poisonous or stupefying drugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	" " { by other means	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
392, 393	...	Robbery { in dwelling-house	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	" " on the highway between sunset and sunrise	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	" " other robberies	1	...	2	4	...	...	7	2	14	
270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	...	Serious mischief and cognate offences	21	2	10	...	16	...	30	16	86	
428, 429	...	Mischief by maiming, killing, or poisoning any animal	18	3	18	1	53	9	54	16	143	
454, 455, 457 to 460	...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	543	120	398	27	270	33	342	60	1,553	
440 to 452	...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	9	13	6	0	5	3	10	5	30	
412, 413	...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total			592	145	436	44	352	45	406	90	1,846	
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.												
354	...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	1	1	1	2	1	1	7	8	10	
323	...	Voluntarily causing hurt	227	214	376	223	305	113	458	223	1,306	
341 to 344	...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	124	53	135	44	305	113	500	150	1,068	
356, 387	...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	
374	...	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Total			357	269	513	269	611	232	965	381	2,446	

## STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Dacca Division in the year 1881.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Dacca Division—concluded.									
			Dacca.		Furzedpore.		Backergunge.		Mymensing.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.												
42	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trepass or-house-breaking ...	41	28	9	1	31	15	70	16	151	60
43	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... of cattle ...	41	37	42	28	44	10	88	55	215	139
44	406 to 408 ...	... ordinary ...	623	263	546	176	540	168	735	205	2,444	812
45	411, 414 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	57	10	42	9	75	14	75	7	240	40
46	447, 448 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	46	66	23	36	74	114	27	45	170	261
47	461, 462 ...	Criminal house-trepass ...	265	225	164	91	168	85	409	136	1,006	557
		Breaking closed receptacle ...										
		Total ...	1,073	629	826	341	932	415	1,404	461	4,235	1,849
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.												
48	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ...										
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. C. ...	Vagrancy and bad characters ...	41	23	43	33	44	37	70	51	198	144
50	285 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	1				1				2	
51		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act ...										
52		—Excise Laws ...	37	52	53	59	158	145	69	191	322	447
53		—Railway Laws ...			22	21	20	20			51	50
54		—Salt and Customs Laws ...										
55		—Stage Carriage Act ...										
56		—Stamp Act ...										
57	284, 277, 279, 280, 281, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 84 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	476	508	217	206	109	99	50	44	852	857
		Total ...	555	583	340	319	311	310	189	286	1,425	1,408
58		Other special and local laws cognizable by Police ...	20	18	10	11	41	42	90	78	161	140
		GRAND TOTAL ...	2,956	2,063	2,402	1,391	2,735	1,701	3,549	1,662	11,662	6,817

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE  
FORT WILLIAM.  
The 23rd May 1882.

J. MONRO,  
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

## STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Chittagong Division in the year 1881.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CHITTAGONG DIVISION.									
			Chittagong.		Nonkholly.		Chittagong Hill Tracts.		Tipperah.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	115 ... .. 117... .. 118, 119 ... ..	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ... .. Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ... .. Concealing design to commit offence ... ..	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	
		Total ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.										
2	131 to 130, 138 ... ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467, and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes ... ..	3	2	6	4	1	.....	2	.....	12	6
4	212, 216 ... ..	Harbouring an offender ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
5	224 to 226 ... ..	Other offences against public justice ... ..	9	7	13	13	.....	.....	7	7	29	27
6	143 to 153, 157, 168 ... ..	Rioting or unlawful assembly ... ..	37	140	63	215	1	.....	199	449	300	804
7	140, 170, 171 ... ..	Personating public servant or soldier ... ..	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	2
		Total ... ..	51	150	82	232	2	1	209	457	344	840
		CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.										
8	302, 303, 306 ... ..	Murder { by thugs ... .. " dacoits ... .. " robbers ... .. " poison ... ..	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... 1 .....	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... 1 .....	..... ..... ..... .....
9	307 ... ..	Other murders ... ..	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	4	1	10	2
10	304, 308 ... ..	Attempts at murder ... ..	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....
11	304, 308 ... ..	Culpable homicide ... ..	4	3	1	4	.....	.....	6	5	11	13
12	376 ... ..	Rape ... ..	6	.....	6	1	.....	.....	7	.....	19	1
13	377 ... ..	Unnatural offences ... ..	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	6	2
14	317, 318 ... ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ... ..	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	3
15	305, 306, 309 ... ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ... ..	3	1	4	4	.....	.....	5	2	12	7
16	329, 331, 333 ... ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	325, 326, 335 ... ..	Grievous hurt ... ..	10	6	15	18	1	2	17	21	43	47
18	325 ... ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	327, 330, 332 ... ..	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession. ... ..	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
20	324 ... ..	Hurt by dangerous weapon ... ..	37	13	20	12	1	3	31	20	92	48
21	363 to 369 ... ..	Kidnapping or abduction ... ..	2	.....	3	.....	1	1	11	2	17	3
22	346 to 348 ... ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	.....
23	372, 373 ... ..	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
24	371 ... ..	Habitually dealing in slaves ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	353, 354, 356, 357 ... ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ... ..	30	17	23	22	2	3	58	51	113	93
26	304A, 334 ... ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt. ... ..	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	2	.....	4	8
		Total ... ..	106	44	81	63	9	11	154	103	350	221
		CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.										
27	395, 397, 398 ... ..	Dacoity ... ..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	4	.....
28	399, 402 ... ..	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ... ..	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
29	394, 397, 398 ... ..	Robbery with hurt... { by poisonous or stupefying drugs ... .. " by other means ... ..	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....
30	392, 393 ... ..	Robbery { in dwelling-house ... .. " on the highway between sunset and sunrise ... .. " other robberies ... ..	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... 2	..... ..... 2	..... ..... 1	..... ..... .....	..... ..... 2	..... ..... 1	..... ..... 7	..... ..... 3
31	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ... ..	46	.....	13	4	2	.....	15	1	81	5
32	428, 429 ... ..	Mischief by killing, maiming, or poisoning any animal ... ..	15	2	24	11	1	.....	68	13	108	26
33	454, 455, 457 to 460 ... ..	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ... ..	113	11	112	11	.....	.....	141	34	366	56
34	449 to 452 ... ..	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ... ..	1	.....	10	16	1	1	12	9	24	26
35	412, 413 ... ..	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ... ..	179	14	167	44	5	1	241	58	692	117
		CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.										
36	334 ... ..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ... ..	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	5	9	8	11
37	323 ... ..	Voluntarily causing hurt ... ..	57	6	94	73	6	1	463	169	619	249
38	341 to 344 ... ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement ... ..	17	.....	30	29	6	1	267	74	329	104
39	336, 337 ... ..	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ... ..	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1
40	374 ... ..	Compulsory labour ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
		Total ... ..	74	6	138	105	12	2	735	252	959	365



## STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Chittagong Division in the year 1881.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CHITTAGONG DIVISION—concluded.									
			Chittagong.		Nonkholly.		Chittagong Hill Tracts.		Tipperah.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases and reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.												
42	463, 466 ... ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ... ..	15	5	33	19	.....	.....	67	29	115	53
43	379 to 382 ... ..	Theft ... { of cattle ... .. { ordinary ... ..	10	3	15	4	.....	.....	25	11	50	18
44	406 to 408 ... ..	Criminal breach of trust ... ..	330	99	269	98	22	21	736	143	1,297	361
45	411, 414 ... ..	Receiving stolen property ... ..	51	5	23	.....	8	.....	75	5	157	10
46	447, 448 ... ..	Criminal or house-trespass ... ..	17	15	19	16	.....	.....	33	40	71	71
47	461, 462 ... ..	Breaking closed receptacle ... ..	66	34	82	72	12	1	473	201	623	308
		Total ... ..	489	161	382	209	34	22	1,409	429	2,314	621
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.												
48	311, 400, 401 ... ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ... ..	.....	.....	25	7	.....	.....	21	17	47	24
49	Chapter XIX C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad characters ... ..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	295 to 297 ... ..	Offences against religion ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act ... ..	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
52		Excise Laws ... ..	65	50	11	10	.....	.....	13	13	89	73
53		Railway Laws ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54		Salt and Customs Laws... ..	155	183	32	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	187	212
55		Stage Carriage Act ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56		Stamp Act ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57	269, 277, 278, 280, 281, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ... ..	24	26	14	47	.....	.....	114	139	152	202
		Total ... ..	216	260	82	93	.....	.....	114	139	476	512
58	.....	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police ... ..	29	31	1	1	.....	.....	33	32	63	64
		GRAND TOTAL ... ..	1,174	666	933	717	62	37	2,929	1,490	5,098	2,940

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE ;  
FORT WILLIAM,  
The 23rd May 1882.

J. MONRO,  
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

## STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Patna Division in the year 1881.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	PATNA DIVISION.															
			Patna.		Gya.		Shahabad.		Muzaffer- pore.		Durbhanga.		Sarun.		Chumparun.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
115	...	Abetment of offenders not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	...	Abetting commission of offences by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
118, 119	...	Concealing design to commit offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.																		
131 to 136, 138	...	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
232 to 259, 260 to 263, 467, and 471.	...	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	5	1	2	3	2	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	12	7
212, 216	...	Harbouring an offender	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1
224 to 226	...	Other offences against public justice	22	9	15	12	16	11	17	10	9	7	8	16	18	100	88	...
143 to 153, 157, 158.	...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	24	70	42	68	55	103	19	94	24	31	23	111	12	29	199	615
140, 170, 171	...	Personating public servant or soldier	1	1	2	1	...	2	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	10	9	...
Total			53	81	61	84	76	211	32	114	39	61	31	121	31	48	323	720
CLASS I.—Serious offences against the Person.																		
302, 303, 306	...	Murder... { by thugs ... " dacoits... " robbers ... " poison ...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	3
307	...	Other murders	1	...	12	4	6	11	2	6	2	8	12	5	2	43	31	...
304, 308	...	Attempts at murder	4	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	5	3	1	...	14	5	...
306	...	Culpable homicide	14	5	6	1	3	1	3	6	1	6	8	6	2	44	21	...
376	...	Rape	11	3	1	4	9	5	8	7	1	7	3	11	1	57	19	...
377	...	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	7	4	...
317, 318	...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	5	1	3	3	11	8	4	2	7	6	13	10	2	45	31	...
325, 326, 329	...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	24	17	25	12	52	41	7	4	5	3	18	4	13	144	53	...
320, 321, 323	...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
325, 326, 335	...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	51	39	21	17	30	32	4	2	9	13	24	25	11	6	153	134
328	...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	5	...
327, 330, 332	...	Hurt by dangerous weapon	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
324	...	Kidnapping or abduction	22	13	14	4	25	15	15	4	19	7	14	9	13	4	120	56
363 to 369	...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion	2	1	4	1	5	5	...	...	2	...	4	1	3	1	20	9
346 to 348	...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	5	2
372, 373	...	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
371	...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
353, 354, 356, 357	...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	29	13	42	25	25	13	7	8	5	3	8	8	12	14	128	84
304A, 338	...	...	3	2	3	2	3	4	...	...	1	1	2	2	2	1	14	12
Total			151	98	137	76	175	138	52	25	71	89	112	85	82	42	810	502
CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.																		
395, 397, 398	...	Dacoity	...	...	10	2	2	1	...	3	1	...	2	...	...	...	15	6
399, 402	...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
394, 397, 398	...	Robbery with hurt... { by poisonous " or stupefying " drugs " by other means	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
392, 393	...	Robbery { in dwelling house... " on the highway between sunset and sunrise " other robberies	6	2	5	2	7	6	1	1	3	2	6	3	3	2	13	5
270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	...	Serious mischief and cognate offences	28	17	23	4	21	9	24	...	16	12	11	1	5	1	128	44
428, 429	...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, and maiming any animals	16	13	27	16	10	4	18	9	9	4	10	3	7	3	97	52
454, 455, 457 to 460.	...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	1,157	65	2,012	93	315	53	481	18	650	36	865	46	635	41	6,113	352
440 to 452	...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	14	4	4	...	6	4	8	3	1	...	3	7	12	7	48	3
412, 413	...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			1,222	101	2,104	117	562	78	533	35	660	51	895	60	670	57	6,446	502

## STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Patna Division in the year 1881.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	PATNA DIVISION—concluded.															
			Patna.		Gya.		Shahabad.		Mozufferpore.		Darbhanga.		Sarun.		Champaran.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
<b>CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.</b>																		
38	334 ... ..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	297	165	289	64	638	190	52	39	129	34	165	95	77	29	1,647	1
39	341 to 344 ... ..	Voluntarily causing hurt	11	11	33	3	36	18	38	22	62	18	73	17	57	9	310	615
40	336, 337 ... ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement	2	2	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	99
41	374 ... ..	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
		Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
		Total	310	178	325	69	675	209	92	61	191	52	238	112	136	30	1,967	720
<b>CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.</b>																		
42	453, 456 ... ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	3	5	8	8	8	5	3	1	2	2	7	4	4	4	30	29
43	379 to 382 ... ..	Theft { of cattle ... ..	24	5	58	36	90	31	26	11	34	10	40	19	52	35	318	153
44	406 to 408 ... ..	Thief { ordinary ... ..	704	244	600	207	624	268	615	211	644	269	544	239	737	276	4,567	1,704
45	411, 414 ... ..	Criminal breach of trust	27	12	27	7	28	15	30	13	27	6	17	5	47	10	203	63
46	447, 448 ... ..	Receiving stolen property	128	105	23	27	81	77	43	39	50	56	28	31	133	136	496	471
47	461, 463 ... ..	Criminal or house-trespass	98	46	62	38	164	107	165	58	205	78	267	107	132	65	1,093	499
		Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	1	1	2	...	11	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	23	1
		Total	1,074	417	788	324	997	596	891	336	971	421	903	395	1,105	526	6,729	2,925
<b>CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.</b>																		
48	311, 400, 401 ... ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	27	12	52	43	56	29	28	18	26	7	34	6	12	3	209	118
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad characters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	295 to 297 ... ..	Offences against religion	6	4	...	...	1	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9
51		Cognizable offences under the gambling Act	7	68	3	7	3	5	...	...	...	...	4	11	2	11	19	102
52		Excise laws	72	64	47	51	45	65	24	17	12	9	14	22	52	40	270	277
53		Railway laws	32	30	2	8	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	40
54		Salt and Custom laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55		Stamp Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56		Stamp Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 281, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	3,256	3,416	331	456	372	370	219	199	125	212	125	101	78	77	4,506	4,831
		Total	3,400	3,594	435	565	458	476	273	234	163	223	177	143	144	140	5,050	5,380
58	.....	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	277	376	14	12	1	1	12	7	30	28	...	...	11	13	345	437
		GRAND TOTAL	6,517	4,845	3,864	1,247	2,744	1,619	1,885	812	2,125	882	2,356	916	2,179	865	11,670	11,186

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE:  
FORT WILLIAM,  
The 23rd May 1882.

J. MONRO,  
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

**STATEMENT AA—continued.**

*Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the  
Bhagulpore Division in the year 1881.*

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	BHAGULPORE DIVISION.											
			Monghyr.		Bhagulpoore.		Purneah.		Sonthal Pergunnahs.		Maidah.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9						
1	115 ... ..	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
	117 ... ..	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
	118, 119 ... ..	Concealing design to commit offence... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
		Total ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
		CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.												
2	181 to 186, 188 ... ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
3	234 to 259, 260 to 263, 467, and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes ... ..	4	2	2	1	2	...	3	4	1	1	12	8
4	212, 218 ... ..	Harbouring an offender ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	9
5	224 to 226 ... ..	Other offences against public justice ... ..	15	15	4	14	12	19	15	14	7	6	57	68
6	144 to 153, 157, 159 ... ..	Rioting or unlawful assembly ... ..	35	80	21	94	48	114	8	18	9	22	121	353
7	140, 170, 171 ... ..	Personating public servant or soldier ... ..	.....	.....	3	2	2	1	1	.....	3	3	9	6
		Total ... ..	54	97	34	141	64	164	29	45	20	32	201	449
		CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.												
8	302, 303, 306 ... ..	Murder { by thugs ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9		.. dacoits ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10		.. robbers ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11		.. poison ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12		Other murders ... ..	7	6	4	.....	6	1	4	3	2	.....	23	10
13	307 ... ..	Attempts at murder ... ..	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1
14	304, 308 ... ..	Culpable homicide ... ..	6	5	5	1	4	2	5	9	1	1	21	18
15	376 ... ..	Rape ... ..	5	.....	5	.....	5	2	8	1	3	.....	26	3
16	377 ... ..	Unnatural offences ... ..	1	.....	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
17	317, 318 ... ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ... ..	9	7	2	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	13	9
18	305, 306, 309 ... ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ... ..	13	8	3	3	7	6	3	2	3	1	28	20
19	329, 331, 333 ... ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	325, 326, 328 ... ..	Grievous hurt ... ..	13	2	14	15	.....	.....	11	17	4	4	48	43
21	328 ... ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ... ..	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
22	327, 330, 332 ... ..	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession ... ..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	324 ... ..	Hurt by dangerous weapon ... ..	3	2	.....	5	10	14	8	10	1	1	30	33
24	363 to 369 ... ..	Kidnapping or abduction ... ..	3	.....	1	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....
25	346 to 348 ... ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7	1	.....	2	.....	5	7
26	372, 373 ... ..	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	371 ... ..	Habitually dealing in slaves ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ... ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ... ..	16	9	6	5	14	14	11	9	7	3	54	40
29	304A, 338 ... ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ... ..	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	3	2	3	3	9	8
		Total ... ..	78	33	52	32	67	53	61	53	27	13	235	190
		CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.												
30	395, 397, 398 ... ..	Dacoity ... ..	.....	6	.....	.....	5	6	2	4	7	15	14	31
31	399, 402 ... ..	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	2
32	394, 397, 398 ... ..	Robbery with { by poisonous or stupefying drugs ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	392, 393 ... ..	.. by other means ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
		in dwelling-house ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		on the highway between sunset and sunrise ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Robbery ... ..	8	1	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
35	423, 429 ... ..	Other robberies ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	1
36	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ... ..	68	63	12	1	14	7	11	7	7	2	113	85
37	423, 429 ... ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning, and maiming any animals ... ..	18	14	19	8	35	24	15	15	9	3	96	64
38	449 to 452 ... ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ... ..	549	48	507	23	304	42	813	51	172	19	2,405	183
39	412, 413 ... ..	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ... ..	4	3	6	5	4	.....	3	2	.....	.....	17	10
40	412, 413 ... ..	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ... ..	647	140	547	37	424	80	847	83	196	41	2,661	381

## STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police, reported and number of Persons convicted in the  
Bhagulpore Division in the year 1881.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	BHAGULPORE DIVISION—concluded.											
			Monghyr.		Bhagulpoore.		Purneah.		Sonthal Pergunnahs.		Maldah.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Persons reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.														
38	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	2
38a	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	65	49	94	72	143	78	59	47	49	46	410	292
39	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	37	12	30	10	116	111	22	8	29	22	234	163
40	336, 337 ...	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	1	1	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	4	3
41	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	104	63	124	82	241	130	83	57	78	68	650	480
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.														
42	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	3	3	8	8	59	13	104	4	28	15	202	43
43	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... { of cattle ... ordinary ...	34	14	42	32	49	56	74	34	29	22	232	162
44	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	671	325	499	239	1,102	311	1,172	457	313	131	4,057	1,463
45	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	32	18	18	11	95	15	13	11	11	3	169	58
46	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass ...	90	59	32	46	50	44	39	57	6	7	217	212
47	461, 463 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	90	65	111	76	232	115	241	129	90	91	814	476
		Total ...	924	484	710	411	1,637	554	1,944	632	477	269	5,692	2,414
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.														
48	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. C. ...	Vagrancy and bad characters ...	43	30	12	8	23	18	17	17	5	3	100	76
50	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act ...	3	6	1	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	6	11
52		Excise Laws ...	71	61	14	14	39	89	73	79	12	8	209	251
53		Railway Laws ...	10	8	5	5	...	...	8	6	...	...	23	19
54		Salt and Customs Laws ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55		Stamp Carriage Act ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
56		Stamp Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 281, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	416	633	606	584	168	190	73	121	113	106	1,078	1,640
		Total ...	542	738	638	611	335	508	171	223	132	117	1,718	1,997
58	.....	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police ...	20	16	...	...	50	62	48	51	16	11	140	140
		GRAND TOTAL ...	2,369	1,581	2,105	1,234	2,744	1,411	3,183	1,304	946	551	11,347	6,031

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;  
FORT WILLIAM,  
The 23rd May 1882.

J. MONRO,  
Inspector-General of Police, L.P.



## STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Orissa Division in the year 1881.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	ORISSA DIVISION.									
			Cuttack.		Pooree.		Balasore.		Gurjats.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	115 117 118, 119	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. Concealing design to commit offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.												
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	231 to 250, 260 to 263, 467, and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	10	5	8	6	2	1	...	20	13	
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	6	5	6	5	3	3	8	17	23	
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	19	46	17	54	9	18	1	46	118	
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total			36	57	31	65	14	22	9	17	90	
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.												
8	...	Murder { by thugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	...	... dacoits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	302, 303, 306	... robbers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	...	... poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	...	Other murders	4	2	4	3	3	2	2	13	7	
13	307	Attempts at murder	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	1	...	2	1	2	2	...	5	3	
15	376	Rape	4	1	3	...	4	1	1	12	2	
16	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	3	...	
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	5	
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	12	4	15	5	5	3	3	2	35	
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	10	7	4	2	1	1	1	2	16	
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	6	2	11	4	10	6	2	2	29	
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	9	2	3	...	2	...	...	14	2	
25	349 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	20	16	6	6	15	3	1	1	42	
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	3	1	
Total			70	35	54	25	48	19	12	9	196	
CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.												
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	1	6	5	9	7	4	...	13	19	
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt { by poisonous or stupefying drugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
33	...	... { by other means	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	2	1	
34	392, 393	Robbery { in dwelling-house	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
35	...	... { on the highway between sunset and sunrise	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
36	370, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Other robberies	1	1	2	...	3	1	...	6	3	
37	429, 420	Serious mischief and cognate offences	19	4	20	1	1	1	4	61	6	
38	454, 455, 457 to 460	Mischief by killing poisoning and maiming animals	14	8	13	2	2	1	1	30	11	
39	440 to 452	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	152	26	113	10	168	22	92	103	525	
40	412, 413	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	...	...	5	2	5	3	1	2	11	
41	...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total			187	45	168	25	195	32	98	105	644	
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.												
42	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	1	1	2	4	...	...	...	1	3	
43	325	Voluntarily causing hurt	132	47	88	43	74	27	10	3	304	
44	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	63	33	28	13	40	15	4	1	133	
45	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	
46	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total			196	81	118	59	116	44	14	5	444	
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.												
47	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	25	...	2	1	20	...	1	...	48	
48	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	27	20	13	4	47	26	20	38	107	
49	406 to 408	... { ordinary	883	391	892	330	510	205	115	199	2,400	
50	411, 414	Criminal breach of trust	27	9	51	6	37	1	3	2	118	
51	447, 448	Receiving stolen property	23	37	26	24	36	31	6	37	9	
52	461, 462	Criminal or house-trespass	238	129	254	153	157	41	4	4	653	
53	...	Breaking closed receptacle	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total			1,224	592	1,238	523	807	304	149	280	3,418	

## STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Orissa Division in the year 1881.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	ORISSA DIVISION—concluded.									
			Cuttack.		Pooree.		Balasore.		Gurjats.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.											
48	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. C. ...	Vagrancy and bad characters ...	1	1	11	45	...	...	1	...	13	49
50	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	2	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	6
51		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act ...	6	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	36
52		Excise Laws ...	38	31	21	34	54	52	25	27	138	134
53	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54		Salt and Custom Laws ...	147	140	64	66	60	65	...	...	271	271
55		Stage Carriage Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56		Stamp Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 281, 283, 285, to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws ..	Public and local nuisances ...	218	397	250	341	139	190	2	1	648	985
		Total ...	442	612	356	478	253	313	28	28	1,079	1,431
58	.....	Other special and local laws cognizable by police ...	93	190	98	109	24	22	...	...	215	237
		GRAND TOTAL ...	2,218	1,528	2,065	1,281	1,457	756	310	444	6,080	4,012

BEGAL POLICE OFFICE;  
FORT WILLIAM.  
The 23rd May 1882.

J. MONRO,  
Inspector-General of Police. L.P.

## STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Chota Nagpore Division in the year 1881.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.									
			Hazareebagh.		Lohardugga.		Singbhoon.		Manbhoom.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	115 ... ..	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117 ... ..	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ... ..	Concealing design to commit offence ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ... ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.											
2	131 to 136, 138 ... ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467, and 471. ... ..	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes ... ..	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	2	3	4
4	212, 216 ... ..	Harboring an offender ... ..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
5	224 to 228 ... ..	Other offences against public justice ... ..	7	4	2	2	1	...	1	...	11	6
6	143 to 153, 167, 168 ... ..	Rioting or unlawful assembly ... ..	11	15	4	9	2	8	23	76	40	106
7	140, 170, 171 ... ..	Personating public servant or soldier ... ..	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	3	2
	Total ... ..		21	22	8	12	3	8	26	79	58	121
	CLASS.—Serious offences against the Person.											
9	302, 303, 304 ... ..	Murder { by thugs ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10		{ „ decoits ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11		{ „ robbers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12		{ „ poison... ..	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	8	...
13	307 ... ..	Other murders ... ..	9	7	6	6	...	...	5	2	20	15
14	304, 308 ... ..	Attempts at murder ... ..	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	1
15	376 ... ..	Guilty homicide ... ..	2	...	12	6	1	...	7	4	23	10
16	377 ... ..	Rape ... ..	10	2	14	4	2	1	10	...	35	7
17	317, 318 ... ..	Unnatural offences ... ..	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	1
18	305, 306, 309 ... ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
19	320, 331, 333 ... ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ... ..	14	8	6	5	4	3	4	4	28	20
20	325, 326, 335 ... ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	1	4
21	324 ... ..	Grievous hurt ... ..	8	5	10	6	3	3	5	6	26	20
22	327, 330, 332 ... ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ... ..	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
23	324 ... ..	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
24	324 ... ..	Hurt by dangerous weapon ... ..	7	2	11	2	1	1	17	10	36	15
25	363 to 369 ... ..	Kidnapping or abduction ... ..	6	4	7	2	...	...	1	1	14	7
26	372, 373 ... ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion ... ..	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	5	...
27	371 ... ..	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ... ..	Habitually dealing in slaves ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	301A, 338 ... ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ... ..	11	6	11	31	2	...	4	1	31	38
		Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ... ..	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
	Total ... ..		71	54	93	65	21	12	54	28	239	139
	CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.											
30	305, 307, 308 ... ..	Dacoity ... ..	6	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	14	...
31	309, 402 ... ..	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
32	304, 307, 308 ... ..	Robbery with hurt... { by poison or stupefying drugs ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ „ by other means ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	302, 303 ... ..	Robbery { in dwelling-house ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ on the highway between sunset and sunrise ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	270, 281, 283, 430 to 433, 435 to 440. ... ..	Other robberies ... ..	10	...	5	3	1	...	4	1	20	4
34a	428, 429 ... ..	Serious mischief and cognate offences ... ..	11	1	7	1	1	...	6	...	24	3
35	454, 455, 457 to 460 ... ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal ... ..	10	8	10	9	3	...	4	...	27	17
36	449 to 453 ... ..	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt... ..	403	37	254	49	44	7	341	26	1,042	119
37	412, 413 ... ..	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ... ..	4	3	2	...	...	...	12	5	18	8
		Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ... ..		414	49	266	62	49	7	368	32	1,147	150
	CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.											
38	334 ... ..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ... ..	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	4	4
38a	...	Voluntarily causing hurt ... ..	59	55	15	20	5	4	65	46	174	134
39	341 to 344 ... ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement ... ..	28	19	20	8	3	...	15	10	66	37
40	336, 337 ... ..	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ... ..	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
41	374 ... ..	Compulsory labor ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ... ..		91	77	68	30	8	4	80	56	247	176
	CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.											
42	458, 456 ... ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ... ..	9	7	4	1	2	2	8	4	23	14
43	379 to 382 ... ..	Theft { of cattle ... ..	55	30	66	52	10	5	36	30	187	117
		{ ordinary ... ..	509	309	406	293	45	21	464	133	1,424	751
44	406 to 408 ... ..	Criminal breach of trust ... ..	17	19	10	4	1	...	12	1	40	24
45	411, 414 ... ..	Receiving stolen property ... ..	56	67	27	44	...	...	14	9	105	117
46	447, 448 ... ..	Criminal or house-trespass ... ..	142	80	137	88	3	...	92	24	374	193
47	481, 482 ... ..	Breaking closed receptacle ... ..	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
	Total ... ..		789	502	654	476	69	37	626	201	2,138	1,216

## STATEMENT AA—concluded.

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Chota Nagpore Division in the year 1881.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION—concluded.									
			Hazareebagh.		Lohardugga.		Singbhoom.		Manbhoom.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
		CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.										
48	311, 400, 401 ... ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.										
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. C. ...	Vagrancy and bad characters ... ..	8	7	2			16	8	26	15	
50	296 to 297 ... ..	Offences against religion ... ..										
51		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act ... ..	5	25	8	20		3	10	16	55	
52	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province	Excise laws ... ..	71	59	80	77	13	17	23	17	186	170
53		Railway laws ... ..	1								1	
54		Salt and Custom laws ... ..										
55		Stage carriage act ... ..										
56		Stamp act ... ..										
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 281, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ... ..	67	90	535	511	15	15	154	251	771	867
		Total ... ..	152	181	625	608	28	32	195	286	1,000	1,107
58	.....	Other special and local laws cognizable by police ... ..	35	35	135	132	8	5	9	28	182	200
		GRAND TOTAL ... ..	1,603	1,900	1,860	1,804	181	105	1,358	710	5,011	5,119

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;  
FORT WILLIAM,  
The 23rd May 1882.]

J. MONRO,  
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	BURDWAN DIVISION.																
			Burdwan.		Bankoora.		Beerbhoom.		Midnapore.		Hooghly.		Howrah.		Total.				
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	116 ... ..	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117 ... ..	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ... ..	Concealing design to commit offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.																	
2	121 to 130, 506 ...	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137 ... ..	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 238.	Offences against public justice	209	150	154	102	68	41	429	268	201	154	79	52	1,140	767			
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ..	Offences by public servants	10	3	...	...	1	1	19	9	4	3	10	7	44	22			
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ..	74	18	17	7	53	36	139	68	77	20	95	37	450	186			
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	6	...	10	3	6	...	53	15	18	10	4	...	97	28			
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	5	5	2	2	13	12	9	7	4	1	14	6	47	33			
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
10	149, 151 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	18	15	2	2	15	15	18	11	20	16	14	7	67	66			
		Total	322	191	185	116	158	105	666	378	324	203	216	109	1,871	1,103			
		CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.																	
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	2	...	2	2	1	...	5	2	7	1	4	...	21	5			
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Total	2	...	2	2	1	...	5	2	7	1	4	...	21	5			
		CLASS III.—Serious offences against the Property.																	
13	384 to 389	Extortion	7	2	4	...	8	5	63	17	27	9	16	6	125	39			
		Total	7	2	4	...	8	5	63	17	27	9	16	6	125	39			
		CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.																	
14	345	Wrongful confinement	1,169	270	175	96	409	217	788	338	926	507	505	122	3,972	1,550			
15	352, 353, 358	Criminal force	...	...	...														

**J. MONRO,**  
*Inspector-General of Police, L. P.*



## STATEMENT BB—continued.

Statement showing the Number of Persons Tried and Convicted for each Offence not cognizable by the Police in the District of the Presidency Division in the year 1881.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	PRESIDENCY DIVISION.									
			24-Pergunnahs.		Nuddea.		Jessore.		Moorshedabad.		Total.	
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	115 ... ..	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	117 ... ..	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	118, 119 ... ..	Concealing design to commit offence ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public tranquillity, &c., &c.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	121 to 130, 505 ... ..	Offences against the State	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	137 ... ..	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	172 to 190, 201 to 203, 213 to 215, 227, 228, ... ..	Offences against public justice ...	205	131	239	139	233	143	156	88	833	501
6	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ... ..	Offences by public servants	19	7	8	7	16	5	5	1	48	20
7	193 to 200, 206 to 211, 421 to 424 ... ..	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ...	88	17	68	22	65	20	73	25	294	90
8	465 to 477 ... ..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents ...	19	2	6	1	27	5	11	1	63	9
9	284 to 297 ... ..	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	36	23	16	9	9	8	11	5	72	43
10	482 to 489 ... ..	Making or using false trade-marks ...	27	24	15	14	35	34	14	8	91	80
	149, 154 to 159, 160 ... ..	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...		394	201	352	102	385	221	270	128	1,431	745
11	CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	312 to 316 ... ..	Causing miscarriage ...	4	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1
	370 ... ..	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...		4	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1
13	CLASS III.—Serious offences against the Property.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	384 to 390 ... ..	Extortion ...	21	.....	42	7	24	4	30	12	117	23
14	CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	345 ... ..	Wrongful confinement ...	1,070	702	617	284	879	493	701	312	3,873	1,851
	352, 355, 358 ... ..	Criminal force ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...		1,070	702	617	284	884	496	701	312	3,873	1,851
16	CLASS V.—Minor offences against the Property.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	417 to 420 ... ..	Cheating ...	19	2	33	9	37	15	19	2	108	28
18	403, 404 ... ..	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	18	7	29	23	23	7	26	8	99	45
19	409 ... ..	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	426, 427, 431 ... ..	Mischief (simple) ...	196	78	169	58	156	47	92	31	593	214
	Total ...		210	92	239	93	210	72	140	42	829	299
20	CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	204 ... ..	Offences against religion ...	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	9	2
22	490 to 493 ... ..	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	3	16	5
23	493 to 498 ... ..	Offences relating to marriage ...	84	10	52	16	54	6	85	.....	279	32
24	500 to 502 ... ..	Defamation ...	28	8	8	1	4	1	17	.....	57	10
25	504, 506 to 510 ... ..	Intimidation and insult ...	26	6	10	4	54	23	49	15	143	48
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290 ... ..	Public and local nuisances ...	26	13	31	21	24	21	19	11	100	66
27	294 ... ..	Keeping a lottery ...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL and XLI, C. P. C. ...		203	130	118	89	627	425	175	137	1,123	751
	Total ...		375	170	219	131	772	476	362	168	1,728	945
28	Special laws offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Regulation VI of 1810 ... ..	Ferries ...	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	1	3	3
	Act I (B.C.) of 1860 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	XXVIII of 1854 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	XXXI of 1867 ... ..	Railway Acts ...	29	23	21	17	.....	.....	21	18	71	58
	XIII of 1870 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	XXV of 1873 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	XXI of 1858 ... ..	Abkaree Act ...	9	3	.....	.....	4	3	9	6	22	12
	I of 1859 ... ..	Merchant Shipping Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	XIII of 1859 ... ..	Breach of contract ...	18	5	21	7	.....	.....	73	68	117	80
	XXXI of 1860 ... ..	Arms Act ...	.....	.....	12	6	.....	.....	5	.....	17	9
	V of 1861 ... ..	Police Act ...	71	65	17	13	41	31	27	18	156	127
	II (B.C.) of 1864 ... ..	Jails Act ...	1	1	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	4	4
	XXII of 1864 ... ..	Cantonment Act ...	158	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	158	103
	VII (B.C.) of 1864 ... ..	Salt Acts ...	58	36	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	60	58
	I (B.C.) of 1873 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	IV (B.C.) of 1865 ... ..	Vaccination Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	1	11	1
	XX of 1865 ... ..	Pleaders and Mooktears Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
	V (B.C.) of 1866 ... ..	Hackney Carriage Act ...	51	33	38	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	109	82
	XIV of 1866 ... ..	Post Office Act ...	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1
	XVIII of 1869 ... ..	Stamp Act ...	115	104	24	18	30	23	16	9	185	154
	VII of 1870 ... ..	Court-fees Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	I of 1871 ... ..	Pound Act ...	155	83	110	33	83	27	176	84	524	237
	VI of 1871 ... ..	Emigration Act ...	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
	XI (B.C.) of 1871 ... ..	Census Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	X of 1872, Chapter XXXII ... ..	Contempt of Court ...	9	6	.....	.....	6	6	3	3	18	15
	IV (B.C.) of 1873 ... ..	Registration of births and deaths ...	13	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	10
	V (B.C.) of 1876 ... ..	Bengal Municipal Act ...	177	129	377	288	232	197	623	542	1,414	1,151
	VIII of 1876 ... ..	Native Passengers' Ships Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	XIX of 1876 ... ..	Dramatic Performances Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	III of 1877 ... ..	Registration Act ...	10	10	1	.....	12	10	.....	.....	23	20
	.....	Mutiny Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	Other Special Laws ...	.....	.....	4	3	60	51	78	75	142	129
	Total ...		874	631	653	432	474	353	1,053	828	3,054	2,266
	GRAND TOTAL ...		3,584	1,859	2,125	1,140	2,749	1,622	2,556	1,490	11,014	6,111

## STATEMENT BB—continued.

Statement showing the number of persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the districts of Rajshahye Division in the year 1881.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.															
			Dinagepore.		Rajshahye.		Rungpore.		Bogra.		Pubna.		Darjeeling.		Julpigoree.		Total.	
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	115 ... ..	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117 ... ..	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ... ..	Concealing design to commit offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.																	
2	121 to 130, 505 ... ..	Offences against the State ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137 ... ..	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	173 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice	102	77	79	45	356	240	34	22	107	67	16	13	36	35	730	499
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants	12	6	10	5	16	7	3	2	6	5	5	4	3	1	55	30
6	183 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	40	6	33	17	31	14	8	2	22	10	18	6	23	14	175	69
7	463 to 477 ... ..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	3	...	3	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	2	2	2	...	15	5
8	264 to 267 ... ..	Offences relating to weights and measures	1	1	1	1	3	2	...	...	2	...	3	1	...	...	10	5
9	482 to 489 ... ..	Making or using false trade-marks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	...	...	2	2	3	2	11	10	24	18	20	20	9	6	69	58
	Total ...		154	90	124	72	410	266	56	36	165	100	64	46	73	56	1,054	668
	CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.																	
11	312 to 316 ... ..	Causing miscarriage ... ..	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
12	370 ... ..	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
	CLASS III.—Serious offences against the Property.																	
13	384 to 389 ... ..	Extortion ... ..	78	19	61	39	34	4	52	1	10	5	7	6	27	12	273	86
	CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.																	
14	345 ... ..	Wrongful confinement ... ..	...	...	...	...	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2
15	352, 355, 358 ... ..	Criminal force ... ..	451	225	434	167	128	224	271	137	420	153	149	68	231	106	2,354	1,080
	Total ...		451	225	434	167	137	226	271	137	420	153	149	68	231	106	2,353	1,082
	CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.																	
16	417 to 420 ... ..	Cheating ... ..	14	9	42	15	14	1	9	4	5	1	3	2	5	...	92	32
17	403, 404 ... ..	Criminal misappropriation of property	8	3	9	4	11	5	2	2	8	3	16	9	6	2	60	28
18	409 ... ..	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	2	...	6	5	15	1	1	1	1	...	3	2	2	...	30	9
19	426, 427, 434 ... ..	Mischief (simple) ... ..	130	63	45	18	52	14	60	35	53	24	10	4	63	25	413	183
	Total ...		154	75	102	42	92	21	72	42	67	28	32	17	76	27	595	252
	CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																	
20	298 ... ..	Offences against religion	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
21	490 to 492 ... ..	Criminal breach of contract of service	...	...	9	8	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	12	11
22	493 to 498 ... ..	Offences relating to marriage	61	7	44	6	79	16	52	4	53	9	25	1	35	5	339	48
23	500 to 502 ... ..	Defamation ... ..	2	...	3	...	10	1	...	...	2	1	4	...	6	3	27	5
24	504, 506 to 510 ... ..	Intimidation and insult	2	...	11	6	2	1	7	3	2	1	10	9	21	9	56	24
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	...	...	...	...	12	9	7	4	10	18	...	...	4	4	42	35
26	294 ... ..	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	.....	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI, C. P. C.	18	11	...	...	54	35	68	40	515	298	10	8	86	49	749	431
	Total ...		73	18	68	19	157	62	133	62	591	317	50	19	153	71	1,225	558

## STATEMENT BB—continued.

Statement showing the number of persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognisable by the Police in the districts of Rajshahye Division in the year 1881.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.															
			Dinagepore.		Rajshahye.		Rungpore.		Bogra.		Pubna.		Darjeeling.		Julpigoree.		Total.	
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11								
Special laws offences under which are not cognisable by the Police.																		
Regulation VI of 1819	} Ferries ... ..						1	1								1	1	
Act I (B.C.) of 1866 ...																		
XXVIII of 1864	} Railway Acts ... ..																	
XXXI of 1867						39	35							4	3	43	38	
XIII of 1870																		
XXV of 1873																		
XXI of 1866	Abkaree Act ... ..			22	14	2	1			1	1				1		26	
I of 1869	Merchant Shipping Act			1	1												1	
XIII of 1869	Breach of contract			41	30												41	
XXXI of 1860	Arms Act ... ..			10	8		2	2	2						6	4	26	
V of 1861	Police Act ... ..		7	5	110	97	28	22	4	3	3	2	4	4	8	6	164	
II (B.C.) of 1864	Jails Act ... ..																14	
XXII of 1864	Cantonment Act		30	13													20	
VII (B.C.) of 1864	} Salt Acts ... ..																	
I (B.C.) of 1873																		
IV (B.C.) of 1866	Vaccination Act ...																	
XX of 1866	Pleaders' and Mooktears' Act					1											1	
V (B.C.) of 1866	Hackney Carriage Act																	
XIV of 1866	Post Office Act ...		2	2	4	1	9	7									15	
XVIII of 1869	Stamp Act ... ..		25	13	6	6	22	15	53	51	3	12	4	4			113	
VII of 1870	Court-fees Act ...																	
I of 1871	Pound Act ... ..		9	6	33	33	43	31	34	10	55	24	9	8	23	15	206	
VI of 1871	Emigration Act ...																	
XI (B.C.) of 1871	Census Act ... ..					1											1	
X of 1872, Chapter XXXII.	Contempt of Court			1	1	4	3			16	16	2	2			23	22	
IV (B.C.) of 1873	Registration of Births and Deaths			1	1	1	1										2	
V (B.C.) of 1876	Bengal Municipal Act		19	14	163	139	26	24	53	50	71	51	80	79			412	
VIII of 1876	Native Passengers' Ships' Act																	
XIX of 1876	Dramatic Performances' Act...																	
III of 1877	Registration Act ...		3	3			5	3			1						9	
	Mutiny Act ... ..																	
	Other special laws		5	3	8	3	234	218			106	97			3	3	510	
Total			90	59	400	334	427	362	153	122	262	190	101	99	47	32	1,480	
GRAND TOTAL			1,004	486	1,194	673	1,563	941	740	380	1,515	802	403	255	607	304	7,026	

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;  
FORT WILLIAM,  
The 23rd May 1882.

J. MONRO,  
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

## STATEMENT BB—continued.

Statement showing the number of persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognisable by the Police in the districts of the Dacca Division in the year 1881.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	DACCA DIVISION.									
			Dacca.		Furzedpore.		Backergunge.		Mymensingh.		Total.	
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.										
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.										
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence										
		Total										
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.												
2	131 to 130, 505	Offences against the State										
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship										
4	178 to 180, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice	189	130	213	187	303	215	388	270	1,133	808
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	19	13	8	6	20	9	17	10	64	38
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	113	30	100	43	91	33	61	32	365	137
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	6	1	10		9	1	13	1	33	8
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	14	11	9	7	3	1	9	8	35	27
9	442 to 449	Making or using false trade-marks										
10	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	21	14	51	27	26	16	6	6	104	63
		Total	372	199	421	270	452	274	404	327	1,739	1,070
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.												
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	3		1		1		2		7	
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves										
		Total	3		1		1		2		7	
CLASS III.—Serious offences against the Property.												
13	384 to 389	Extortion	16	6	14	3	18		51	9	90	18
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.												
14	345	Wrongful confinement							1		1	
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	1,234	789	680	370	567	276	1,107	597	3,588	2,032
		Total	1,234	789	680	370	567	276	1,108	597	3,589	2,033
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.												
16	417 to 420	Cheating	24	9	16	5	27	5	19	5	86	24
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	21	8	54	49	9	6	23	13	107	76
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	2	1			5	2	3	2	10	5
19	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	198	92	65	34	75	25	145	54	483	205
		Total	245	110	135	88	116	38	190	74	686	310
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.												
20	298	Offences against religion										
21	400 to 402	Criminal breach of contract of service							22		22	
22	403 to 408	Offences relating to marriage	121	23	47	5	83	1	151	12	382	41
23	500 to 503	Defamation	12	6	5	4	2	1	16	3	35	14
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	6	3			12	6	6	4	24	13
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	40	40			2	2	27	26	69	68
26	294	Keeping a lottery office										
27		Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI, C. P. C.	133	67	667	444	4,683	3,570	331	120	5,814	4,301
		Total	315	139	710	453	4,782	3,580	533	165	6,346	4,337
Special laws offences under which are not cognisable by the Police.												
	Regulation VI of 1819	Ferries	5	4	1	1					6	5
	Act I (B.C.) of 1866	Railway Acts										
	XXVIII of 1854	Abkaree Act	24	22			7	6	30	37	70	65
	XXXI of 1867	Merchant Shipping Act										
	XIII of 1870	Breach of Contract										
	XXV of 1873	Arms Act	7	7							7	7
	XXI of 1856	Police Act	57	54	8	7	4	2	15	10	84	73
	I of 1859	Jails Act			1	1	9	8	20	14	30	25
	XXXI of 1860	Cantonment Act										
	V of 1861	Salt Acts					115	108			115	108
	II (B.C.) of 1864	Vaccination Act			80	68					80	68
	XXII of 1864	Pleaders and Mooktears Act										
	VII (B.C.) of 1864	Hackney Carriage Act										
	I (B.C.) of 1865	Post Office Act	3	2	3	2			4	4	10	8
	XX of 1865	Stamp Act	18	17	36	23	50	47	37	30	141	117
	XXVIII of 1869	Court-fees Act										
	VII of 1870	Pound Act	124	87	41	21	39	24	153	59	357	191
	I of 1871	Emigration Act										
	VI of 1871	Census Act	2	1	1	1					3	2
	XI (B.C.) of 1871	Contempt of Court	3	3			22	21	1	1	26	25
	X of 1872, Chapter XXXII	Registration of Births and Deaths	7	7					2	1	9	8
	IV (B.C.) of 1873	Bengal Municipal Act	433	300	32	32	193	162	11	9	669	563
	V (B.C.) of 1876	Native Passengers' Ships' Act										
	VIII of 1876	Dramatic Performances Act										
	XIX of 1876	Registration Act	4		5	4	5	4	1	1	15	9
	III of 1877	Mutiny Act										
		Other Special Laws	24	24	5	5	7	1	9	5	45	35
		Total	711	588	213	160	451	383	292	171	1,607	1,303
		GRAND TOTAL	2,893	1,831	2,183	1,344	6,387	4,551	2,670	1,343	14,133	9,009

## STATEMENT BB—continued.

Statement showing the number of persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the Districts of the Chittagong Division in the year 1881.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CHITTAGONG DIVISION.									
			Chittagong.		Noakholly.		Chittagong Hill Tracts.		Tipperah.		Total.	
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	115 ... ..	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	117 ... ..	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	118, 119 ... ..	Concealing design to commit offence ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.										
4	121 to 130, 505 ... ..	Offences against the State ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	137 ... ..	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	173 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228, ...	Offences against public justice ...	107	67	348	245	80	37	243	171	790	520
7	161 to 163, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	4	1	13	6	3	.....	3	2	23	9
8	193 to 200, 206 to 211, 421 to 424 ...	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ...	24	13	85	13	1	1	48	10	158	37
9	465 to 477 ... ..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents ...	14	4	14	4	.....	.....	4	3	32	11
10	264 to 267 ... ..	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	.....	.....	7	6	.....	.....	6	3	13	9
11	493 to 499 ... ..	Making or using false trade-marks ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	149, 164 to 166, 180 ... ..	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	14	5	8	8	.....	.....	7	.....	29	13
		Total ...	163	90	475	282	84	38	313	189	1,035	599
		CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.										
13	312 to 316 ... ..	Causing miscarriage ...	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....
14	470 ... ..	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....
		CLASS III.—Serious offences against the Property.										
15	384 to 389 ... ..	Extortion ...	39	5	16	2	4	.....	11	1	60	8
		Total ...	39	5	16	2	4	.....	11	1	60	8
		CLASS IV.—Minor offences against Person.										
16	345 ... ..	Wrongful confinement ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	353, 355, 358 ... ..	Criminal force ...	516	181	380	173	17	6	990	541	1,903	901
		Total ...	516	181	380	173	17	6	990	541	1,903	901
		CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.										
18	417 to 430 ... ..	Cheating ...	15	5	29	11	1	.....	35	7	80	23
19	403, 404 ... ..	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	5	2	15	4	3	.....	3	2	20	8
20	409 ... ..	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. ...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	5	1
21	426, 427, 434 ... ..	Mischief (simple) ...	149	24	66	28	6	1	195	55	416	106
		Total ...	170	32	110	41	10	1	237	64	527	138
		CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.										
22	393 ... ..	Offences against religion ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	490 to 492 ... ..	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2
24	493 to 498 ... ..	Offences relating to marriage ...	28	.....	21	2	8	.....	58	1	115	3
25	500 to 502 ... ..	Defamation ...	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	17	5	20	6
26	504, 506 to 510 ... ..	Intimidation and insult ...	37	3	14	7	8	6	17	11	72	27
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290 ...	Public and local nuisances ...	94	77	.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	103	86
28	294 ... ..	Keeping a lottery office ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	.....	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL and XLI, C. P. C. ...	34	24	118	115	1	1	603	388	756	528
		Total ...	192	106	156	125	26	16	695	405	1,069	652
		Special laws offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.										
30	Regulation VI of 1819 ... ..	Ferries ...	.....	.....	39	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	34
31	Act I (B. C.) of 1866 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Act XVIII of 1864 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	Act XIII of 1867 ... ..	Railway Acts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Act XXV of 1870 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	Act XXI of 1873 ... ..	Abkaree Act ...	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	10	10	14	12
36	Act XXI of 1866 ... ..	Merchant Shipping Act ...	70	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	56
37	Act I of 1869 ... ..	Breach of Contract ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	Act XXXI of 1860 ... ..	Arms Act ...	1	1	26	23	.....	.....	7	7	34	31
39	Act V of 1861 ... ..	Police Act ...	10	8	10	8	11	4	124	113	155	135
40	Act II (B. C.) of 1864 ... ..	Jails Act ...	.....	.....	5	4	.....	.....	4	3	9	7
41	Act XXII of 1864 ... ..	Cantonment Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	Act VII (B. C.) of 1864 ... ..	Salt Acts ...	32	28	55	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	71
43	Act I (B. C.) of 1873 ... ..	Vaccination Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	Act IV (B. C.) of 1865 ... ..	Pleaders and Mookteurs Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	Act XX of 1865 ... ..	Hackney Carriage Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	Act V (B. C.) of 1866 ... ..	Post Office Act ...	2	2	3	3	.....	.....	3	3	6	6
47	Act XIV of 1866 ... ..	Stamp Act ...	41	34	80	74	.....	.....	15	5	186	113
48	Act XVIII of 1869 ... ..	Court-fees Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49	Act VII of 1870 ... ..	Pound Act ...	68	33	60	20	2	2	113	53	241	108
50	Act I of 1871 ... ..	Emigration Act ...	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1
51	Act VI of 1871 ... ..	Census Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
52	Act XI (B. C.) of 1871 ... ..	Contempt of Court ...	.....	.....	46	46	.....	.....	12	12	58	58
53	Act X of 1873, Chapter XXXII ... ..	Registration of Births and Deaths ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	2
54	Act IV (B. C.) of 1873 ... ..	Bengal Municipal Act ...	.....	.....	12	10	.....	.....	32	29	44	39
55	Act V (B. C.) of 1876 ... ..	Native Passengers' Ships' Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	Act VIII of 1876 ... ..	Dramatic Performances Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57	Act XIX of 1876 ... ..	Registration Act ...	20	3	4	.....	.....	.....	1	1	25	4
58	Act III of 1877 ... ..	Mutiny Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
59	.....	Other Special Laws ...	24	30	2	1	2	2	7	6	45	39
		Total ...	280	196	346	268	15	8	331	245	572	717
		GRAND TOTAL ...	1,363	610	1,483	891	156	69	2,576	1,445	5,879	3,014



## STATEMENT BB—continued.

Statement showing the number of Persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the Districts of the Patna Division in the year 1881.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	PATNA DIVISION.																Total.	Persons convicted.
			Patna.		Gya.		Shahabad.		Muzaffer-pore.		Durbhanga.		Saran.		Chum-paruu.					
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
1	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.																				
2	121 to 130, 505	...	...	...	...	29	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	12	...
3	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	173 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228	...	...	...	...	190	80	157	102	439	301	59	38	49	20	91	61	121	77	1,106
5	161, to 169, 217 to 223	...	...	...	...	13	5	4	1	8	4	12	7	3	1	5	3	4	2	49
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	...	...	...	...	58	23	20	8	120	67	43	27	65	27	63	27	15	9	389
7	465 to 477	...	...	...	...	25	1	...	...	12	4	2	1	...	...	3	...	3	1	45
8	264 to 267	...	...	...	...	10	9	3	1	5	5	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	21	16
9	482 to 489	...	...	...	...	6	1	7	2	53	40	19	15	...	...	9	3	5	4	99
10	149, 154 to 156, 160	...	...	...	...	302	124	193	121	668	433	143	88	120	54	171	94	149	94	1,744
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.																				
11	312 to 316	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	1
12	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS III.—Serious offences against the Property.																				
13	384 to 389	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	13	...	6	...	22	...	2	...	14	2	260
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.																				
14	345	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	444	126	444	126
15	352, 355, 358	...	...	...	...	645	292	655	313	780	252	356	113	252	78	551	230	...	...	3,239
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.																				
16	417 to 420	...	...	...	...	24	11	5	2	19	6	8	2	5	...	3	...	13	3	76
17	403, 404	...	...	...	...	8	4	11	3	20	13	7	6	6	...	11	7	11	5	74
18	409	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	2	6	5	3	1	...	...	...	...	17
19	426, 427, 434	...	...	...	...	55	14	28	9	64	20	78	30	85	14	84	37	80	28	424
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																				
20	298	...	...	...	...	12	11	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
21	480 to 492	...	...	...	...	28	5	41	8	32	9	8	1	11	1	3	1	19	...	142
22	493 to 498	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	4	1	15
23	500 to 502	...	...	...	...	13	8	6	4	37	17	3	1	3	...	5	5	2	3	69
24	504, 506 to 510	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	16	10	9	9	...	...	26	23	...	...	55
25	271 to 276, 278, 281, 287, 288, 290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	294	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	...	...	...	...	...	137	78	84	52	301	138	101	59	72	22	29	25	24	11	748
Special Laws offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.																				
28	Regulation VI of 1819	...	...	...	...	...	...	364	289	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	366
29	Act I (B.C.) of 1866	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	XXXI of 1867	...	...	...	...	39	33	24	18	25	23	5	5	20	15	...	...	...	...	113
31	XXXI of 1867	...	...	...	...	36	29	16	4	38	32	2	2	5	6	12	8	24	23	133
32	XXXI of 1867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	XXXI of 1867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	XXXI of 1867	...	...	...	...	16	12	481	446	45	41	11	9	1	...	...	6	6	560	514
35	XXXI of 1867	...	...	...	...	20	19	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	4
36	XXXI of 1867	...	...	...	...	73	68	53	53	10	8	132	122	206	201	68	57	64	53	611
37	XXXI of 1867	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	14	14	19	18
38	XXXI of 1867	...	...	...	...	18	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	XXXI of 1867	...	...	...	...	3	2	9	8	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	16
40	XXXI of 1867	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	3	2	...	...	1	...	4	9	8	32	26
41	XXXI of 1867	...	...	...	...	82	36	84	21	157	60	142	60	103	31	187	92	250	84	1,005
42	XXXI of 1867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	XXXI of 1867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	XXXI of 1867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	XXXI of 1867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	XXXI of 1867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	XXXI of 1867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	XXXI of 1867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	XXXI of 1867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	XXXI of 1867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	XXXI of 1867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	XXXI of 1867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	XXXI of 1867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	XXXI of 1867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	XXXI of 1867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	XXXI of 1867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	XXXI of 1867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	XXXI of 1867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	XXXI of 1867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	XXXI of 1867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	XXXI of 1867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	XXXI of 1867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	XXXI of 1867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	XXXI of 1867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	XXXI of 1867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	XXXI of 1867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	XXXI of 1867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	XXXI of 1867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	XXXI of 1867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	XXXI of 1867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	XXXI of 1867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72	XXXI of 1867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	XXXI of 1867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	XXXI of 1867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	XXXI of 1867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	XXXI of 1867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
77	XXXI of 1867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	XXXI of 1867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
79	XXXI of 1867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
80	XXXI of 1867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
81	XXXI of 1867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
82	XXXI of 1867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
83	XXXI of 1867	...	...	...																

**STATEMENT BB—continued.**

*Statement showing the Number of Persons Tried and Convicted for each Offence not cognisable by the Police in the Districts of the Bhagulpore Division in the year 1881.*

Serial number	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME	BHAGULPORE DIVISION										Total	
			Monghyr		Bhagulpore		Purneah		Sonthal Pergunnahs		Maladah		Persons tried	Persons convicted
			Persons tried	Persons convicted	Persons tried	Persons convicted	Persons tried	Persons convicted	Persons tried	Persons convicted	Persons tried	Persons convicted		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1	115 117 118 119	Abetment of offence not committed & Abetting commission of offence by public & Concealing design to commit offence						7	5			7	5	
		Total						7	5			7	5	
	CLASS I — Offences against the State Public Tranquillity, &c													
4	121 to 130, 506 137 172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228	Offences against the State Harbouring deserters by master of ship Offences against public justice	167	95	126	94	10	125	263	233	91	63	806	590
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	7	3	10	7	12	8	10	12	7		52	30
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents, Offences relating to weights and measures	4	30	71	25	4	22	38	21	27	10	237	166
7	405 to 477	Offences relating to weights and measures	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	29	4
8	264 to 267	Making or using false trade marks	1		4		6	3	7		5	2	23	10
9	483 to 489	Rioting unlawful assembly affray		41	1	9	15	14	31	33	3	3	117	110
10	149, 153 to 156 160													
		Total	320	176	221	151	27	170	361	277	133	80	1,278	854
11	312 to 316	CLASS II — Serious offences against the Person (causing disturbance)												
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves									1	1	1	1
		Total									1	1	1	1
13	384 to 390	CLASS III — Serious offences against the Property												
14	345	CLASS IV — Minor offences against the Person												
15	352 357 358	Wrongful confinement Criminal force	443	195	357	111	47	205	912	544	175	116	2,264	1,255
		Total	443	195	357	111	47	205	912	544	175	116	2,264	1,255
16	417 to 420	CLASS V — Minor offences against Property												
17	403 404	Cheating	10	11	7	19	5	18	2	12	15	2	54	41
18	409	Criminal misappropriation of property Criminal breach of trust by public servants bankers &c	31	1	4	17	5	52	57	113	62	25	113	66
19	426, 427, 431	Mischief (simple)	117	41	101	44	103	71	410	217	101	41	916	417
		Total	117	41	101	44	103	71	410	217	101	41	916	417
20	504	CLASS VI — Other offences not specified above												
21	490 to 492	Offences against religion												
22	493 to 498	Criminal breach of contract of service	4	4	2	2	41	9	35	12	12	2	135	29
23	500 to 503	Offences relating to marriage	1		4	1	1	2	70	25	1	4	115	35
24	504 506 to 510	Defamation	12	6	6	1	10	11	81	41	7	4	123	70
25	271 to 276, 278, 284 287 288 290	Intimidation and insult	38	31	1	12	10	11	20	18	1		711	691
26	294	Public and local nuisances												
27		Keeping a lottery office Offences under Chapters XXXVII XXXIX XL and XLII C P C	10	61	47	38	47	45	41	21	43	20	231	178
		Total	0	105	78	61	11	46	267	125	73	55	1,400	1,060
	Special laws offences under which are not cognizable by the P. L.													
	Regulation VI of 1819 Act I (B C) of 1486	Lotteries	3		1	25	46	45			1	1	81	71
	XXIII of 1855													
	XXVI of 1867	Railway Acts	1	7	13	1			74	70			103	90
	XXV of 1873													
	XXI of 1400	Abkree Act	1	1	10	10	17	10	1	1	6	1	55	31
	I of 1859	Merchant Shipping Act												
	XXII of 1489	Breach of contract												
	XXI of 1860	Arms Act			0	25	6	4	11	11			47	45
	V of 1801	P. L. Act			1	31	23	7		7	13	13	57	44
	II (B C) of 1864	Jails Act			1	1	2	2			1	1	4	4
	XXII of 1885	Contonment Act												
	VII (B C) of 1865													
	I (B C) of 1875	Salt Acts												
	IV (B C) of 1860				1	1		2					3	3
	XX of 1465	Vaccination Act												
	V (B C) of 1866	Pleaders and Mockers Act												
	XXIV of 1866	Hackney Carriage Act												
	XXIII of 1869	Post Office Act	1						13	11	53	47	94	50
	XXII of 1870	Stamp Act												
	XXI of 1870	Court-fee Act	114	47	17	68	161	91	186	102	29	21	655	319
	I of 1871	Pound Act												
	VI of 1871	Immigration Act												
	XX (B C) of 1871	Census Act								15	15		19	15
	XX of 1872 Chapter XXXII	Contempt of Court								3	3		11	9
	IV (B C) of 1874	Registration of Births and Deaths	4		71	60							76	63
	V (B C) of 1876	Banial Municipal Act	97	74	141	121	146	125	97	71	48	47	1,415	1,132
	VIII of 1878	Native Passengers Ships Act												
	XXV of 1476	Dramatic Performances Act												
	III of 1877	Registration Act	6	4						1	1	1	8	6
		Mutiny Act												
		Other Special Laws			274	257	1	1	43	36	3	3	321	290
		Total	1,106	545	739	97	422	365	456	510	158	135	2,918	2,216
		GRAND TOTAL	2,244	1,363	2,206	1,664	1,320	813	2,406	1,543	680	425	8,916	5,796

## STATEMENT BB—continued.

Statement showing the number of Persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognisable by the Police in the District of the Orissa Division in the year 1881.

Serial number	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	ORISSA DIVISION.							
			Cuttack.		Pooree.		Balasore.		Gurjhat.	
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	115 ... ..	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	117 ... ..	Abetting commission of offences by public, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	118, 119 ... ..	Concealing design to commit offence ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	121 to 130, 506 ... ..	Offences against the State ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	137 ... ..	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	172 to 180, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228, ... ..	Offences against public justice ...	253	187	72	68	87	59	52	38
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ... ..	Offences by public servants ...	5	1	8	2	13	7	6	12
6	198 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424 ... ..	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	29	12	22	9	44	12	7	1
7	465 to 477 ... ..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents ...	2	1	1	...	4	1	...	...
8	264 to 267 ... ..	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	3	2	5	3	20	15	...	...
9	482 to 489 ... ..	Making or using false trade-marks ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ... ..	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	...	...
		Total ...	292	203	104	82	168	94	69	36
	CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	312 to 316 ... ..	Causing miscarriage ...	3	1	3	2	...	...	...	...
12	370 ... ..	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	3	1	3	2	...	...	...	...
	CLASS III.—Serious offences against the Property.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	384 to 389 ... ..	Extortion ...	7	1	8	.....	3	1	.....	...
	CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	345 ... ..	Wrongful confinement ...	631	293	361	182	337	164	342	30
15	352, 353, 358 ... ..	Criminal force ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	631	293	361	182	337	164	342	30
	CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	417 to 420 ... ..	Cheating ...	24	7	11	2	14	4	4	1
17	463, 464 ... ..	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	6	1	16	12	21	14	...	...
18	400 ... ..	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. ...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
19	426, 427, 434 ... ..	Mischief (simple) ...	94	28	103	52	124	42	70	5
		Total ...	127	37	133	66	150	60	74	9
	CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	298 ... ..	Offences against religion ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	490 to 492 ... ..	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	4	...	...	...	1	...	2	2
22	493 to 498 ... ..	Offences relating to marriage ...	...	2	12	...	3	1	...	...
23	500 to 503 ... ..	Defamation ...	12	4	9	1	1	...	21	...
24	504, 506 to 510 ... ..	Intimidation and insult ...	27	14	25	17	26	11	7	5
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290 ... ..	Public and local nuisances ...	4	1	17	42	...	...	7	4
26	294 ... ..	Keeping a lottery office ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	...	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL and XLII, C.P.C.	102	83	42	26	20	26	115	94
		Total ...	157	107	135	89	10	30	152	105
	Special laws offences under which are not cognisable by the Police.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Regulation VI of 1819 ... ..	Ferries ...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Act I (B.C.) of 1806 ... ..	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	XXVIII of 1854 ... ..	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	XXXI of 1867 ... ..	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	XIII of 1870 ... ..	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	XXV of 1873 ... ..	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	XXI of 1856 ... ..	Abkaree Act ...	10	9	44	30	...	...	28	27
	I of 1859 ... ..	Merchant Shipping Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	XIII of 1859 ... ..	Breach of Contract ...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	XXXI of 1860 ... ..	Arms Act ...	14	12	5	1	...	...	9	6
	V of 1861 ... ..	Police Act ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	3
	II (B.C.) of 1864 ... ..	Jails Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	XXII of 1864 ... ..	Cantonment Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	VII (B.C.) of 1864 ... ..	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	I (B.C.) of 1873 ... ..	Salt Acts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	IV (B.C.) of 1865 ... ..	Vaccination Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	XX of 1865 ... ..	Pleaders and Mooktears Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	V (B.C.) of 1865 ... ..	Hackney Carriage Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	XIV of 1866 ... ..	Post Office Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	XXVIII of 1869 ... ..	Stamp Act ...	44	35	21	13	...	...	2	1
	VII of 1870 ... ..	Court-fees Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	I of 1871 ... ..	Pound Act ...	80	24	53	30	43	22	47	4
	VI of 1871 ... ..	Emigration Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	XI (B.C.) of 1871 ... ..	Census Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	X of 1872, Chapter XXXII ... ..	Contempt of Court ...	4	3	3	3	...	...	1	1
	IV (B.C.) of 1873 ... ..	Registration of Births and Deaths ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V (B.C.) of 1876 ... ..	Bengal Municipal Act ...	18	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VIII of 1876 ... ..	Native Passengers' Ships' Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	XIX of 1876 ... ..	Dramatic Performances Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	III of 1877 ... ..	Registration Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	...	Mutiny Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	...	Other Special Laws ...	47	41	248	230	1	1	.....	.....
		Total ...	229	157	374	310	53	32	90	42
		GRAND TOTAL ...	1,446	799	1,122	791	780	300	727	231

## STATEMENT BB—concluded.

Statement showing the number of persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the districts of Chota Nagpore Division in the year 1881.

			CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.									
			Hazariba.		Lohardugga.		Singbhoom.		Manbhoom.		Total.	
Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	115 ... .. 117 ... .. 118, 119 ... ..	Abetment of offences not committed, &c. ... Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ... Concealing design to commit offence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.											
3	121 to 130, 503 ... ..	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	137 ... ..	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228. ...	Offences against public justice ...	125	50	162	97	10	3	333	257	683	413
6	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	4	2	20	11	2	2	3	...	29	15
7	198 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424 ...	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ...	50	27	51	31	3	2	19	4	126	64
8	465 to 477 ... ..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents ...	1	1	2	1	...	...	18	...	21	3
9	264 to 267 ... ..	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	7	3	10	4	...	...	5	4	22	11
10	483 to 489 ... ..	Making or using false trade-marks ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	149, 154 to 156, 160 ... ..	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	1	1	11	37	10	18	...	...	64	56
		Total ...	191	90	272	181	34	25	429	265	946	561
11	CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.											
12	312 to 316 ... ..	Causing miscarriage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...
	370 ... ..	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...
13	CLASS III.—Serious offences against the Property.											
	384 to 389 ... ..	Extortion ...	7	4	32	18	...	...	13	3	52	25
14	CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.											
15	345 ... ..	Wrongful confinement ...	363	191	523	167	52	25	332	163	1,270	546
	352, 355, 358 ... ..	Criminal force ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	363	191	523	167	52	25	332	163	1,270	546
16	CLASS V.—Minor offences against the Property.											
17	417 to 420 ... ..	Cheating ...	8	7	17	11	...	...	31	6	56	24
18	403, 404 ... ..	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	15	9	7	5	...	...	15	12	37	26
19	409 ... ..	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. ...	2	2	3	2	...	...	1	...	6	4
	426, 427, 434 ... ..	Mischief (simple) ...	19	12	39	18	3	2	191	41	162	73
		Total ...	44	30	66	36	3	2	149	59	201	127
20	CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.											
21	298 ... ..	Offences against religion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	490 to 492 ... ..	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
23	493 to 498 ... ..	Offences relating to marriage ...	19	5	24	6	1	1	32	2	80	14
24	500 to 503 ... ..	Defamation ...	6	3	2	2	3	1	10	3	21	9
25	504, 506 to 510 ... ..	Intimidation and insult ...	3	12	8	4	31	16	11	6	53	28
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290 ...	Public and local nuisances ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	294 ... ..	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI, C.P.C. ...	37	27	57	32	16	10	86	75	196	147
		Total ...	67	57	95	44	51	31	139	96	352	198
	Special laws offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.											
	Regulation VI of 1819 ... ..	Ferries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Act I (B.C.) of 1866 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	XXVIII of 1854 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	XXXI of 1867 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	XIII of 1870 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	XXV of 1873 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	XXI of 1856 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	I of 1859 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	XIII of 1859 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	XXXI of 1860 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V of 1861 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	II (B.C.) of 1864 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	XXII of 1864 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VII (B.C.) of 1864 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	I (B.C.) of 1873 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IV (B.C.) of 1865 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	XX of 1865 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V (B.C.) of 1866 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	XIV of 1866 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	XVIII of 1869 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VII of 1870 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	I of 1871 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VI of 1871 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	XI (B.C.) of 1871 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	X of 1872, Chapter XXXII ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IV (B.C.) of 1873 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V (B.C.) of 1879 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VIII of 1878 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	XIX of 1878 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	III of 1877 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Other Special Laws ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	77	39	112	62	26	18	117	73	339	168
		GRAND TOTAL ...	740	391	1,120	408	166	101	1,183	640	2,418	1,300

## RESOLUTION.

### POLICE.

*Calcutta, the 1st August 1882.*

**READ—**

The Report on the Administration of the Police Department for the year 1881.

**Read again—**

The Reports for the years 1879 and 1880, and the orders of Government recorded thereon.

The total budget grant for the year 1881-82 for the Police Department was Rs. 36,95,572, in which were included Rs. 1,63,100 for the Chittagong Frontier police, and Rs. 76,730 on account of the Government contribution to Railway and Municipal police. The actual expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 36,56,559, as compared with Rs. 36,50,809 in the preceding year. Excluding the Municipal police, but including the Civil police and Frontier force of the Chittagong Hill Tracts and the Railway police, the total strength of the entire force on the 31st December 1881 was 78 superior officers, 3,081 subordinate officers, and 14,588 constables; as compared with the strength of the force on the 31st December 1882, there was a decrease of 16 subordinate officers and an increase of 55 constables.

2. The cost of the force employed on purely police work was Rs. 21,54,600, the cost per head of the total population according to the recent census being 6·2 pies. The cost per head in Bengal proper, including the Chittagong Hill Tracts, was 7·1 pies, in Orissa 7·9 pies, in Chota Nagpore 8 pies, and in Behar only 4·3 pies. The proportion of police to population was in Bengal proper 1 to 3,933, in Orissa 1 to 2,996, in Chota Nagpore 1 to 3,332, and in Behar 1 to 5,879. The proportion to area was 1 to 7·9 square miles in Bengal proper, 1 to 19·5 in Orissa, 1 to 21·3 in Chota Nagpore, and 1 to 11·2 square miles in Behar. The expenditure on the force employed on purely police work exceeded the expenditure during the preceding year by Rs. 17,066. This increase is attributed by the Inspector-General to the introduction of fifth grade sub-inspectors, the amalgamation of the extra and regular forces in Backergunge, the entertainment of men for railway duty, the raising of the pay of the lowest grade of head-constables in Darjeeling, and to the employment of extra men for the magisterial sub-division at Kurseong in that district. The object of the introduction of the fifth grade of sub-inspectors was that a class of investigating officers better than head-constables might be available for the charge of important outposts. Officers of the new grade have been appointed experimentally in five districts, and the separate report upon the subject is satisfactory. The Lieutenant-Governor now awaits the further proposals of the Inspector-General for the extension of the scheme. During the past year the number of officers appointed to the new grade was 44, a corresponding reduction being made in the number of head-constables. An outpost was formed during the year at Nawabgunge in the 24-Pergunnahs, while the outpost at Pulta, in the same district, was abolished. The expenditure on account of the *batta* allowed in certain districts, in consequence of the dearness of provisions, to constables in the two lowest grades in the reserve, amounted to Rs. 9,720; of this amount Rs. 2,064 was expended in Midnapore, Rs. 1,860 in Hooghly, Rs. 1,092 in Howrah, Rs. 2,784 in the 24-Pergunnahs, and Rs. 1,920 in Moorshedabad.

3. The strength of the Municipal police was 371 officers and 5,702 constables, besides 24 chowkidars not enrolled under Act V of 1861. The force was increased during the year by one inspector and one sub-inspector, while it was, on the other hand, reduced by five head-constables, one European constable and 173 constables. The percentage of casualties amongst the Municipal police, though slightly higher than in 1880, was considerably lower than in 1879, the percentage on the whole strength of the force being 20 in 1881, as against 19·7 in 1880 and 24·8 in 1879. It is satisfactory to observe that the decrease in casualties has practically been maintained; in 1877 and 1878 the percentages were 26·6



and 26·2 respectively, with which the percentage of the past year compares very favourably. In connection with the scheme for the extension of local self-government, it was determined to relieve all municipalities, except Calcutta, its Suburbs and Howrah, of the payment of the Municipal police, and proposals received from the Inspector-General, for the reorganization of the force, have since the close of the year received the sanction of Government. Under the new scheme the Municipal force will be amalgamated with the Regular force, and each man will be liable for either Municipal or station duty. In order to effect the amalgamation, the pay of the lowest grades, which in some municipalities is much less than that received by the lowest grade of constables in the Regular police, will be raised to Rs. 6 per mensem, the pay of a constable of the fourth grade. This change is necessary if the forces are to be amalgamated and placed on the same footing, and it will be possible, by a redistribution of the number of officers in the different grades, and by a slight reduction in the total strength of the present Municipal force, to meet the increased expenditure consequent upon the increased pay in the lower grades. The proposed arrangement will, no doubt, have a beneficial effect, and will enable the Inspector-General to relieve at intervals the men told off to the more arduous duties of municipal watch-and-ward, and to employ them on the comparatively lighter duties now performed by the Regular police. The new scheme involves an increase of Rs. 4,96,928 in the annual expenditure incurred by Government on account of the police. The report does not show that much progress has been made during the year in carrying out the suggestions of the Inspector-General for the lighting of municipalities. In Burdwan, however, the lighting has been extended, but more lamps are required. In Berhampore there were only 12 lamps in 1880; the number has now been increased to 133. Lamps have also been set up in Ranigunge, and the system of lighting the streets is being introduced into Cutwa. With the release from the 1st April last of the portion of the municipal funds hitherto devoted to police purposes, the Municipal Commissioners will no doubt in many places be able to effect a considerable improvement in the lighting of municipalities during the current year.

4. The reports from individual districts again testify in most cases to improvement in the working of the Chowkidari Act; but in some few districts the results have not been satisfactory. The Magistrate of Chumparun considers that the system, as provided by the Act, requires amendment in matters of detail; that it has not been thoroughly and consistently worked out in any district of which he has had experience; and that the good which exists in the institution of punchayets has not been properly developed and strengthened. Although the local officers in many districts admit that the chowkidars were in arrears as to their pay, yet the general impression appears to be that the men are becoming more efficient, that they are making themselves acquainted with bad characters and that they report crime at the police station more regularly; while, on the part of the punchayets, improvement in keeping of accounts and in the more systematic payment of wages are stated to have taken place. The Inspector-General does not accept these conclusions. He remarks: "It will be observed that general improvement in the working of the Act is reported to have taken place during the year under report. The improvement of the village police is of vital importance to the police administration of the province, and any signs of increased efficiency amongst rural chowkidars must be welcomed by no class of public servants more cordially than police officers, who have all the hard work, created by the application of the provisions of the Act, to perform. It is a noteworthy circumstance that reports of improvement of the chowkidari system only reach me at the time when the annual report is submitted. When districts are inspected, the language of local officers is not that of commendation, but of complaint, with reference to the administration of the village police. I have made a point of enquiring from officers of all classes, intelligent native gentlemen, both official and non-official, as to the general working of the system, and I am bound to state as a fact that none have ever informed me of any improvement which is visible amongst either chowkidars or punchayets, or in the system generally. The question therefore arises, in what respect has the improvement generally reported taken place during the year under review? Has the character and constitution of punchayets improved? Do they accept office

more willingly and perform their duties more faithfully? Are the chowkidars better paid? Do they attend more regularly? Do they report crime more readily?" All these queries Mr. Monro answers in the negative, and he concludes by observing: "The only improvement, therefore, to which I can bear testimony is with regard to the payment of chowkidars' wages for periods under three months in Behar districts. In other respects, I cannot point to any improvement which has taken place, and as regards punctuality of payments in Bengal districts for all periods and in Behar districts for terms above three months, the results of 1881 have been decidedly worse than those of 1880." The facts adduced by Mr. Monro seem to prove indisputably that there has not been the general improvement during the past year in the working of the Act which the detailed reports would seem to shew; but though the system may not have yielded better results during 1881 than during 1880, the Lieutenant-Governor is not prepared to say that there has been any actual failure on the whole since its introduction. The great difficulty that has to be contended against is the inefficiency of the punchayets, and Mr. Rivers Thompson is not sanguine that any great improvement in this respect can immediately be looked for. Still he believes that the chowkidars as a body throughout these provinces are more efficient and are better off than they were before the present system was introduced, though the results, as compared with those of 1880, may seem to indicate retrogression rather than progress. At any rate Mr. Monro admits that the condition of those chowkidars who do not come within the scope of the operation of the Chowkidari Act of 1870 is very bad; that the men are underpaid and do not in the majority of cases receive, either regularly or in full, the small stipends to which they are entitled; and that their work is in consequence badly done. He considers that the men of this class should either be abolished altogether, or that they should be replaced by men so paid that they would perform their duties efficiently. Mr. Monro concludes his remarks on the chowkidari system by observing: "The whole subject of the state of chowkidars both under Act VI of 1870 and old regulations might well be dealt with by a Commission during the cold weather." The subject is one of great importance, and after communication with local officers on his approaching tour, the Lieutenant-Governor will give the necessary orders upon the Inspector-General's suggestions.

5. In the resolution on the report for 1880, the Lieutenant-Governor remarked upon the steps which were being taken to utilize the services of the ghatwals in the district of Manbhoom, and to ensure their rendering efficient service in return for the lands which they hold for the performance of their duties, Mr. Rivers Thompson is glad to learn that during the past year the system of ghatwali road-posts in the district has worked satisfactorily and that it will be extended. The ghatwali lands are being surveyed, but the survey has not yet been entirely completed. The Inspector-General remarks that the Chowkidari Act appears to be unworkable on its present lines in Chota Nagpore, and he proposes to address Government separately on the subject. The Lieutenant-Governor will await the further communication.

6. No change was made during the year in the Railway police. The force, the entire strength of which was 585, consisted of one superior officer, 83 subordinate officers, and 501 constables. The Committee appointed to meet and enquire into the system under which the police are employed on the East Indian Railway have completed the necessary enquiries, and have submitted their report direct to the Government of India. The health of the Railway police during the year was not good, the admissions into hospital amounting to 128 per cent. of the total strength. The chief disease was malarious fever. No changes were made during the year in the Cantonment or the Salt Preventive Police.

7. The system of road patrols worked satisfactorily during 1881, and new Digwar posts were established in unprotected localities in the district of Hazaribagh. The Grand Trunk Road in Gya and Manbhoom was effectually patrolled during the year, and only one case of highway robbery was reported. It occurred in Bankoora, in which district the ghatwals are reported to be lax and inefficient. In the Backergunge district, in accordance with the scheme sanctioned by Government in 1880, the amount previously expended in hiring boats for the use of the police was devoted to the purchase of

boats, and a number of *dinghies* were substituted for the process-serving boats previously maintained. Two boats which had been employed on river patrolling were withdrawn and were employed in watching the Panka Chur Kayasts, who, as was stated in the previous report, have been brought under surveillance. The total number of patrol boats was 55 as compared with 49 in 1880, and the cost for the year was Rs 26,946 as compared with Rs. 24,239 in 1880.

8. In consequence of the excitement in the Sonthal Pergunnahs in connection with the recent census operations it was found necessary to send a large body of police to that district; the strength of the force employed on this duty and drawn from other districts was 8 inspectors, 3 sub-inspectors, 60 head-constables and 766 constables. The men were for the most part sent to the district in February 1881, and they remained there till all fear of an outbreak had passed away. The Lieutenant-Governor in the last resolution commented on the satisfactory services rendered on this occasion by the special reserve. The special reserve was formerly divided into three companies, which were stationed at Dacca, Bhagulpore, and Moorshedabad. The company at Bhagulpore has now been permanently transferred to Nya Doomka, and in order that all districts may be supplied with a body of properly-drilled police, 50 men from different districts are sent every half-year to be drilled for six months with the special reserve in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. In Midnapore, two parties of private persons were employed as special police under section 17 of Act V of 1861, while in Furreedpore on account of anticipated riots no less than 346 persons were appointed as special police, four of them being appointed as head-constables. This temporary force was distributed over 28 different localities. In 12 instances an extra police force was supplied to private persons on their paying for them. Mr. Monro states that some of these parties were apparently supplied to private individuals for the purpose of preventing a breach of the public peace, and he remarks that enquiries are being made on the subject. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs with the Inspector-General in considering that it is most objectionable to place a police force at the disposal of private individuals for such a purpose, and the further report which he promises will be awaited. If extra police are required to prevent a breach of the peace, they should be deputed to the locality where they are required as punitive police, and should be independent of either of the parties between whom ill-feeling may exist. A party of 12 police were deputed to Moharbhunj, one of the Cuttack Tributary Mehals, in consequence of an anticipated disturbance in that State. The force was paid by the Maharajah. The deputation of police under such circumstances is not analogous to the deputation of police on the requisition of a private individual, and is not, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, open to the same objections. Ten parties of punitive police, as compared with six in 1880 and five in 1879, were quartered in disturbed localities; of these, three parties were quartered in different parts of Backergunge and five in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. No change was made in the strength of the Chittagong Frontier force during the year; but since its close a proposal for an increase in the force in consequence of a new outpost, which will probably be established on the Kassalong range, has been received by Government. The proposal is still under consideration. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that the report on the conduct of the force is again satisfactory; it is stated to have maintained its character for steadiness and efficiency, and the number of punishments has decreased. These good results will no doubt be perpetuated under the Chittagong Frontier Force Police Regulation for maintaining the discipline of the force, which received the sanction of the Government of India and came into operation towards the close of the past year.

9. The number of fairs held during the year was 193 as compared with 212 held during 1880, and the number of persons who attended them was 3,310,950 as against 3,427,750 in the preceding year. The total number of offences against property, or persons, committed at the fairs was 141, and the total value of the property stolen was Rs. 1,422, of which Rs. 729-12-0 or 51·2 per cent. was recovered. The proportion of offences against property to the total number of people at the fairs was 1 to 25,000 persons—the same as in 1880; and the value of property lost was only slightly above Re. 1 to





each 5,000 persons. No serious crimes at fairs were reported, and there were no outbreaks of epidemics. These results are satisfactory.

10. The Inspector-General reports that reading and writing were less extensively practised amongst the regular police during 1881 than during 1880. The number of men under tuition in the two years were as follows:—

			1880.	1881.
Sub-inspectors	...	...	1	...
Head-constables	...	...	80	38
Constables	...	...	1,630	928

A slight decrease is also reported in the number able to read and write. The percentage of the regular police who could read and write was as follows:—

			1880.	1881.
Inspectors	...	...	99 per cent.	95 per cent.
Sub-inspectors	...	...	97	95
Head-constables	...	...	85	82
Constables	...	...	36	30

Amongst the Municipal police, the percentage of those who could read and write was—inspectors 100, sub-inspectors 94, head-constables 67, and constables 11. Of the Municipal police, one head-constable and 488 constables were under tuition.

11. New stations were constructed at Rampore Hat, Jamalpore in Mymensingh, Giridhi and other places, and magazines were under construction at Ranchi and Maldah. New buildings for the police reserve at Dinagapore were also under construction. The total expenditure during the year on police buildings was Rs. 80,374, of which Rs. 12,841 was met from the Public Works Department budget and Rs. 67,533 from the Police budget. Of the total outlay, Rs. 51,657 was expended in Bengal proper, Rs. 18,286 in Behar, Rs. 5,241 in Chota Nagpore and Rs. 5,190 in Orissa. The construction of good quarters for the accommodation of the police will benefit the general health of the service.

12. The casualties in the regular and Government Railway police amounted to 14.4 of the total strength, as compared with 12.3 in 1880, 15.6 in 1879 and 17.9 in 1878. Of the casualties 0.9 per cent. was due to retirements on pension or gratuity, 5 per cent. to resignations, 3.7 to dismissals, 1.6 to discharges, 0.6 to desertions and 2.6 to deaths. The Inspector-General remarks that the grant of the extra rupee per mensem to a certain number of constables in 1880 has probably to some extent caused the decrease in the number of resignations in Hooghly, but that it has not yet made the service as popular there, as it is in other districts. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, observes that, though there was a decrease in the actual number of resignations, there was an increase in their percentage to the total strength, and he considers it doubtful therefore if the extra allowance has had much effect: in the 24-Pergunnahs, one of the districts in which the allowance is given, the percentage of resignations in 1880 and 1881 was the same, viz. 8 per cent. The Inspector-General remarks that the difficulty of obtaining recruits is every day increasing, and this, though no doubt partly due to the fact that the work is hard, may, he thinks, be chiefly attributed to the fact that labour now commands such a high price that the pay in the police does not offer men a sufficient inducement to enlist, and he is of opinion that if efficiency is to be obtained the question of raising the pay of constables must very soon be considered by Government. The Lieutenant-Governor is aware that there has been a rise in the wages of labour, but he does not consider, taking into consideration that the men are provided with free quarters, and that their clothes are supplied to them on a system which admits of their being obtained at a lower cost than that for which the men could themselves get them in the market, that there is any necessity at present to raise either the pay of the constables in the higher grades, or the salary of the constables belonging to the lower grades of the regular police. When it becomes necessary to make an increase in salary, the change should in the first instance be effected by allowing to lower grade constables in other districts the "batta" now given under special circumstances in selected districts. The percentage of deaths was 2.6 as compared with 1.8 in 1880; most of the deaths were caused by either fever or dysentery.



The following table shews the total number of punishments during the past three years :—

				Judicial convictions under the Penal Code.	Under Act V of 1861.	Departmental punishments.
1879 .	...	...	...	359	215	4,196
1880	...	...	...	328	217	3,922
1881	...	...	...	355	243	5,053

Under all the heads there was an increase as compared with the figures for 1880, while, as compared with those for 1879, there was also a considerable increase under the last two heads, and only a slight decrease in the number of judicial convictions under the Penal Code. While there was an increase in the number of punishments, it is satisfactory to observe that there was also an increase in the number of men who specially distinguished themselves for good conduct. The number wearing good-conduct stripes at the close of 1881 being 7,238 or 47·5 of the whole strength of constables, as compared with 6,332 at the close of 1880. The amount distributed during the year as good-conduct allowance was Rs. 8,126 as compared with Rs. 6,857 during the preceding year. The total treasure escorted by the police during the year amounted to Rs. 11,91,88,022, and in no instance was any loss reported.

13. The number of suicides reported during the year was 2,354 as against 2,517 in 1880. Of the persons who committed suicide, 815 were men, 1,504 women and 35 children. The number of accidental deaths which were reported during 1881 was 26,266 against 25,988 in the preceding year. Of these 11,466 were caused by drowning, 9,268 were the effect of snake-bites, 1,367 persons were killed by wild animals, 544 by the fall of buildings and in the remaining 3,621 cases the deaths were due to various other causes. Twelve of the cases reported as suicides or accidental deaths proved on enquiry to be cases of murder or culpable homicide, five of these cases occurring in the district of Durbhunga alone.

14. In crime general there was again a satisfactory decrease in the total number of cases reported; not only was the number lower than during the preceding year, but it was considerably below the number reported in any of the years from 1874 to 1880. The total number of cases reported in each year since 1874 were—

1874	...	...	126,122	1878	...	...	113,621
1875	...	...	120,838	1879	...	...	108,771
1876	...	...	117,559	1880	...	...	108,275
1877	...	...	108,989	1881	...	...	104,153

There was a marked decrease in the number of cases against property as compared with the figures of the two preceding years, the number of such cases reported being only 60,781 in 1881 as compared with 64,696 in 1880 and 71,327 in 1879; there was a decrease of 295 in the number of cases against public tranquillity, 2,584 cases having been reported in 1881 against 2,879 in the previous year; the number of cases against the person shews on the other hand a slight increase, the number of cases in 1880 and 1881 being 16,534 and 16,668 respectively. The number of "other cases," not falling under any of the three preceding heads, was almost the same as the number in the preceding year, 24,166 being reported in that year against 24,120 in 1881. There was not only a falling off in the number of cases reported, but there was also a falling off in the number of true cases. Deducting from the total number of cases reported those declared to be false and those which fall under class VI (public and local nuisances, &c.), the number of true cases in 1881 was 72,548. The following statement shews the number of true cases computed in this manner for the last eight years :—

1874	...	...	34,964	1878	...	...	86,332
1875	...	...	78,851	1879	...	...	79,468
1876	...	...	75,993	1880	...	...	75,386
1877	...	...	77,533	1881	...	...	72,548

The Inspector-General attributes the decrease in crime chiefly to the same causes which led to its decrease in 1880, viz. the prosperous condition of the people in general during the year and the improved criminal and judicial administration. The proportion of true crime to area was 1 to 1·7 square miles, and to population 1 to 653 persons.

15. The number of cases struck off during the year as false was 7,549, which was less than the number struck off during any of the three preceding years, the numbers being 8,803 in 1880, 10,609 in 1879 and 12,302 in 1878. In the Presidency and Orissa Divisions there was a slight increase in the number of these cases, but in all the other divisions the number decreased. The general decrease is attributed to attention being paid to the classification of cases sent up by the police as false, and to the judicious prosecution of persons preferring false charges. There was an increase in the number of false cases from 243 to 262 in Chumparun. The Magistrate explains that the increase is due, not to an actual increase in the number of false charges preferred, but to a number of cases being entered as deliberately false when they should have been shewn as "false through mistake of fact or law," and to many doubtful cases being similarly entered as false. He suggests that there should be an additional column for "doubtful cases," in which cases could be entered when, though there is a doubt as to their truth, it is not certain that they are actually false, either deliberately or through a mistake of law or fact. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs with the remarks made by Mr. Monro on this proposal, and considers that it would be very undesirable to add such a column. The mere fact that a definite decision must be arrived at in each case renders it necessary for the police to go into the evidence more carefully than they would otherwise do, and for the Magistrate to scrutinize the report intelligently when it is received. Were finality not required, there is no doubt that in most cases which were not clearly true or clearly false, the police, instead of continuing the enquiry, would close it and submit the report in the hopes that the case might be put down as "doubtful" instead of being returned to them for further enquiry. No doubt, as the Inspector-General remarks, there may be some diversity of opinion amongst officers when called on to decide under which class of false cases a case should come, but there would be a much greater variation of opinion regarding cases which should be considered doubtful. The principle which Mr. Monro lays down for adoption in regard to doubtful cases is sound, and is in accordance with the views on the subject which he expressed in his preceding report, viz. that when it is doubtful whether a case is maliciously false or not, the complainant should have the benefit of the doubt and his case should be presumed to be true until it can be proved to be false. If officers adopt this principle there should be no difficulty in dealing with such cases. The Inspector-General attributes the small number of prosecutions for false complaints to the fact that a number of the cases shewn as false are doubtful, and that Magistrates will not order the prosecution of a complainant where there is any uncertainty. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with Mr. Monro's remark that "it is much better to have few cases declared maliciously false with the complainants in such cases prosecuted than to have many doubtful cases shewn as deliberately false with prosecutions of complainants very sparingly resorted to." The Inspector-General has, during the year, made enquiries regarding the number of cases which were reported by the police to be false and which were afterwards declared by Magistrates to be true, and he has ascertained that they only amounted to 7·7 per cent. of the total number of cases reported to be false. There was a great variation, however, in the percentage in different districts. In Dacca, the percentage of cases sent up as false by the police and in which the Magistrate took a different view from the police, was only 1·8 and in Cuttack 2·7, whilst the percentage in Rajshahye, Purneah, Lohardugga and Singbhoom was 18·3, 26·5, 27·3 and 27·7 respectively. Out of 7,549 cases declared false, prosecutions were instituted in 1,416, or 18·7 per cent.; while in 1880, with a total of 8,803 cases declared false, the number of prosecutions was 1,466, or 16·6 per cent.; the number of cases in which convictions were obtained in 1880 and 1881 was 586 and 513 respectively. In a considerable number of districts, and especially in Jessore, Pubna, Tipperah, Maldah and Cuttack, the number of prosecutions was very small. In order to repress the offence of bringing false complaints, it is not necessary that conviction should invariably follow prosecution; the mere fact that a criminal prosecution will invariably follow the institution of a false case would in itself be a powerful deterrent, and Commissioners and the Inspector-General respectively should point this out clearly to district and police officers. The number of cases reported in which no enquiry was made rose from 1,659 in 1879 and 2,389 in 1880

to 3,692 in 1881. The increase during the past two years was due to the power of refusing enquiry in cases of hurt being more freely exercised. The percentage of cases under this head in which no enquiries were made was 28·3 during 1881 as compared with 11·2 in 1880 and 4·8 in 1879. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find that the remarks recorded in the resolution on the last report, regarding enquiries into cases of burglary, have received due attention, and that the percentage of such cases not enquired into has fallen from 4·6 in 1880 to 3·4 in 1881. Of a total of 627 cases of lurking, house-trespass, or house-breaking, which were not enquired into, 405 were furnished by three districts—Bhagulpore, Jessore and Pubna. In Bhagulpore the number of cases not enquired into was 218 out of 507 cases reported, in Jessore 143 out of 612 and in Pubna 44 out of 241. The very unsatisfactory result in Bhagulpore was due to a rule issued by the then District Superintendent to the effect that no enquiry need be made when no property was stolen or when its value was small and the complainant did not press for an enquiry. This rule, which was an improper one, has since been withdrawn, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the results shewn in the next report may be more satisfactory. Mr. Rivers Thompson is unable to understand how the results in Nuddea should have been so unsatisfactory when the attention of the Magistrate and the District Superintendent were especially directed to this point by the remarks on the subject in the reports both for 1879 and 1880, and the general remarks on the results in the Presidency Division in the resolution of Government on the report for the latter year. The explanation from the Magistrate, which has been called for by the Inspector-General, will be awaited. Enquiries should also be made regarding the large number of cases in Pubna which were not investigated.

16. The total number of true cases brought under enquiry was 94,462 as against 98,654 in the preceding year, and convictions were obtained in 39,141 cases, or 41·4 per cent. as compared with 40,445, or 40·9 per cent. in 1880. Deducting, however, the cases falling under class VI (public and local nuisances, &c.), the percentage of convictions was only 26·1 as compared with 28·4 in the previous year. The percentage of convictions in cases enquired into by the police was 46·6 as compared with 46 in 1880 and 42·3 in 1879. This result is satisfactory, more particularly when it is taken into consideration that the census operations in the early part of the year interfered to a considerable extent with the police work in every district in these provinces. The Inspector-General reports that the scheme sanctioned by Government, to which allusion has already been made, for the introduction of a better class of men into the force, to supersede head-constables as investigating officers at outposts, is working well so far as it has been extended, and that "the candidates who apply for employment are distinctly of a better class and type than those formerly in the force." The Lieutenant-Governor has already sanctioned Rs. 20,000 for the extension of the scheme, and he will await with interest the report for the current year, when the Inspector-General will have had more opportunities of judging of the detective abilities displayed by the new class of officers.

17. The number of persons arrested during 1881 was 98,576. Of these 60,965, or 61·8 per cent., were convicted as against 63,859, or 62·1 per cent., convicted out of 102,825 arrested in 1880. The number of persons who actually appeared before a court was 95,689 as compared with 99,721 in 1880, and of these 63·7 per cent. were convicted against 64 per cent. in 1880. The percentage of cases in which convictions were obtained to the number of cases investigated was highest in Howrah (82·1), Hooghly (70·1), Darjeeling (66·7), Lohardugga (64·3) and Patna (62·3), and lowest in Rungpore (29), Manbhoom (26·2), Gya (24·6) Sarun (24·3), and the Sonthal Pergunnahs (22·3). In the Gurjats the highest percentage of convictions (40·5) in cases of serious crime against property was obtained. The highest percentage in cases of serious crime against the person (60·3) was obtained in Shahabad, and the highest in cases of minor offences against property (62·8) in Bogra.

18. The unsatisfactory result of the trial of cases committed to the Sessions or High Court has already been dealt with at considerable length both in the resolutions on the reports for 1880 and the preceding year, and in a circular in which the attention of all officers was drawn to the proportion



of acquittals to convictions in cases committed to the Court of Sessions, and to the necessity for giving their personal attention to the investigations of the police in heinous cases; it does not, therefore, seem to the Lieutenant-Governor to be necessary to go again into the matter in detail. The same causes which in former years led to unsatisfactory results operated during the past year in a similar manner and with much the same effect. There were 1,337 convictions and 884 acquittals during 1881, the percentage of convictions and acquittals being respectively 60·2 and 39·8 as against 60·6 and 39·4 in 1880. Excluding Singbhoom and Gurjhats, in which the total number of cases tried was small, the percentage of acquittals to the number of cases tried by the Sessions Court was worst in Patna (61·8), Lohardugga (59·2), Manbhoom (58·8), 24-Pergunnahs (58·4) and Hazaribagh (56·5), and best in Shahabad (18), Rajshahye (16·6), Balasore (11·7) and Darjeeling (9). During 1881 the District Superintendents conducted the prosecution in 68 cases before the Court of Sessions, as compared with 53 cases in 1880. The Inspector-General points out that it is very difficult for a District Superintendent to spare time to attend personally before the Lower Court, or even before the Court of Sessions, without detriment to his work in the interior. The Lieutenant-Governor can easily understand that this is so, and he considers that it is only in special cases and under special circumstances that it is necessary for the District Superintendent to attend the court in person. It is to the work of the police while investigating the case and to greater care in supplying any links of evidence which may be found wanting while the preliminary enquiry in the Lower Court is going on, that it is necessary to look chiefly for better results in the Court of Sessions. A District Superintendent can exercise personal supervision over the management of a police enquiry and over the form in which the evidence is laid before the Lower Court without attending the court in person: and his presence in the Court of Sessions cannot remedy defects in the original investigation by the police, or in the manner in which the case is committed by the Lower Court, if these defects exist. If District Superintendents attend thoroughly to the conduct of the police enquiry, and Magistrates are careful in making their commitments, the Government Pleader will be able to look after cases at the Sessions.

19. During the year 239 cases were personally investigated by District Superintendents. Mr. Monro observes that some of the Divisional Commissioners think that more might have been done in the way of personal investigation, but he points out that personal investigation of a case involves detriment to the other duties which the District Superintendent has to perform; it renders it necessary to give up to the control of subordinates the proceedings in other cases which he is directing, and it interferes with his work of inspection. The Lieutenant-Governor considers it very doubtful whether the actual presence of the District Superintendent on the spot is of any advantage. The subordinates, if the District Superintendent is making the enquiry himself, will most probably leave everything to him, while his position and status often prevent him from obtaining information which an officer of lower rank, who could mix freely with the people, would obtain. It would be otherwise were evidence of an offence always easily procurable, or were people at once ready to impart all the information they possess; but in the majority of cases this is not so, and indirect enquiries, which a District Superintendent has neither the opportunity nor the leisure to make, are often necessary before the truth can be discovered. The personal supervision, which it has so often been laid down that a District Superintendent should exercise in the investigation of cases, should, as a rule, be directed towards making himself thoroughly acquainted with what his subordinates are doing in each case, to advising them regarding the manner in which they should proceed as to the points on which evidence should if possible be procured, and to seeing that they do not neglect their duty and that cases when sent up are sent up in as complete a form as possible.

20. The number of cases in which property was stolen during 1881 was 31,468 as against 32,952 in 1880. The whole of the stolen property was recovered in 10,327 cases, and a portion of it was recovered in 3,637 cases; the percentage of the cases in which property was recovered being 44·3 as compared with 45·5 in 1880. The total value of the property stolen amounted to Rs. 9,25,632, of which property to the value of Rs. 2,36,909, or

25.5 per cent., was recovered as compared with 30.4 in 1880, 28.9 in 1879, 31.1 in 1878 and 31.1 in 1877.

21. The number of true cases under each of the different heads during the past six years is shown in the following table:—

		1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Class I	Offences against the State and public tranquillity	2,700	2,818	2,785	2,840	2,639	2,487
" II	Serious offences against the person	4,108	4,141	4,267	3,976	4,061	4,301
" III	Serious offences against person and property, or against property only	23,280	20,667	23,887	20,602	18,953	19,051
" IV	Minor offences against the person	9,073	8,812	9,534	9,808	10,874	11,096
" V	" ditto property	38,832	41,095	45,849	42,442	38,859	35,673
" VI	Other offences not specified above	18,257	16,348	14,407	17,406	22,109	22,015
	Offences under specific laws	495	480	589	1,238	1,977	2,041
	Total	95,745	94,361	1,01,318	98,162	99,472	96,604

There was again a satisfactory decrease in the number of cases under class I. In 1880 there was a decrease of cases under this head of 201 as compared with those in 1879, and in the past year there was a still further decrease of 212. The percentages of convictions with reference to cases and persons were respectively 53.9 and 58.7, as against 51.3 and 56.2 in 1880. The result of cases committed to the sessions was again unsatisfactory, though some slight improvement was shown as compared with the results in 1880; out of 604 persons who were committed or who appealed, 164 being convicted as against 107 out of 589 in the preceding year. Under the head of "coining" there was a decrease of 13 cases. In one case in Midnapore, a draftsman, out of employ, forged by hand some currency notes for Rs. 20 each, and, though the imitations were rough, he succeeded in passing some of them. One was presented at the Midnapore treasury and was detected, and the forger was arrested, convicted and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. There was an increase in the cases under this head in Orissa, which is stated to be due to the increased vigilance of the police in bringing to light cases in which bad or light coin were passed. The most satisfactory decrease in the number of cases in class I was, however, under the head of "riot." Under this head there has been a gradual decrease during the last four years, the number of true cases having fallen from 2,012 in 1878, 1,989 in 1879 and 1,862 in 1880, to 1,716 during the past year. As compared with 1880, there was a decrease of 146 true cases and 79 false cases. There was a decrease in the number of true cases in three Commissioners' divisions only—namely, in Dacca, Burdwan, and Patna, the most marked decrease being in Dacca, where the number of true cases fell from 472 to 360. In Orissa the number of true cases was the same as in 1880, and in the other divisions there was an increase; the increase was, however, very slight except in Chittagong, where the number of true cases rose from 221 in 1880 to 276 in 1881. Excluding pending cases, the percentage of convictions for "riot" was 60.8 as compared with 54.8 in 1880. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe the very decided improvement in the Dacca Division, which has always enjoyed the reputation of being particularly bad in respect of these cases. The number in this division has fallen from 762 in 1878 and 763 in 1879, to 472 in 1880 and 360 in 1881, the latter number being only 12 in excess of the number of cases of the same nature which occurred during the year in the Presidency Division. Most of the riots were of a petty nature, as is shown by the fact that out of 8,203 persons who actually appeared before Magistrates, and whose cases were decided, 7,646 were dealt with by the lower courts. Mr. Monro states that he was unable, in consequence of the absence of officers on special duty in other districts, to carry into operation a scheme which he had in preparation for the suppression of riots in the Eastern districts. He promises, however, that the matter will not be lost sight of and that it will be taken in hand during the cold weather. The Lieutenant-Governor will await the report. The number of riots in which death was caused again increased, the number of cases being 26 in 1881 as compared with 23 in 1880 and 11 in 1879. Of the 26 cases, the number which occurred in the different divisions was: Burdwan one, Presidency five, Rajshahye and Cooch Behar two, Dacca five, Chittagong five, Patna six, Bhagulpore one and Orissa one. In a riot which occurred in the temple of Juggernath at Pooree, a man was killed. The man belonged to a body of religious fanatics



who came from Sambalpore in the Central Provinces, for the purpose of burning the image of Juggernath. About twenty of these people forced their way into the enclosure of the temple and attempted to enter the shrine itself, but finding the main door shut, they rushed about the enclosure endeavouring to discover an entrance in some other direction. There were at the time about a thousand pilgrims present, and in the confusion which took place, one of the fanatics fell, or was knocked down, on the stone pavement and died from the effects of the fall. An official account of the attack and a description of the religious tenets of the sect, compiled from the reports submitted to Government, has already been published. The persons, who belonged to a sect known as Kumbhupatias, from their custom of clothing themselves with bark, were tried, convicted and were each sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

22. The following table shows the number of cases of each kind under class II, "serious offences against the person," as compared with those of the previous year :—

Head of offence.			Year.	Number of cases.	Number of cases in which a conviction was obtained.
Murder	...	...	1880	265	100
			1881	296	100
Attempt at murder	...	...	1880	47	27
			1881	53	19
Culpable homicide	...	...	1880	203	99
			1881	208	93
Rape	...	...	1880	204	32
			1881	196	39
Attempt at suicide	...	...	1880	391	242
			1881	427	272
Administering stupifying drugs	...	...	1880	22	6
			1881	19	4
Grievous hurt	...	...	1880	590	347
			1881	609	344
Hurt by dangerous weapons	...	...	1880	758	321
			1881	922	368
Use of criminal force to a public servant, or to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty.			1880	1,014	367
			1881	1,024	372
Kidnapping	...	...	1880	190	39
			1881	185	34
Unnatural offences	...	...	1880	55	21
			1881	46	9
Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.			1880	111	58
			1881	105	50

The total increase in the number of cases under this class was 240. Of this the greater portion was under the head of "hurt by dangerous weapons," under which there was an increase of 164 cases. The percentage of convictions under class II to cases and persons was 41·1 and 45·1 respectively, as compared with 42·7 and 47 in 1880. Under the head of "murder" there was an increase of 31 cases, the number of cases being 296 as against 265 in 1880. There were three cases of murder by dacoits, one in each of the districts of Midnapore, Jessore and Dinagepore. Under the head of "murder by robbers" there was a serious increase, the number of cases having risen from 8 in 1880 to 17 in the past year. Of these murders, three were committed in Darjeeling and five in Patna; in nine other districts there was one case in each. Of 19 persons put on their trial in connection with these offences, eight were convicted, eight acquitted and the cases against the other three were pending at the close of the year. This result is very unsatisfactory. Murders by poison increased from 12 to 19, of which 10 occurred in the Dacca Division. The result of the trials of these cases was most markedly unsuccessful; of 26 persons put on their trial, only two were convicted as compared with 17 acquitted; the cases against the other seven had not been disposed of at the end of the year. There were 257 other murders as compared with 243 in 1880. Of these, 15 were committed in Backergunge, 15 in Mymensing, and 14 in the 24-Pergunnahs. The result of the trials in these cases also was unsatisfactory; out of 625 persons put on their

trial, only 180 were convicted as against 300 acquitted; the cases against the other 165 were pending at the end of the year. There was a decrease in the number of cases of administering stupefying drugs, which is satisfactory. As compared with 38 cases in 1879, there were only 22 in 1880 and 19 in 1881. It is stated that very few of the offences were committed by professional poisoners. Convictions were obtained in four cases only, but two of the most important cases were pending at the close of the year. The Inspector-General has done much to check the commission of offences of this class. Every known poisoner has been looked up, and lists of those within each station have been furnished to the police of the stations within which they reside. On the commission of an offence enquiry is at once made into the recent movements of the "professionals," and this procedure has been found to render it much more difficult for them to commit offences without detection. The system appears to be an excellent one, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that under it the commission of offences of this kind will soon cease to be adopted as a means of obtaining a livelihood.

23. Under the head of "serious offences against person and property, or against property only," there was an increase of 98 cases, the number of true cases in 1881 being 19,051 as compared with 18,955 in 1880. There was a satisfactory decrease in the number of cases of dacoity, due probably to the fact that most of the old gangs of dacoits have been broken up. There has been a steady diminution in the number of cases of dacoity for the last four years, the number of cases in each year from 1878 to 1881 having been respectively 188, 171, 135 and 117. Of the latter number, 12 were cases in which the offence was committed during previous years, but which came under investigation during the past year, only 105 dacoities having been actually committed within the year. In Midnapore 10 dacoities were committed as against 15 in 1880, in Dinagepore 9 and the same number in Mymensingh and Gya, while in Maldah there were 6. The value of the property stolen was Rs. 33,031 as compared with Rs. 61,071 in 1880; of this property to the value of Rs. 1,750 only was recovered as against Rs. 12,455 in the preceding year. This is unsatisfactory. The result of the judicial trials for dacoity shows, as Mr. Monro remarks, that whatever may have been the success of the police, so far as their efforts to prevent the crime are concerned, they have failed in regard to the obtaining of convictions. The result of the trials were successful in Rungpore, where 12 persons were convicted and 5 acquitted, in Rajshahye where there were 9 convictions and one acquittal, in Bogra where 5 persons were convicted out of 6 placed on their trial and in Cuttack where there were 3 acquittals to 6 convictions. The results were very bad in Purneah (only 6 convictions to 30 acquittals), Midnapore (5 to 23) and Moorshedabad (4 to 26), and still more so in Lohardugga, Backergunge and Mymensingh, in which there were respectively 19, 19 and 46 acquittals, without a single conviction. In Maldah the offences appear to have been committed by some of the old dacoits, as some of them were arrested and reconvicted, and the effect was so marked that during the last seven months of the year not a single dacoity was committed in the district, though six had been committed during the first five months of the year. This result is very creditable to the Maldah police.

24. The Inspector-General states that the development of railways in these provinces has brought with it a new cause of anxiety with reference to the spread of dacoity, and he believes that the men brought to Lower Bengal as labourers on lines under construction take to dacoity on their way home in order to increase their earnings. Special measures have been adopted in the employment of police to watch the large bodies of men who go to every district in which a line of railway is under construction. In connection with the question of dacoities in Dinagepore, the Inspector-General observes that the district is too large for the police administration to be managed from head-quarters, and adds that he believes that there would be an improvement were the sub-divisional system extended to Dinagepore. A scheme for opening out two sub-divisions in the district, with head-quarters at Thakoorgram and Putnitolla respectively, received the sanction of Government some years ago. The sub-divisions were not, however, opened, and the scheme was allowed to remain in abeyance. The local officers will again be consulted on the subject. The number of cases of

**REPORT**

**ON THE**

**POLICE OF THE LOWER PROVINCES**

**OF THE**

**BENGAL PRESIDENCY**

**For the year 1882.**

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**BY**  
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## REPORT.

THE office of Inspector-General was filled by Mr. J. Monro from the beginning of the year to the 13th June, from which date I took charge and officiated for him to the end of the year.

2. In accordance with the orders of the Government of India, Home Department, conveyed in No. 402, dated 18th September 1882, to the Bengal Government, the present report has been curtailed, as far as possible, both in the departmental portion of it and in the part which deals with crime. In the latter part all tables and statements which do not appear absolutely necessary for the comparison of crime with that of other years have been omitted, the gist of these statements being given in the report. I beg at the same time to point out that the report for this province for 1881 occupied only 200 pages of printed matter, including index, statements, and the resolution; while Madras with, in round numbers, half the population, occupied 293 pages, and Bombay, with one quarter the population, took 409 pages.

3. The Commissioners' reports were received on the following

Receipt of Commissioners' reports. dates:—

Rajshahye	...	...	...	...	...	26th March.
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	4th April.
Bhagulpore	...	...	...	...	...	6th "
Chota Nagpore	...	...	...	...	...	6th "
Patna	...	...	...	...	...	11th "
Presidency	...	...	...	...	...	16th "
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	18th "
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	26th "
Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	30th "

Only one report was therefore received on or before its due date. Three more were less than a week late, while the last received (Dacca) was just a month after time. The delay in this division appears to be due to the reports from Backergunge and Furreedpore not having been received by the Commissioner till 12th and 20th March. There does not appear to be any such excuse in the cases of Chittagong and Orissa, as the last district report was received on 26th February in both divisions. The delay in the submission of this report has been caused chiefly by the incorrect figures submitted for statement E from districts, which has necessitated its entire revision in this office.

4. The sanctioned strength of the regular force on the 31st December 1882, excluding the Hill Tracts force, the reserve police, the Howrah municipal police, and the temporary police employed in Orissa during the salt manufacturing season, was—

Inspector-General	...	...	...	...	...	1
Deputy Inspectors-General	...	...	...	...	...	2
Personal Assistant	...	...	...	...	...	1
District Superintendents	...	...	...	...	...	42
Assistant Superintendents	...	...	...	...	...	31
Total						77
Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	156
Sub-Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	771
Head constables	...	...	...	...	...	2,498
Constables	...	...	...	...	...	19,175
European constables	...	...	...	...	...	3
Mounted do.	...	...	...	...	...	32
Grand Total						22,712

The Chittagong Hill Tracts frontier force consisted of—

	Frontier police.	Civil police.	Total.
Inspector	0	1	1
Subadar major	1	...	1
Subadars	5	...	5
Sub-Inspector	...	1	1
Jemadars	6	...	6
Havildar major	1	...	1
Havildars	27	...	27
Head constables	...	10	10
Naiks	42	...	42
Bugle major	1	...	1
Buglers	10	...	10
Privates	446	...	446
Constables	...	97	97
Total	539	+ 109	= 648

5. The force at the end of the year was below the sanctioned strength by 5 Inspectors, 17 Sub-Inspectors, 18 Head Constables, and 558 Constables, or 1·7 per cent.

6. The police budget grant for the Lower Provinces was Rs. 37,01,620, distributed as follows:—

	Budget grant.	Rs.
Regular police	...	35,36,250
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	1,65,370
Total	...	37,01,620

This was afterwards augmented by a sum of Rs. 4,96,928-11-11 on the amalgamation of the municipal police.

The pay and establishment of the inspecting agency and the pay of District and Assistant Superintendents amounted to Rs. 5,93,200. The grant of Rs. 31,08,420 for the executive police, apart from the above, was distributed as under—

	Rs.
Burdwan Division	4,10,197
Presidency	4,42,496
Rajshahye	3,72,516
Dacca	3,43,674
Chittagong	3,29,977
Patna	4,41,073
Bhagulpore	2,80,601
Orissa	2,42,906
Chota Nagpore	2,27,480
Inspector-General's disposal (force not attached to any district)	17,500
Total	31,08,420

7. The actual expenditure for the financial year 1882-83 under each of the different heads, as compared with the estimate, is given in the following table. This sum is, however, only approximate, and is still subject to revision and the additional sum given on the amalgamation of the municipal police is not shown here:—

HEADS OF CHARGES.	Grants for 1882-83.	Actual expenditure.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Inspecting agency	1,15,600	1,20,508	4,908(a)	...
2. Pay of District and Assistant Superintendents	4,77,600	4,74,439	...	3,161
3. Pay of executive police and establishment with good conduct pay	23,39,127	25,38,363	1,99,236(b)	...
4. Travelling allowance	70,000	74,644	4,644(c)	...
5. Fixed boat establishment	70,004	63,645	...	7,419
6. Clothing allowance	1,16,048	1,41,523	25,474(d)	...
7. Petty construction and repairs of police buildings	70,000	80,892	10,892(b)	...
8. Official postage	28,000	28,678	678(b)	...
9. Ordnance stores and purchase, and repairs of tents, furniture, and accoutrements	30,434	14,691	...	15,743
10. General contingencies: boats, elephants, and mules; repairs of boats; value of medical stores; rewards, rents, oil, office expenses, and miscellaneous; telegrams, country stationery, printing, special police, compensation for lands taken for police purposes	1,42,427	1,67,439	25,012(b)	...
11. Contribution to the municipal and railway police	76,950	76,950	...	...
12. Chittagong frontier police	35,36,250 1,65,370	37,80,961 1,62,390	2,71,034 16,920(e)	26,323 ...
GRAND TOTAL	37,01,620	39,63,261	2,67,964	26,323

(a) This increase is due to officiating appointments being made in consequence of officers going on leave.

(b) These increases are due to the amalgamation of the municipal with the regular police. A separate sanction of Rs. 4,96,928-11-11 was accorded for this by Government.

(c) This increase is due to the amount of inspection duty and moving about their districts now required from District Superintendents, which has rendered an increase of travelling allowance absolutely necessary. An additional grant was obtained and all excesses adjusted.

(d) This excess is a matter of account, the cash realizations from men not having been credited.

(e) This excess is also a matter of account. It has occurred on account of the supply of provisions, and will be adjusted by recoveries from men.



8. The cost of the force employed in purely police work may be approximately put down at Rs. 26,15,202, or 7·6 pies per head of population. The amount was thus distributed—

	Rs.
Bengal (including the Hill Tracts) ... ..	15,35,711, or 8·4 pies per head.
Behar ... ..	7,24,057 „ 6 „ „
Orissa ... ..	1,67,176 „ 8·4 „ „
Chota Nagpore ... ..	1,88,258 „ 8 5 „ „

The increase in expenditure over 1881 amounts to Rs. 4,60,602, and is due to the amalgamation of the municipal and cantonment with the district police, Government having taken over the whole police of the province, except in the City of Calcutta, the Suburbs of Calcutta, and Howrah, where the previous arrangements still continue.

The pay of the lowest grade of police in Behar has also been raised from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6, except in Sarun.

There has also been an increase to the district force of Mymensingh and Dacca, owing to new sub-divisions, and the regular police system has been introduced into all the sub-divisions of the Sonthal Pergunnahs except two.

9. The distribution of sanctioned force, including the Hill Tracts civil police and Howrah municipal police, is as follows:—

<i>Inspectors</i> —General police duties (including Inspector-General's reserve) ... ..	155
Revenue Department (Salt Preventive Service) ... ..	1
Special police for working Arms Act... ..	1
Special reserves ... ..	2
	<u>159</u>
<i>Sub-Inspectors</i> —General police duties (including two for drugging) ... ..	761
Revenue Department (salt seven, opium one) ... ..	8
Arms Act police ... ..	2
Special reserve (3) and frontier guard, Noakholly (1) ... ..	4
	<u>775</u>
<i>Head Constables</i> —General duties ... ..	2,245
Jail and hajut guards ... ..	42
Revenue Department (treasuries 162, salt 38, opium 14) ... ..	214
Special reserves and frontier guards ... ..	23
	<u>2,524</u>
<i>Constables</i> —General duties (including Inspector-General's reserve) ... ..	17,919
Jail and hajut guards ... ..	251
Revenue duties (treasuries 849, salt 175, opium 150) ... ..	1,174
Special police and frontier guards ... ..	283
	<u>19,627</u>
European constables ... ..	3
Mounted ditto ... ..	32
Chittagong frontier force (details given in paragraph 4) ... ..	539

10. The proportion of men employed on purely police work to area and population is as follows:—

PROVINCES.	Number of police.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Proportion of police to area.	Proportion of police to population.
Bengal (inclusive of Chittagong Hill Tracts) ... ..	11,767	76,375	34,922,070	1 to 5·1	1 to 2,543
Behar ... ..	6,134	44,139	23,127,104	1 to 6·5	1 to 3,452
Orissa ... ..	1,314	9,762	3,789,694	1 to 5·7	1 to 2,236
Chota Nagpore ... ..	1,424	24,966	4,325,989	1 to 17·7	1 to 2,774
Total ... ..	20,739	1,57,242	66,065,757	1 to 7·5	1 to 3,135

11. A net addition of 6 Inspectors, 24 Sub-Inspectors, 334 Head Constables, 4,906 Constables, and one European Constable has been made to the entire regular police force for reasons noted below.

	Inspectors.	Sub-In- spectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	European Constables.
Amalgamation of the municipal and cantonment with the district police	2	15	333	4,899	1
Revision of the allotment of the police force of the Sonthal Pergunnahs	3	7	8	74	.....
Establishment of a new sub-division at Narainunge in Dacca	1	1	1	7	.....
Increase in the reserve of Bhagulpore	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Increase of head constables and constables in the Hooghly district for the better supervision of the village police	.....	.....	6	6	.....
Additional police for the State Railways	.....	.....	1	25	.....
For the Aetrokora court and treasury in the Mymensingh district	.....	.....	1	6	.....
<i>Deduct Decrease.</i>	6	24	350	5,017	1
Reduction of jail guards of the several districts	.....	.....	14	111	.....
Reduction in the Singbhoom district to meet the cost of an additional Sub-Inspector in Bhagulpore	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
	6	.....	16	111	.....
Net increase	6	24	334	4,906	1

12. I have prepared a table showing the comparative strength and cost of the police of each of the greater provinces. For all the other provinces I have taken the figures from the annual reports for 1881. Those for Bengal are taken from statement E of this report, which has been carefully revised and corrected from the census returns. In Bengal the Calcutta and Suburban Police, and in Bombay the City Police, are separate bodies; so I have omitted the Madras City Police, to make the calculations similar. I have also in all cases omitted the chief supervising agency, as it varies much, and have included all engaged on active police duties of all kinds, from District Superintendents downwards, including Assistant Inspectors-General of Railway Police. In Bengal I have given two sets of figures—one excluding, and the other including, the special reserves, which are semi-military bodies and do no police work, and the special salt police entertained for a few months in Orissa. No other province appears to have any such temporary police as the last body, but I have thought it best to show it. From this table it will be seen that in round figures, looking at population, we have but one policeman where Bombay and the Punjab have three, and Madras and the North-Western Provinces two; while the incidence of cost per head of population is in Bombay over three times what it is in Bengal; in the Punjab it is nearly three times; in Madras somewhat less than twice, and in the North-Western Provinces more than 50 per cent over the cost in Bengal.

The Commissioner of the Central Division of Bombay writing on the subject of the strength of the district police, and after showing that in his division he has one policeman to 6.73 square miles and one to 945.75 souls, goes on to say in paragraph 56 of the first part of his report: "I here deem it my duty, in connection with this table, to point out that in most districts of this division the police force is quite insufficient for the numerous duties required of it. This is the case especially in Ahmednagar, Nasik, and Sholapore (one to 1,200, one to 1,071, one to 1,103 persons). The Police Superintendents of all these districts have made urgent representations on this subject, and these representations have been laid before Government with full support from me. I can only express my regret that these representations have not been favorably received by Government, and that they have even been regarded as if unnecessarily made. Notwithstanding this the facts still remain."

With how much more force would such a representation come from the Commissioner of Dacca, where there is one policeman to 3,983 persons, of Bhagulpore with one to 3,735, of Patna with one to 3,318, and of Rajshahye with one to 3,077. There are in Bengal four districts (Mymensingh one to 5,972, Mozufferpore one to 5,295, Durbhunga one to 5,904, and Chumparun one to 5,248) having over 5,000 persons to each policeman, and six (Rungpore one to 4,162, Tipperah one to 4,674, Sarun one to 4,184, Monghyr one to 4,044, Bhagulpore one to 4,148, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs one to 4,115) having over 4,000

persons to each policeman, while there are only six districts (Hooghly one to 1,242, Howrah one to 1,011, the 24-Pergunnahs one to 1,238, Darjeeling one to 625, the Hill Tracts one to 156, and the Gurjats one to 609) having fewer police to population than the North-Western Provinces (one to 1,299), which comes next to Bengal. Out of these six districts again, three—the Hill Tracts, Darjeeling, and the Gurjats—are frontier districts with scanty population, where the police really does to a large extent military duty. The other three are districts with large and numerous municipalities, which reduce the proportion. There is no doubt many parts of Bengal are under-policed. I admit that so many police may not be required as in the Punjab, but I am aware of no special circumstances which render so many more police necessary in Bombay or Madras, while the condition of many districts of the North-Western Provinces is similar to that of the bordering districts of Bengal.

The increase of crime in Mymensingh and Tipperah, and the way in which house-breakers have got the better of the police in the Patna Division (four of the seven districts of which are mentioned above as having from 4,000 to 5,000 persons to each policeman) show clearly that more police are wanted for those districts.

PROVINCE.	Number of police sanctioned.	Area in square miles.	Population.	PROPORTION OF POLICE.		Cost of police.	Incidence of cost of police per head.	
				To area.	To population.		A.	P.
						Rs.		
Madras (a) ...	23,881	139,693	30,480,895	1 to 5·8	1 to 1,276	3,589,695	1	10·6
Bombay and Scinde (b) ...	18,240	124,489	15,579,373	1 to 6·8	1 to 854	3,044,659	3	1·5
North-Western Provinces and Oude (c) ...	33,126	93,183	43,062,222	1 to 2·8	1 to 1,299	4,231,039	1	6·8
Punjab (d) ...	20,486	102,255	17,811,498	1 to 4·9	1 to 860	3,116,137	2	9·9
Bengal (e) ...	24,227	157,242	66,065,757	1 to 6·5	1 to 2,727	4,198,498	1	0·2
	or 25,052			or 1 to 6·3	or 1 to 2,637	or 4,236,104	or 1	0·4

Statement showing the above provinces arranged as follows :—

1.—IN PROPORTION OF POLICE TO AREA.			2.—IN PROPORTION OF POLICE TO POPULATION.			3.—IN PROPORTION OF COST OF POLICE TO POPULATION PER HEAD.		
		Square miles.					A.	P.
1. North-Western Provinces	...	...	1. Bombay	...	1 to 854	1. Bombay	...	3 1·5
and Oude	...	1 to 2·3	2. Punjab	...	1 to 860	2. Punjab	...	2 9·9
2. Punjab	...	1 to 4·9	3. Madras	...	1 to 1,276	3. Madras	...	1 10·6
3. Madras	...	1 to 5·8	4. North-Western Provinces	...	1 to 1,299	4. North-Western Provinces	...	1 6·8
4. Bengal	...	1 to 6·5	5. Bengal	...	1 to 2,727	5. Bengal	...	1 0·2
5. Bombay	...	or 6·3			or 2,637			or 1 0·4
	...	1 to 6·8						

13. In December 1882 the extension of the batta allowance to Jessore was recommended, and received sanction of Government at the beginning of the current year.

14. Government took over the cost of the whole municipal force of the province, except Calcutta with its Suburbs and Howrah, on 1st April, and the municipal was on that date amalgamated with the regular police. The change ought to secure better men for town work, as the municipal police are now placed on the same level as regards pay and leave rules with the general police force of the province; but I fear that as all men enlisted are now liable to perform town police work, the unpopularity of this duty will rather react on the popularity of the whole force and render it more difficult to get the better class of men who used to enlist in the regular police when they had only thana and reserve work to look forward to. In other words, while the effect will be to level up the worst part of the force, it will also probably level down the better part in some, and these the more important districts.

On this point the Commissioner of Dacca says: Municipal police "duty is distasteful and hard, the men being on duty a good deal and in all weathers.

(a) The figures are taken from appendix A, pages ii and iii of the report of 1881, deducting cost of the Madras City Police and of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General (except orderlies).

(b) The figures for column 3 are taken from paragraph 17 of the Government resolution corrected from statements E of the different divisions, so as to include in the statement the same figures as other provinces. Eighty municipal police have been added in the Northern and Central Divisions, and nine District Superintendents in the Southern Division and Scinde. The cost is that given in paragraph 17 minus the total of column 11 of statement E. The proportions in paragraph 17 of the Government resolution appear to be wrong, and correct figures are given.

(c) The figures are taken from statement E, pages 12B to 15B of the report for 1881, deducting column XI from the cost.

(d) The figures are taken from statement E of the report for 1881, except the proportions, which are either wrong or not worked in the same way as in other provinces. Cost of inspecting agency is omitted.

(e) The figures are taken from statement E for 1882. The upper figures exclude the special reserves and the extra salt police, the lower include these.

Besides this they see in the towns of Dacca and Naraingunge men of the labouring classes earning a good deal more than they do, and consequently employment in the police is not so much thought of either by the men or those with whom they have to deal. Resignations, and as a natural consequence changes, are frequent—a great drawback to good police administration, jute mills, the railway, &c., giving ready employment to those seeking it.”

The Commissioner of Burdwan advocates the extension of the batta system to all fourth grade constables in the Hooghly police stationed in towns along the banks of the Hooghly, and also urges an increase of the pay of the Howrah police. On this last point, quoting the report of the District Superintendent, he says: “A considerable portion of the force is composed of mere birds of passage, who, on arrival from up-country, take employment until they can look about and find employment in some of the industrial works abounding here.” The result being “a number of raw and inexperienced men, who bring discredit on the force.” The District Superintendent goes on to recommend that “the lowest rate of pay should bear more favorable comparison with the rate of wages prevailing in the town, even should it be necessary to reduce the numerical strength of the force to effect this.” The Commissioner commenting on this, and after pointing out the difficulty of securing men for “the responsible and harrowing duties of a constable” for Rs. 6 or Rs. 7 a month, when in the mills and factories Rs. 12 to Rs. 15 are paid for work of a less responsible nature, goes on to say: “I recommend this subject to the special attention of Government: it is one which must crop up constantly. The watch and ward of large towns like Howrah and Serampore, where the cost of living is high, and where unskilled labour commands high wages, will never be efficiently performed until we offer a salary which will attract and retain a superior class of men to those we have at present.” There is no doubt that if police work in towns, where labour is highly paid, is to be improved, sufficient pay must be given to constables to induce them to remain. No new man is of much use, and continual changes impair efficiency. The difficulty is purely financial, but it must be faced before long, and there are very few towns in which the number of the police can be reduced without impairing efficiency. Probably it will be found best to keep the police of the larger towns, particularly in Central and East Bengal, a separate body, while the police of smaller municipalities remain an integral portion of the district force. If Government is prepared to take up the question, I will come up with detailed proposals.

15. During the year a fair amount has been done in this direction. Now that municipal funds have been relieved of police charges, it is to be hoped that Commissioners, in the larger municipalities at least, will see their way to spend more money on lighting.

The increase during the year took place in the municipalities of Burdwan, Kulna, Berhampore, Bogra, Sherepore, Patna, Arrah, and Cuttack, while an increase was also sanctioned, though not carried out, within the year in Mozufferpore.

#### *Rural Police.*

16. *Burdwan.*—Act VI is now reported to be in force in 139 villages, affecting 336 chowkidars—a very small proportion of the 12,358 chowkidars in the district. In fact, even yet the Act can scarcely be said to be more than experimentally introduced in most of the districts of this division, only about one chowkidar in 14 being under it, if Midnapore be excluded from the calculation. In the Burdwan district the chowkidars under the Act are reported fairly regular in their attendance, and an improvement in their payment is also said to have taken place during the year. Referring to what was said last year about chowkidars keeping their chakran lands and acknowledging fictitious cash payments, the Commissioner now reports that this took place in 35 villages. Assessment papers have been submitted in 16 of these, and settlement made in seven. The rest are still pending.

*Beerbhoom.*—The Act only affects 266 chowkidars out of 7,481. During the year the Commissioner withdrew a number of villages from the operation of the Act where the chakran lands were sufficient for the maintenance of the



chowkidars. The chakran lands in this district are generally very extensive, and ample for the maintenance of the chowkidars.

Where there are punchayats the chowkidars are reported to be too much their servants.

*Bankoora.*—The working of the chowkidars is reported as on the whole fairly good. Payment was not in all cases regular; and in one case the District Superintendent found the money collected, but not paid. The Act affects only 476 chowkidars out of about 3,700. The District Superintendent reports that it might with advantage be extended to many other villages. The working of the Act is complicated in this district by the many ghatwali tenures, and the Commissioner has submitted a report on this subject to Government.

*Hooghly.*—Here the Act was in force in villages watched by 632 chowkidars. On the whole the Act is reported to have worked satisfactorily, and the men are said to be paid fairly punctually; but the District Superintendent believes that part of their pay goes to the collecting member, and in this the Commissioner agrees. The chowkidars are also reported to be very generally employed in collecting the cess, and the Magistrate and Commissioner agree in thinking that it would be very difficult to stop this. The chowkidars having chakran lands are stated to be the best paid, most contented, and altogether a more respectable class of men. Those under the Act come next, and those under the old Regulation last. The Magistrate would, if possible, give lands to all chowkidars in place of monthly payments.

*Howrah.*—The Act applies to 887 chowkidars out of 1,433. Reporting is said to have improved, but payment is still in places insufficient and irregular, and the influence of the punchayat is said to be not always exercised for the interests of the public.

*Midnapore.*—The Act has been greatly extended during the year under report, and now extends to 3,907 chowkidars out of about 6,200. No remarks are made about the working of the Act in this district.

In some of the districts of this division digwars and ghatwals are included under chowkidars, and are included in the numbers given above.

17. The Commissioner does not deal at length with the subject, as it is being dealt with by a Commission. Attendance is reported as generally good, and crime is said to be regularly reported.

Presidency Division.

18. *Dinagapore.*—The Act is now in force in 5,300 out of 7,339 inhabited villages, and its introduction is said to have led to more efficient reporting of crime. Difficulty is found in getting qualified men to act as punchayats, and the Magistrate strongly urges payment through the police.

Rajshahye Division.

*Rajshahye.*—No details are given, and it is simply stated that the Act is gradually being extended, and that improvement is apparent in the condition of the chowkidar.

*Pubna.*—Payment during the year is reported to have been more punctual and systematic, due to better supervision by the Magistrate and police, and not to any improvement in the punchayats, who possess neither character nor attainments for the position they hold.

*Bogra.*—Working satisfactory, and attendance fairly regular. No details are given.

*Bungpore.*—Accounts are better kept than formerly, which has led to more regular payments. Attendance has not improved, which is due, in the opinion of the Magistrate, to punishments for non-attendance having been too light.

*Julpigoree.*—Attendance better, but the Deputy Commissioner believes that chowkidars will not be radically improved until they are brought directly under the District Superintendent and are paid either by service tenures or from a fund.

*Darjeeling.*—The Act is only in force in the Silligoree Bazar, and the Deputy Commissioner is of opinion that the Act cannot be introduced in the district. The Commissioner has called for a separate report.

The Commissioner makes but few remarks owing to the appointment of the Commission. He says: "The act has worked fairly, but has not got beyond a certain point, nor will it do so till the chowkidars are regularly placed under the thanas."



19. *Dacca*.—Attendance is reported to be bad, and salaries irregularly paid.

*Dacca Division.*

*Furreedpore*.—No remarks are made.

*Backergunge*.—Payments and attendance more regular, and in some subdivisions the working is reported to be satisfactory.

*Mymensingh*.—The Act is not yet fully introduced, and it is too soon to give an opinion. As yet no improvement is, however, apparent.

20. *Chittagong*.—Chowkidars are reported to be more regular in attendance and in reporting crime than formerly.

*Chittagong Division.*

*Noakholly*.—Regular attendance has been more strictly enforced with good results.

*Tipperah*.—No improvement.

The Commissioner considers the chowkidars in Chittagong and Noakholly more efficient than in Tipperah, and he attributes both this and more punctual payments to the efforts of Messrs. Kirkwood and Westmacott. Figures, however, do not bear him out in this last statement, as chowkidars are more regularly paid in Tipperah than in either of the other two districts.

21. The Commissioner limits his remarks, as a Commission is sitting, and

*Patna Division.*

merely says that the Act is on the whole working fairly well, and, with all its imperfections, is an improvement on the old system. He urges the abolition of the dual system.

*Patna*.—Chowkidars are more punctual and more amenable to control than formerly, but give little help to the police beyond reporting crime. Some of the badly-paid men under the old Regulation are even suspected of committing crime.

*Sarun*.—Payment unsatisfactory, and would be even worse but for the unceasing efforts of the Sub-Divisional Officers. Those under the Act are, however, infinitely better off than those under the old system.

*Shahabad*.—Payments irregular, and seldom made until a warrant is issued. Still those under the Act are better off than those under the Regulation, and all desire to be brought under the Act.

*Mozufferpore*.—The present Magistrate, Mr. Norman, endorses the favorable opinion expressed by Mr. Worsley last year regarding the improvement resulting from the introduction of the Act, and adds that after his short experience he considers the chowkidars of Mozufferpore "superior in point of intelligence, activity, and usefulness to those of Central and Eastern Bengal." I trust Mr. Norman may succeed in inducing them to report crime more truly than the figures given in paragraph 102 appear to show they do at present.

*Gya*.—Attendance somewhat improved. The position of chowkidar is more valued than it used to be, and even men under Regulation XX object to being turned out. Still many of those enrolled under Act VI do not get fully paid, and admit payment falsely through fear of the punchayat.

*Durbhunga*.—The same complaint regarding false admission of payment is made, and the District Superintendent reports that in some cases he has proved its truth. Efforts are being made to replace Dosadhs by other castes on the occasion of vacancies.

*Chumparun*.—Attendance and reporting crime has improved. The Magistrate, however, considers that the punchayats take no interest in their work, and are only kept to it by constant pressure from the district officials.

22. No detailed information is given for each district. The Magistrate

*Bhagulpore Division.*

of Monghyr is said to have reported that the Act has not worked successfully; but no details are given. Elsewhere the Act is reported to have worked fairly well.

23. The Act is not in force in the Orissa Division. The Commissioner of Chota Nagpore only mentions the generally unsatisfactory work of the chowkidars incidentally. The report promised by Mr. Monro last year on the Chota Nagpore Act has only recently been submitted, as I had to collect information on the subject. As there has been a special report, I do not mention the subject further here.

24. As the Commission proposed by Mr. Monro last year has since been appointed, and the report is now before Government, I need not

make any lengthy remarks on the subject. Nor do I print the table of arrears, which was inserted last year for a special purpose. It occupies a good deal of space, and the figures are not sufficiently reliable for statistical purposes. The same man is shown in arrear month after month, as the arrears due to him increase, and the total is thus to a certain extent fictitious. I have tested a good many of the reports on which these figures are founded at stations, and have generally found the number in arrear greater than that returned, owing to chowkidars not reporting arrears truly. The returns show that in spite of all efforts on the part both of Magistrates and District Superintendents arrears are increasing, particularly in Bengal.

In spite of this the position of chowkidars under the Act is infinitely better than that of those under the Regulation, and the demand of these last to be put under the Act is universal. The request to be paid at the thana and not by the punchayat is equally universal, and there was not one of the many chowkidars whom I questioned in the course of my tours who did not make this request.

I am not sanguine about improvement in the constitution of the ordinary village punchayat. On the contrary, I believe that in the great majority of villages it will deteriorate. The law presupposes that in each village or union there are at least two complete sets of members fit to be appointed to serve on the punchayet. The fact is that in only a few of the more advanced villages is there even one set of men fit to serve, and these must either be made to serve on after the expiry of their term of two years, in most cases against their will, or worse men be appointed.

Where there are good punchayats the Act undoubtedly works well, as in the selected villages of the districts of the Burdwan Division, where there are few arrears; but the system is ill-adapted to backward parts, and no Act can ever be a real success which provides only for the larger villages and leaves so many under the old Regulation, or which contains no provision for carrying on the work of the Act where an efficient punchayat is not to be got. Even the best punchayats also make the chowkidar more their own servant than that of Government, and this is a great blot in the working of the Act. What is required for a chowkidar is a man who is one of the villagers, living among them and knowing all that goes on, and yet independent of them, and able to report everything that occurs, without fear of being made to suffer for doing so, and this the present system does not and cannot secure.

25. The number of chowkidars punished has increased from 8,372 to 9,367. The chief increase is in Behar, where punishments have risen from 1,758 to 3,002. There is also a slight rise of from 188 to 230 in Chota Nagpore. In Bengal there is a decrease of 272, and in Orissa of 19.

Punishments appear to be excessive in Rungpore (1,057), Beerbhoom (736), the Sonthal Pergunnahs (696), and Rajshahye (678), and the District Superintendents of these districts will be asked to explain why it was found necessary to inflict so many punishments. With the exception of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, punishments were excessive in the districts named last year also.

Railway police.

26. The strength of this force is the same as last year, viz.—

Assistant Inspector-General	...	...	...	...	...	1
Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	7
Sub-Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	9
European constables	...	...	...	...	...	10
Head constables	...	...	...	...	...	57
Constables	...	...	...	...	...	499
Total						583

There was a mistake of two constables in last year's report. The subject of Railway Police is one which requires the attention of Government. The extension of railways in Bengal has been of late so rapid that there is ample work for a second Assistant Inspector-General. The Managers of Railways are dissatisfied with the district system, and it certainly works badly in a police point of view. Until the orders of the Government of India are received on the report of the Railway Police Commission, it would be premature to take any action; but it is not out of place to state here that the present system on all

lines, except the East Indian Railway, is unsatisfactory, and that special men work better with the railway authorities than the district police.

27. No change has been made in road patrols, so no details are given. The main roads were very free from crime.

Road patrols.

Boat establishment.

28. There is nothing under this heading which calls for special notice.

29. Detachments of police were supplied by the districts\* noted in the margin to railway survey parties, and the cost, amounting to Rs. 758-3-8, has been debited against the Police Department under Government order No. 525J—D, dated the 28th September 1882. A head constable and 20 constables were deputed to Mohurbhunj from the Balasore district under the Commissioner's orders, and were employed there one month and eight days. Government sanctioned the enlistment of an equal number of men, but the detachment having returned before the sanction arrived, no additional men were entertained. The Mohurbhunj State bore the expenses of the party while there. In Mymensingh six parties of special police were deputed to preserve peace at the expense of private individuals by order of the District Magistrate. The employment of these parties has formed the subject of separate correspondence. They appear to have been really used in land disputes. The present Magistrate states that he will not sanction extra police at the cost of private persons for this purpose, and that none have been so deputed since he assumed charge. The weakness of the police force in Mymensingh affords some excuse for the entertainment of these parties.

Extra and special police.  
\* Shahabad, Mongyhr, Patna, Gya, Bhagulpore.

Extra police, amounting to four head constables and 91 constables, were sent to Furreedpore from 26 districts to prevent riots during the season of agrarian disputes. The effect is noted elsewhere.

Extra police were also entertained to guard prisoners out in camp with sub-divisional officers.

30. In Mymensingh a punitive police force of one head constable and eight constables was located at the expense of the zemindar, Baboo Sreedhur Acharjee, and his tenants

Punitive police.

to prevent a breach of the peace between them.

In Backergunge, owing to disputes between the proprietors of the Bamna and Madartoli estates and the turbulent character of the tenants, a punitive police force has been for some years quartered on them.

The quarrel between the proprietor of Singkhali and his tenants having ceased, the special police located at that place were withdrawn during the year.

In Rajshahye an additional force of one Sub-Inspector, two head constables, and 12 constables was employed for five months on the Mirchar Deara under Government notification dated 23rd January 1882, the cost of the same being duly realized and credited to the treasury.

In Pubna, there being still a likelihood of a breach of the peace occurring on account of disputes between two rival zemindars, the force of one head constable and eight constables was retained at Karshalika in the jurisdiction of Shajadpore police-station up to 7th November, when all but two constables were removed. Special police have also been freely appointed in Rajshahye and Pubna—23 in the former and 169 in the latter district.

Frontier police.

31. No changes occurred in the strength of the frontier police.

Reinforcements of the Chittagong Hill Tracts force being required on

	S.-I.	C.	H.	Con.
Moorshedabad from special reserve	1	4	46	
Burdwan	0	1	10	
24-Pergunnahs	0	1	10	
Hooghly	0	1	10	
Howrah	0	1	10	
Chittagong	0	1	10	
Total	1	9	96	

account of the weakness of the force and fear of raids, 106 officers and men were detailed from the districts named in the margin, and were retained until the end of the rainy season was over. The Moorshedabad special reserve were found quite useless for this duty. At the close of 1882 another application was



made for reinforcement, as the district sanctioned strength was far below full strength, owing to vacancies caused by casualties not having been filled up, and to a large proportion of the men being sick in hospital and on leave.

	I.	S.-I.	H. C.	Con.
Dacca	...	0	0	4
Noakholly	...	0	0	4
Tipperah	...	0	0	4
Backergunge	...	0	0	4
Beerbhoom	...	0	0	4
Burdwan	...	0	0	4
Dinapore	...	0	0	4
Maldah	...	0	0	4
Monghyr	...	0	0	4
Purneah	...	0	0	4
Rajshahye	...	0	0	4
Chittagong	...	0	0	5
Dacca special reserve	...	1	1	4 75
Total	...	1	1	4 124

On receipt of this application 130 men were detailed from the districts marginally noted, and are still doing duty at Rangamatia, Demagree, and Ruma.

The Dacca special reserve has been found a much more efficient body than the Moorshedabad one.

32. The special reserve formerly located at Berhampore has now been transferred to Bhagulpore, and nearly the whole of the Dacca reserve force is on temporary duty in the Hill Tracts. The Berhampore reserve has greatly improved since it was moved to Bhagulpore.

Special reserves.

Fairs.

33. The 199 fairs held in the Lower Provinces last year were attended by over  $3\frac{1}{2}$  million people. No serious crime of any kind was reported in connection with the above gatherings, and no disturbance took place. In the 151 petty offences committed and investigated by the police, convictions followed in 109 instances.

The aggregate value of the property stolen in the above fairs is returned at Rs. 3,451, of which Rs. 2,425 were recovered. Thus for every hundred thousand people attending fairs in Bengal six petty offences have been reported.

34. Little instruction can be given to the general force either at district head-quarters or at stations, officers and men being almost continually on duty. In a very few districts something is still being done, but no systematic course is followed, and such teaching as can be imparted is done by fits and starts, as opportunities occur. The numbers who can read and write in the police are—

Inspectors and subadars	...	...	...	...	166 or 97 per cent.
Sub-Inspectors and jamadars	...	...	...	...	766 or 96 "
Head constables and havildars and naiks	...	...	...	...	2,096 or 80 "
Constables and privates	...	...	...	...	5,835 or 28 "

The percentage has been reduced by the amalgamation of the municipal force.

In addition to the above the following officers and men read and write a little or are learning:—

Sub-Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	1
Head constables	...	...	...	...	...	58
Constables	...	...	...	...	...	1,077

Many constables now read, write, and speak English besides being well up in the vernacular.

35. No efforts have been wanting to maintain the standard of the last few years, but the small number of men now remaining in most districts in the reserve operates against good progress in drill. I consider that on the whole the proficiency is greater than could reasonably have been expected under the adverse circumstances. Rewards have been given to the best shot in each district, and in many districts considerable attention has been paid to shooting.

Drill.

36. The police of the province have hitherto been armed with carbines No. 1 foot police, but under recent orders of Government, No. 3664J of the 15th December 1882, the issue of Snider rifles has been sanctioned at an aggregate cost of Rs. 2,18,360. The amount being large, it has been decided that the expenditure should be spread over three successive years.

Arms.

The districts to be armed with Snider rifles during 1883 are as follow:—

- |                        |                   |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Bhagulpore.         | 7. Monghyr.       |
| 2. Sonthal Pergunnahs. | 8. Patna.         |
| 3. Singbhoom.          | 9. 24-Pergunnahs. |
| 4. Chittagong.         | 10. Beerbhoom.    |
| 5. Dacca.              | 11. Burdwan.      |
| 6. Julpigoree.         | 12. Gurjats.      |

13. Darjeeling.

37. The aggregate expenditure and distribution on account of police buildings during the year will be found in the table below.

<i>Expenditure from the Public Works Department Budget.</i>				<i>Expenditure from Police Budget.</i>			
		Rs.	A. P.			Rs.	A. P.
Repairs (above Rs. 1,000) ...		15,868	10 8	Petty repairs (up to Rs. 1,000) ...		52,956	9 9
Larger works (above Rs. 1,000) ...		4,548	0 0	Petty construction (up to Rs. 1,000) ...		20,667	3 11
Minor works (below and up to Rs. 1,000) ...		6,109	13 0	Total from Police Budget ...		73,623	13 8
Total from Public Works Department Budget ...		26,526	7 8	Rate per man on the total sanctioned number of police of all grades ...		3 2 7	
				Grand Total outlay ...		1,00,150	5 4
				Rate per man on the total sanctioned number of police of all grades ...		4 4 9	

The above sum distributed according to provinces stands thus—

						Rs.	A. P.
1. Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	62,548	12 0
2. Behar	...	...	...	...	...	21,167	5 3
3. Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	5,406	10 11
4. Chota Nagpore	...	...	...	...	...	11,027	9 2
Total	...	...	...	...	...	1,00,150	5 4

Casualties.		Per cent.
Casualties in 1878	...	17·9
" in 1879	...	15·6
" in 1880	...	12·3
" in 1881	...	11·2

38. The casualties in 1882 in the police amounted to 3,949, or 15·8 per cent of the entire strength of all ranks :—

	1881.	1882.
Retirement on pension or gratuity	139 or 7 per cent.	309 or 1·2 per cent.
Resignation	771 or 4·1 "	1,282 or 5·2 "
Dismissal	584 or 3·1 "	839 or 3·4 "
Discharge	246 or 1·3 "	757 or 3· "
Desertion	94 or 0·5 "	165 or 0·6 "
Death	388 or 2·0 "	597 or 2·4 "
Total	2,222 or 11·25 "	3,949 or 15·8 "

The figures for 1881 have been corrected, as directed in paragraph 12 of the resolution.

The increase of casualties under the head of discharge is due to the amalgamation of the municipal force, many of whom were found unfit for enrolment and were discharged. Retirements are increasing, as many who joined from the old police have now served their time. Deaths show a large increase, and desertions have also increased. Many of these are really not desertions, but are due to men dying while absent on leave.

The district of the 24-Pergunnahs shows the greatest number of resignations and dismissals, the former being 187, or 14 per cent, and the latter 88, or 6 per cent. The District Superintendent explains that the heavy escort duty has to some extent conduced to the large number of resignations, and urges an increase of the reserve. This subject is now under consideration.

#### Mortality.

39. The death-rate of the force was 2·4.

It was very high in Burdwan and Hooghly ; the former shows 5·5 per cent, and the latter 5·1. As usual, fever was the chief cause in Burdwan. In Hooghly the death-rate of the force increased materially since August last, when the heavy rains set in.

40. The following districts show the greatest percentage of admissions into hospital as compared with the strength of the force :—

	Percentage.
Chittagong Hill Tracts	317·1
Beerbhoom	158
Dinagapore	134·7
Burdwan	103·3
Gurjhats	92·6
Bogra	81·5

In the Chittagong Hill Tracts the most prevalent diseases are intermittent fever and consequent enlargement of the spleen and lung diseases.



A report of the Medical Officer, Chittagong Hill Tracts, has been made to the Surgeon-General, Bengal, for improving the hospitals and barracks, for warmer clothing, hospital comforts, and a more liberal supply of drugs. Water-proof sheeting has already been supplied.

Malarious fever was the prevalent disease in Beerbhoom; fever and spleen are common during the rains every year in Dihagepore; in Burdwan, fever was especially prevalent from August to December, and the daily average of men in hospital was excessively high.

41. There was a case of torture in Monghyr. Head constable Fazle Karrim assaulted a prisoner to extort a confession. He was sent up for trial, convicted, and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment under section 330.

Torture.

In Lohardugga a case of assault was instituted by petition before the Deputy Commissioner. In this case constable Lalu Monda, the chief offender, cruelly ill-used one Sona Monda, who was suspected of having stolen a cow. Sona Monda died from the effects of the injuries caused by the assault. The constable was sent up for trial, and was sentenced by the Judicial Commissioner to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

In the 24-Pergunnahs there was a bad case of torture by the police, resulting in the suicide of one of the persons accused, who, escaping from custody, hanged himself. Head constable Rajkisto Mozomdar and constables Abdool Wazid and Mohendra Nath Mitter were sent up for trial under section 348, Indian Penal Code. They were, however, convicted by the Deputy Magistrate of Baripore for wrongful restraint, section 341, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment and fines of Rs. 25 each. They appealed to the Judge, but their appeal was dismissed.

In Backergunge a case occurred which was fully reported to Government. The Sub-Inspector, head constable, and constables were all committed to the sessions, but were acquitted on the ground that, although the police-officers were manifestly responsible for the man's death, the evidence did not show by whom and when it was caused. All the above police-officers have been dismissed the force.

Extortion.

42. Cases of extortion occurred in the following districts:—

							Cases.
24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rajshahye	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Pubna	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pooree	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
						Total	9

These cases are all petty and undeserving of special notice.

Punishment.

43. The following table shows the punishments inflicted in the police force:—

				Judicial punishment.		Departmental punishment.
				Under Penal Code.	Under Act V.	
Inspectors	...	...	...	1	.....	5
Sub-Inspectors	...	...	...	10	5	480
Head constables	...	...	...	34	18	1,321
Constables	...	...	...	336	277	4,352
Total	...	...	...	381	300	6,158

These figures are in excess of those of last year in consequence of the former municipal police being incorporated with the district force and raising considerably the total numerical strength.

The fluctuations will be observable from the following table:—

Year.	Judicial conviction under Penal Code.				Under Act V.			Departmental punishment.		
	Number.	Percentage of officers.	Percentage of men.		Number.	Percentage of officers.	Percentage of men.	Number.	Percentage of officers.	Percentage of men.
1880	328	1.6	1.7		217	.6	1.2	3,922	43.1	16.4
1881	355	1.3	2.0		243	.7	1.4	5,053	51.5	22.0
1882	381	1.2	1.6		300	.6	1.3	6,987	52.7	24.6

The above comparative statement shows a decrease under the heads of judicial convictions under the Penal Code and Police Act, and an increase of departmental punishments.

The departmental punishments were most considerable in the following districts, and appear to have been excessive in the first named district:—

24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	428
Midnapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	365
Sarun	...	...	...	...	...	...	364
Dinapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	344

Good conduct allowance.

44. The good conduct allowance was distributed as follows:—

							Rs.
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,872
Behar	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,876
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	700
Chota Nagpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,338
Total							11,786

At the close of the year under report 8,146 men wore one or more good conduct stripes, the details of which are as follows:—

More than three rings	...	...	...	...	...	...	262
Three rings	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,294
Two do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,784
One ring	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,806
Total							8,146

or 908 more than at the end of the previous year. In most districts the number of men entitled to the extra pay is greater than the budget grant will allow to draw, and an additional sum has been budgeted for the current year.

45. Special rewards for distinguished ability, courage, or address were given to 2,307 officers and men—an increase of 972 over last year. The following deserve special notice for skill in the investigation and detection of cases:—Inspectors Moodhusooden Chowdhry of Howrah, Zaminali Chowdhry of Hooghly, Poorna Chunder Chuckerbutty of Rajshahye, Nobo Kissore Paul of Mymensingh, Mobaruck Ali of Patna, and Khodadad Khan of Mozufferpore, Sub-Inspector Amrit Lal Banerjee of Rajshahye and the Special Sub-Inspector of drugging cases, Abinash Chunder Mookerjee. these have been suitably rewarded with watches and chains.

46. The following table gives the percentage of different religions and castes calculated on the total actual strength as it stood on the 31st December 1882:—

Religion and castes.						Officers.	Men.
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	1·8	·4
Mahomedans	...	...	...	...	...	23·8	28·6
Brahmins	...	...	...	...	...	21·4	15·5
Rajpoots and Khettries	...	...	...	...	...	6·1	18·5
Goorkhas and Nepalese	...	...	...	...	...	1·5	2·3
Seikhs	...	...	...	...	...	1·3	·3
High caste Soodras	...	...	...	...	...	25·2	11·2
Low ditto	...	...	...	...	...	4·6	4·6
Hillmen	...	...	...	...	...	...	·01
Hindoos of all other castes	...	...	...	...	...	13·4	14·99
Other religions	...	...	...	...	...	·9	3·7

47. The total number of escapes from the custody of police was 223, of which two were from jails, 11 from lock-ups, 47 from police buildings, 61 from other places, and 102 from police escorts. The escapes from custody of warders were 21 from jails and 34 from lock-ups. Out of a total of 278 escapes, recaptures

were made in 120 cases, or 43 per cent. This is far from good. The punishments for allowing prisoners to escape were as follows:—

			Sub- Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Warders.
Judicially punished	...	...	3	1	14	3
Departmentally punished	...	...	...	1	10	1
Total	...	...	3	2	24	4

The difference between these and the jail report figures is considerable, and I am unable wholly to reconcile them. The jail figures only include completed escapes, while I include all reported, and I also include escapes from lock-ups. Even allowing for them, there is still an excess shown. I will communicate further with the Inspector-General of Jails and try to reconcile the figures.

48. In the Serajgunge sub-division in Pubna there was an embezzlement of Rs. 191 of criminal fines and of Rs. 276-10 of rents of farmed cattle-pounds, the offender being a head constable employed under the Court Sub-Inspector, who absconded. The Lieutenant-Governor directed that the whole amount of fines embezzled be recovered from the officers in fault.

49. The following table shows the strength of police escorts furnished during the year:—

	Inspectors.	Sub- Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Mounted Constables.	Total.
Treasure, stamps, &c.	13	42	1,443	10,374	.....	11,871
Prisoners and lunatics	6	6	85	10,271	.....	11,134
Miscellaneous	13	19	267	4,543	8	4,850
Total	31	67	2,561	25,188	8	27,855

The total amount of treasure escorted by the police during the year 1882 was Rs. 13,77,97,442-0-11:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Bengal	9,22,35,698	14	2
Behar	4,16,22,394	13	10
Orissa	29,14,112	15	3
Chota Nagpore	10,25,235	5	8
Total	13,77,97,442	0	11

or an increase of Rs. 18,609,420-0-11 when compared with the figures of 1881. There was no loss of treasure. The number of prisoners escorted was 14,302, or an increase of 368 prisoners over the previous year.

50. The number of suicides reported during the year was 2,480, or an increase of 126 cases when compared with the figures of 1881. The districts furnishing most cases were Nuddea (287), Cuttack (179), Jessore (132), Gya (118), 24-Pergunnahs (107), Dacca (101). Except Gya, these all gave large numbers last year, Nuddea again showing most. In Gya there were 10 cases of suicide of children.

51. There were 24,816 cases of accidental deaths reported during the year, or 1,412 less than those of 1881.

With the exception of deaths from other causes, there was a decrease under all heads, as the following table shows:—

	1881.	1882.
By drowning	11,466	10,422
„ snake-bites	9,293	9,089
„ wild beasts	1,304	1,177
„ fall of buildings	544	393
„ other causes	3,621	3,735
Total	26,228	24,816

Fourteen cases reported as accidental deaths or suicides proved on enquiry to be murders or cases of culpable homicide.

52. In the month of March the Commissioner of Orissa called on the districts of Cuttack and the Gurjhat Mehals to furnish a force to guard the frontier on account of the Khond outbreak. In June, when matters got more serious, he also called on Pooree to send a body of men. The Pooree detachment started within an hour and a half of receipt of orders fully equipped for service, and marched 53 miles under arms, each man carrying 40 rounds of ball ammunition and his kit, crossing four large rivers and one smaller, all in flood, in 66 hours. Mr. P. A. Sandilands was placed on special duty in command of the force and joined on 3rd March. When the outbreak grew serious, Mr. Sandilands assumed the responsibility of crossing the frontier with part of his force and gave efficient aid to the Central Province authorities, for which he received the thanks of that Government. The matter has been separately and fully reported to Government, and is only shortly noted here.

53. All districts except Bogra and Sarun were visited by the Officiating Inspector-General or by the Deputy Inspectors-General during the official year 1882-83.

Inspections.

The following sub-divisions were also inspected :—

Goalundo in Furreedpore.  
Naraingunge in Dacca.  
Nattore in Rajshahye.  
Serampore in Hooghly.

Fenny in Noakholly.  
Bhuddruck in Balasore.  
Bongong in Nuddea.  
Lalbagh in Moorshedabad.

Inspection of sub-divisions has not been as full as it ought to have been.

This is due partly to my having been obliged to visit the Hill Tracts twice, which considerably interfered with my tour arrangements, and prevented me giving so much time to the districts which I inspected after that as I should otherwise have done; partly to Mr. Baker having fallen ill while on his last tour; and partly to Colonel Gordon's leave and final retirement.

54. This important subject continues to receive attention. In addition to the scrutiny of the monthly returns of places visited, the work of inspection of each District Superintendent is specially reviewed each quarter by a Deputy Inspector-General and any negligence noted, and the whole inspection work, both of District Superintendents and Inspectors, is reviewed by me half-yearly.

All Commissioners do not notice this subject. The Commissioner of Burdwan says: "This important duty was on the whole fairly discharged."

The Commissioner of the Presidency Division expresses no opinion regarding the work of inspection generally in his division, but quotes the opinion of the Magistrate of Jessore, who, while admitting that he has every reason to be satisfied with the inspections in point of frequency, and that the working of thanas is looked after and defects freely pointed out, urges that it is not enough to point out faults, and that "Inspectors should remain on the spot till things are put right, and not fly off to some other thana, only to come back after a month to find things pretty nearly as they were before." Mr. Edgar endorses this, and says: "I constantly find so-called inspections to consist of flying visits without any results whatever, even when real faults are discovered and pointed out. The inspecting officer does not take any measures to ensure their correction, and no attention is paid to the orders passed by him in the inspecting memo."

The Commissioner of Chittagong says: "In all districts of this division inspection work seems to have been fairly done. In Noakholly the inspections made by the Inspectors are characterised as searching. I fear, however, that the inspections are often very mechanical."

The Commissioner of Orissa says: "The work seems to have been done fairly well in all the districts." He points out the omission of two outposts, regarding which explanation has been called for. The subject of Inspectors' inspections has had my attention, and a model inspection report has been circulated. They are too fond of confining themselves to an examination of the books and registers, and do not go sufficiently into the actual working of the thana in other respects.

55. It is many years since the death of a police-officer has been recorded in this report, the force having been singularly free from casualties. During the year 1882 two valuable officers died—Mr. W. P. Davis of the first grade, and Mr. F. T. Platts

Deaths of officers.



of the second grade. During the current year, up to date, I regret to have to report that four more officers have died—Messrs. J. Cockburn (second grade), A. Anley (third grade), G. M. M. Ridsdale (fourth grade), and Mr. Wigram, Officiating Assistant Superintendent.

56. Colonel W. R. Gordon, who has been Deputy Inspector General for over five years, retired from civil employ under the 55-year rule. His services have repeatedly been acknowledged in previous reports. During the year also the Government of India ruled that the post of Personal Assistant should be a five-year appointment, an order which led to the removal of Major Wilkinson from a post he has held for the last nine years, alike with credit to himself and benefit to the State. His loss will long be felt in my office. He was succeeded by Mr. A. V. Knyvett, with whose work so far I am satisfied, though he necessarily wants the experience of Major Wilkinson.

57. The District Superintendents and Officiating District Superintendents, whose work has either been specially commended by Commissioners, or with whom I have had special reason to be satisfied, are Colonel Skinner, Messrs. Bamber, Wilcox, Harris, Wilkins, Showers, Monro, F. Dawson, and Graham.

The Assistants worthy of special mention are Messrs. Clark, Schurr, Judge, Stack, Orr, and Tucker. Mention has already been made of Mr. Sandiland's special work.

58. In consultation with the Inspector-General of Jails additional precautions were taken to secure efficient surveillance after release over bad characters sentenced to less than three years' imprisonment.

Measures were taken to instruct chowkidars in the excise laws.

Fresh orders were issued regarding the correct preparation of special diaries after an examination of diaries sent in from all districts.

Further instructions were issued regarding the register of released convicts and bad characters. With a view to reduce the bulk of this register and to secure the entry of all now engaged in committing crime, special supervision on the non-moonlight nights of the month was also insisted on.

Special attention was called to the change in practice with regard to the prosecution of cases before Magistrates under section 495 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and District Superintendents were directed to look after the prosecution of cases.

The examination of the half-yearly working statements showed a want of care in their preparation, and officers were warned that carelessness in the preparation of this most important return would be severely dealt with.

The question of properly keeping up of the Court Sub-Inspector's witness register was taken up, and distinct orders issued on the subject.

Special attention was drawn to the necessity of fully carrying out the orders issued in circulars, and District Superintendents directed to instruct their subordinates and see that they understood the meaning of all circulars.

Further instructions were given with regard to the seizure of property of any accused of theft, and attention drawn to section 415, Criminal Procedure Code.

#### CRIME.—GENERAL.

59. Cases reported have increased during the year 1882 from 104,153 to 108,980. The increase, as is shown in the table below, is due almost entirely to cases against the person, and other cases. Cases against property have increased by 320 only, or by less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, and cases against public tranquillity by 121, or about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

	1880.	1881.	1882.	Decrease as compared with 1881.	Decrease as compared with 1880.	Increase as compared with 1881.	Increase as compared with 1880.
Cases against property ... ..	64,696	60,781	61,101	.....	3,505	320	.....
Ditto the person ... ..	16,534	16,668	17,926	.....	.....	1,258	1,392
Ditto public tranquillity ... ..	2,870	2,584	2,705	.....	174	121	.....
Other cases ... ..	24,166	24,120	27,248	.....	.....	3,128	3,082
Total ... ..	1,08,275	1,04,153	1,08,980	.....	3,769	4,827	4,474

The great decrease in cases against property which has occurred since 1879, when 71,327 cases were reported, or 10,226 more than in the



current year, has now lasted for three years, and may be accepted as a real diminution in this class of crime, as I have no hesitation in asserting that crime is not, on the whole more concealed than it formerly was. That some crime is concealed is unfortunately a fact that cannot be denied, but that concealment has increased I do not believe. The same causes as last year, viz. the prosperous condition of the people at large, the steady surveillance over professional offenders, and the care taken to have habitual offenders properly punished when arrested, may be again assigned as the reason of the continued decrease as compared with the years before 1879.

60. I regret, however, to have to report that the check established over the Furreedpore Kayests has not been found sufficient, and that a large gang were caught during the year in the Dacca district. They were tried under section 401, and the first batch of ten were convicted. The second lot of ten were acquitted on the same evidence, by a different jury, after the close of the year. The watch has now been made more strict. A first grade District Superintendent was sent to Furreedpore in order to deal with this gang and with riot cases, and I trust that the good effects of his administration may be visible next year. A beginning has also been made in dealing with the Mughaya Domes of Behar, which will be noticed further on, and which will, I hope, tend to still further reduce this class of crime in Behar.

61. The increase in cases against the person is entirely due to the minor class of offences, the increase in cases of hurt alone more than accounting for the whole increase. Cases of this kind always increase in a year of prosperity, and there has now been a succession of prosperous years. A very large proportion of the increase is due to a different mode of dealing with this class of crime in Shahabad.

62. The increase in cases against public tranquillity may be said to be due solely to the Dacca Division: the increase in Rajshahye and Orissa being nominal. The causes of the increase will be dealt with under that division.

63. The increase in other cases will be dealt with under class VI. So many of the offences under this class are technical, that an increase in this class does not necessarily mean an increase in actual crime. The greater part of the increase is due to local nuisance cases.

64. The number of false cases has risen from 7,549 to 7,753, the percentage being almost exactly the same as last year. The number of true cases under classes I to V is 74,046, being greater than last year by 1,498, but less than in any of the previous eight years. The proportion of true crime to area is 1 to 1.5 square mile, and to population 1 to 652 persons, or, deducting class VI and hurt cases, as has been done in the North-Western Provinces, 1 to 2.4 square miles and 1 to 1,025 persons.

65. The number of true cases for the past eight years, in classes I to V, is as follows :—

1875	...	...	True Cases.	1879	...	...	True Cases.
1876	...	...	78,851	1880	...	...	79,468
1877	...	...	75,993	1881	...	...	75,386
1878	...	...	77,533	1882	...	...	72,543
	...	...	86,332		...	...	74,046

66. The following table shows the fluctuation of cases reported, and true and false cases, division by division :—

DIVISIONS.	Total number of cases reported.				Number of cases declared false.				True cases.				Percentage of cases declared false.			
	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Burdwan ...	16,577	17,078	18,077	16,489	1,689	1,338	955	1,047	14,908	15,740	17,122	15,412	10'	7'8	5'2	6'3
Presidency ...	16,546	16,685	14,748	16,743	998	1,038	1,046	954	15,548	14,647	13,702	14,789	6'	6'6	7'0	6'0
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar.	12,728	10,689	10,480	11,681	1,441	920	799	767	11,286	9,763	9,681	10,914	11'3.	8'6	7'6	6'5
Dacca ...	13,939	12,366	11,642	12,804	1,880	1,537	1,158	1,072	12,079	10,839	10,484	11,732	13'3	12'3	9'9	8'3
Chittagong ...	5,520	5,802	5,098	4,825	486	640	376	538	5,036	5,182	4,722	4,287	8'3	11'	7'3	11'1
Total ...	68,308	61,629	60,045	61,612	6,454	5,489	4,334	4,378	68,854	66,151	65,711	67,134	9'8	8'8	7'2	7'1
Patna ...	19,485	22,906	21,670	23,971	1,889	1,679	1,608	1,800	17,596	21,287	20,062	22,171	9'6	7'3	7'4	7'5
Bhagulpore ...	12,076	13,084	11,347	11,374	717	567	511	420	11,359	12,527	10,636	10,954	5'9	4'3	4'5	3'6
Total ...	31,561	36,090	33,017	35,345	2,606	2,246	2,119	2,220	28,955	33,814	30,698	33,126	8'2	6'1	6'4	6'2
Orissa ...	7,682	6,053	6,089	6,675	1,242	714	766	803	6,440	5,359	5,314	5,872	16'1	11'7	12'5	12'9
Chota Nagpore ...	4,220	4,542	5,011	5,448	807	374	330	352	3,913	4,186	4,681	5,006	7'2	8'2	6'5	6'4
GRAND TOTAL ...	108,771	108,375	104,153	108,950	10,669	8,803	7,549	7,753	98,162	99,472	96,604	101,227	9'7	8'1	7'2	7'1

Burdwan and Chittagong alone show a decrease. Bhagulpore may be said to be stationary, and all the other divisions show a decided increase. The causes of these fluctuations will be dealt with when the divisional figures are analysed.

67. The above table shows the fluctuations in false cases in sufficient detail for the purposes of this report, so I do not print the table for each district, given last year, which takes much room. Burdwan, Chittagong, and Patna show an increase: large in Chittagong, moderate in Burdwan, and nominal in Patna. All the other divisions show a decrease: nominal in Bhagulpore, Orissa, and Chota Nagpore, and moderate in the other three divisions.

In Burdwan the proportion of false cases has increased in every district except Howrah. The increase is nominal in Burdwan and Midnapore. No explanation of the increase in the other districts is given. In Beerbhoom it was, I believe, due to imperfect understanding of Circular I of 1877.

The Presidency Division shows a decrease in the number of false cases in all districts except the 24-Pergunnahs. The Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs is of opinion that there ought to have been fewer false cases, owing to the order of Government that all doubtful cases were to be taken as true, and he has taken measures to review the work of each officer on this point. In Moorshedabad, Mr. Mosley considers that Magistrates have been inclined to put down too many cases as brought "owing to mistake of law or fact, and that some of the cases so entered, particularly those due to land disputes, are really maliciously false." The Commissioner has drawn the attention of the Magistrate to the orders of Government above mentioned, but I am disposed to think that there is some truth in Mr. Mosley's remarks, for I find the percentage of false cases in his district smaller than in any other except the four districts chiefly peopled by primitive tribes (Singbhoon, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, Darjeeling, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts) and Howrah, where the large proportion of class VI cases reduces the proportion of false cases.

The Rajshahye Division shows a decrease, spread over all districts, except Dinagepore and Rungpore. In Pubna the decrease is large, but the number of false cases in that district is still very large, as compared with that in surrounding districts. The Magistrate of Rungpore writes that the large number of false cases is due to Magistrates accepting cognizable cases on petition which the police had refused, and sending them for enquiry, or to their accepting cases exaggerated into cognizable by mookhtars and ordering enquiry, and he exonerates the police from all blame for the increase. In eight thanas the Magistrate found no less than 116 cases of the above description. He has taken steps to prevent such indiscriminate entertainment of bad cases. The other districts do not call for notice.

The Dacca Division shows a decrease spread over all the districts except Furreedpore. No explanation of the increase in Furreedpore is given, and the Commissioner is of opinion that, "with very few exceptions, the officers of this division are now acquainted with the instructions laid down in Circular I of 1877, and that its provisions are properly carried out." The Furreedpore figures are in my opinion sufficiently high to require explanation, which has been called for.

The increase is larger in the Chittagong Division than in any other, and in Tipperah and Noakholly the number is so large as to be abnormal. In Tipperah the increase is said to be due to the non-observance of Circular I of 1877 by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Brahmanbaria. From what I saw during my inspection of Tipperah, I am of opinion that this officer is decidedly overworked; and though this is not really an excuse for neglect of a simple circular such as I of 1877, still overwork generally is synonymous with bad work. No explanation is given of the very high figures in Noakholly.

In Patna the divisional percentage is almost the same as last year, and no explanation of the district fluctuations is given. The percentages of Mozufferpore (12·2) and of Chumparun (11·7) are so high as to require explanation.

The figures of the Bhagulpore Division call for no remarks.

The divisional figures of Orissa are almost the same as last year, but district figures vary a good deal. The percentage has decreased in Pooree

and Balasore, and increased in Cuttack and the Gurjhat Mehals. In Cuttack the increase is due to inattention to orders Mr. Monro called attention to this when he inspected in January. The Commissioner again did so in July, and this office circular on the Government resolution issued in September again called attention to this point, but without effect. The Commissioner has called for a special report on the subject. Although Balasore shows a decrease, the figures are far from satisfactory, and there, too, it seems that the orders of Government are imperfectly carried out. No explanation of the large number is given.

The only district in the Chota Nagpore Division which calls for notice is Lohardugga, where false cases have increased from 62 to 126. This is due to rice-cutting cases, which were formerly rejected, having been accepted in 1882, many of which turned out false.

68. The percentage of C forms sent up as false by the police but declared to be true by the Magistrate is exactly the same as last year—7·7. Results are, however, much more even than last year, as the following figures show:—

Districts showing bad results.			Percentage of false cases declared true.	Districts showing good results.			Percentage of false cases declared true.
Khulna	...	...	18·7	Cuttack	...	...	1·8
Nuddea	...	...	17·8	Chumparun	...	...	2·4
Shahabad	...	...	14·7	Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	2·7
Poree	...	...	12·5	Gurjhats	...	...	3
Singbhoom	...	...	12·5	Noakholly	...	...	3·1
Patna	...	...	12·2	Dacca	...	...	3·2

The above results are, of course, either good or bad in a purely police point of view. Looking at what has been said regarding Cuttack in the previous paragraph, I fear the figures opposite it mean that Magistrates have not sufficiently tested police work. Publishing these figures appears to have called the attention of all, both Magistrates and police, to the necessity of care on this point, and it is noteworthy that only two of the districts which I have noted as bad this year show a sufficiently high percentage to have secured mention last year.

69. Prosecutions in false cases.

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.					NAMES OF DISTRICTS.				
Number of false cases, vide column 9 (a) of return A (part I) for 1882.					Number of false cases, vide column 9 (a) of return A (part I) for 1882.				
Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.					Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.				
Number of cases in which convictions were obtained.					Number of cases in which convictions were obtained.				
Number of persons convicted for making false complaints.					Number of persons convicted for making false complaints.				
BENGAL.					BEHAR.				
Western Districts.					Patna				
Burdwan	...	...	...	158	24	5	5	5	5
Bankura	...	...	...	85	17	9	9	9	9
Beerbhoom	...	...	...	144	11	2	2	2	2
Midnapore	...	...	...	304	76	25	31	31	31
Hooghly	...	...	...	287	19	2	2	2	2
Howrah	...	...	...	69	51	2	2	2	2
Central Districts.					Monghyr				
24 Pergunnahs	...	...	...	351	105	32	33	33	33
Nuddea	...	...	...	231	56	18	18	18	18
Jessore	...	...	...	183	102	23	25	25	25
Khulna	...	...	...	93	42	16	16	16	16
Moorshedabad	...	...	...	93	23	6	6	6	6
Eastern Districts.					Dinapore				
Dacca	...	...	...	231	54	5	5	5	5
Furreedpore	...	...	...	300	53	11	11	11	11
Backergunge	...	...	...	207	36	9	9	9	9
Mymensingh	...	...	...	334	83	32	33	33	33
Tipperah	...	...	...	305	21	5	6	6	6
Chittagong	...	...	...	94	21	3	3	3	3
Noakholly	...	...	...	139	36	17	17	17	17
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for Bengal	...	...	...	4,378	950	265	279	279	279
					Total for Behar				
					2,220	330	162	179	179
					ORISSA.				
					Cuttack	...	...	...	...
					Poree	...	...	...	...
					Balasore	...	...	...	...
					Gurjhats	...	...	...	...
					Total	...	...	...	...
					803	68	27	27	27
					CHOTA NAGPORE.				
					South-West Frontier Agency.				
					Hazareebagh	...	...	...	...
					Lohardugga	...	...	...	...
					Singbhoom	...	...	...	...
					Manbhoom	...	...	...	...
					Total	...	...	...	...
					352	94	37	38	38
					GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...
					7,753	1,442	401	523	523



The above table shows a slightly worse percentage in the number of cases prosecuted to false cases, the figures being 18·6 against 18·7 last year. The result of prosecutions is also worse, being 34 per cent, against 36·2 in 1881.

70. The percentage of convictions to prosecutions for false cases is given below for each division :—

				1879.	1880.	1881.	1892.
Burdwan	...	...	...	32·3	34·4	32·9	25·3
Presidency	...	...	...	40·2	45·4	32·5	28·9
Rajshahye	...	...	...	27·9	32	39·7	30·5
Dacca	...	...	...	21·4	32·9	23·7	25·3
Chittagong	...	...	...	33·7	30·6	25·6	32
Patna	...	...	...	50·8	41·1	48·1	50
Bhāgūlpore	...	...	...	50·5	45·9	41·4	47·3
Orissa	...	...	...	63	62·9	38·7	39·7
Chota Nagpore	...	...	...	27·1	43·5	52	39·3

Bengal proper shows worst and Behar best. It is clear that the more care and skill there is employed in the construction of false cases, the more difficult is it to get a conviction ; and there is little doubt that in the construction of such cases Bengal is ahead of Behar.

71. In Burdwan fewer cases were instituted, and with worse results. On the subject of fewer institutions the Commissioner, remarking on the hesitation of Magistrates to institute cases without a fair prospect of a conviction, says :— “ The difficulty arises from the well-known fact that evidence which is sufficient to satisfy any reasonable man in the ordinary affairs of life is often not sufficient to convince our judicial officers, who are more exacting in this respect than the Judges in England or in any other civilised country. I do not blame them for this. It is the natural consequence of the extreme frequency of perjury and false evidence in India. But the Magistrate, who is satisfied in his own mind that a charge is false, cannot be blamed if he hesitates to order a prosecution before another officer. The judicial officer will often admit that he quite agrees with the Magistrate that the charge was a false one, while at the same time he regrets his inability to convict on account of the evidence being insufficient. Seeing that an acquittal does so much harm, I think Magistrates are wise not to prosecute unless they are certain of a conviction.” There is much truth in this, and I have, as Magistrate, noticed in many officers a dislike to, and an impatience of, cases under section 211. Such officers seem to think that it is another man’s work which they are called on to do, and not a few prefer to pick holes in the decision of the officer who tried the case originally and decided it to be false, rather than to try to get really at the truth. This is human nature, but it interferes considerably with results of cases under section 211.

Beerbhoom shows specially badly with only 11 prosecutions out of 144 false cases and only two convictions.

72. Results in the Presidency Division have fallen off, though more cases were prosecuted. The Commissioner considers that there is room for improvement in the prosecution of cases, and fears “ that cases under section 211 are often dealt with in a very perfunctory manner, no trouble being taken about them, either by the police or by the Magistrate ordering prosecution, after the order has once been passed.” This is a class of case which will no doubt suffer from the want of a public prosecutor, as, under the present Code, Court Sub-Inspectors have not power to prosecute. Mr. Edgar further considers that it is impolitic to prosecute unless there is a reasonable probability of obtaining a conviction. This differs from the views of the Commissioner, as expressed in paragraph 92 of last year’s report, which were endorsed by Mr. Monro.

73. In Rajshahye there has been an increase of cases, with a falling off in results. The Commissioner makes no remarks under this heading. There might with advantage have been more prosecutions in Rungpore.

74. In Dacca more cases were tried, and with better results, than last year, though still far from good. The Commissioner dwells on the amount of work entailed on magisterial officers by each case, in hearing the whole evidence first in the original and then in the 211 case, which last, he says, practically all falls on the Joint Magistrate or full-powered Deputy Magistrate at head-quarters, and he suggests that powers should be given to second class Magistrates to try such cases, arguing “ that a number of convictions and the

imposition of fines and imprisonment for short terms would probably do a good deal to stop the commission of this class of offence." I doubt if the Legislature would agree to a proposal like this, and I believe a more effectual check would be to extend the provisions of section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, to more serious cases. We certainly fail in dealing with false charges by trying them formally, and a more summary procedure might with advantage be tried. The Magistrate of Backergunge gives the real reason for non-success. He says:—"The people are too wide awake and too practised in perjury to bring a false complaint of a simple character." The fact is that when a false case is instituted in these districts it is carefully prepared, and a certain amount of truth so mixed up in it that it is very difficult to get a conviction. The result of prosecutions was specially bad in the Dacca district.

75. The Chittagong Division shows better results than last year, due to the success of prosecutions in Noakholly, where, though prosecutions have come down from 50 to 36, convictions have risen from 11 to 17. The Commissioner thinks more cases should have been instituted, but I think the results justify the Magistrate's action. Results would probably have been better but for the practice which at one time prevailed of sending such cases to a Bench. On my pointing out the great delay in the disposal of this class of case, the Magistrate ceased referring them to a Bench. One case was actually pending for 13 months. In Tipperah only 21 out of 305 false cases were prosecuted, and only 5 ended in conviction, yet it is asserted that "prosecutions were ordered in some cases, though the chances of success were not decidedly favorable, but purely as a deterrent measure." In this Tipperah compares very badly with the adjoining district.

76. In the two divisions of Behar results are, as usual, good. Sarun shows badly in result of cases, and in Purneah and Maldah there might with advantage have been more prosecutions.

77. In Orissa, Cuttack shows very badly with only 5 prosecutions and one conviction to 468 false cases. The Commissioner has called for an explanation, which is clearly needed.

78. In Chota Nagpore good results were obtained in Manbhoom alone. In Lohardugga three cases, in addition to those shown in the statement, were convicted by the Magistrate, but the parties were acquitted on appeal.

79. Cases not enquired into.

DIVISIONS.	Number of cases reported.				Not enquired into.				Percentage of cases not enquired into to cases reported.			
	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Burdwan	16,577	17,078	18,077	16,459	191	308	477	311	1'1	1'7	2'6	1'8
Presidency	16,546	15,685	14,748	15,743	487	503	660	544	2'9	3'2	4'4	3'4
Rajshahye	12,726	10,689	10,480	11,681	279	370	372	390	2'1	3'4	3'5	3'3
Dacca	13,439	12,366	11,642	12,804	283	471	597	568	2'0	3'8	5'1	4'4
Chittagong	5,520	5,802	5,098	4,825	93	126	158	162	1'6	2'1	3	3'7
Patna	19,485	22,966	21,670	23,971	132	288	841	1,658	'6	1'3	3'8	6'9
Bhagulpore	12,076	13,094	11,347	11,374	32	150	289	82	'2	1'1	2'5	'7
Orissa	7,682	6,063	6,080	6,875	94	104	163	167	1'2	1'2	2'6	2'5
Chota Nagpore	4,220	4,542	5,011	5,448	69	71	135	102	1'6	1'5	2'6	1'8
GRAND TOTAL	108,771	108,275	104,153	108,980	1,059	2,389	3,692	4,004	1'5	2'2	3'5	3'6

The percentage of cases not enquired into is practically the same as last year. Out of the total of 4,004 cases not enquired into no less than 3,203 were cases under section 323, leaving only 801 (or 0'7 per cent) cases under all other sections not enquired into. The burglary and theft cases not enquired into will be noted on more fully under class V.

The hurt cases not enquired into now reach 32'9 per cent, against 28'3 last year and 11'2 in 1880.

The procedure of the police under this section is now generally correct. I note briefly a few cases where it was not so. In Beerbhoom petty theft cases used all to be refused. The late District Superintendent stopped this, but attempts continued to be refused up to the date of my inspection in October. In the 24-Pergunnahs the Commissioner complains that too many hurt cases were enquired into, and in the Satkhira sub-division (now in Khoolna) only two such cases were refused. In Bogra petty theft cases are reported to have been refused: Bogra is one of the districts noted under



class V. In Rungpore the late Magistrate, Mr. Norman, is reported to have entered cases refused under section 117 as non-cognizable, which is incorrect. Such cases should be entered under the heading charged. In Backergunge and Chittagong the number of theft cases refused is too large. The figures for the whole province are affected by the large number of cases refused in Shahabad, nearly 29 per cent of the figures for the whole province being due to that district. Out of 1,153 cases refused 1,146 are under section 323; so that the orders of Government on this point have been more fully carried out in this district than in most others. None of the figures of the other districts call for notice.

80. 108,980 cases were reported during the year, and 1,764 cases of previous years were taken up during the year, giving a total of 110,744 cases. Four thousand and four of these were refused by the police;

General analysis of crime. but of this number 178 were ordered to be enquired into by the Magistrate; so the net number not enquired into was 3,826; add to this the number of false cases, 7,753, and a total is left of 99,165 true cognizable cases dealt with by the courts. Of these 82,255 were enquired into by the police *suo motu*, 6,012 by order of the Magistrate direct, and 178 by order of the Magistrate after refusal by the police, making in all 88,445 cases enquired into. The balance 10,720 represent direct cases in which the police were not employed, and the result of which as cases does not appear in this return, although the persons are all shown. Taking the percentage in the same way as last year, *i.e.* comparing the convictions in cases enquired into by the police with the total of true cases, there is a slight improvement, the figures being 42·5 against 41·4. The comparison is not, however, of much value, and the real comparison of police work is shown in the table below:

	Cases enquired into.	Convictions.	Percentage of convictions to cases.	Cases, omitting class VI and special laws.	Convictions in ditto.	Percentage.
1879	91,043	38,510	42·3	73,604	22,710	30·8
1880	87,764	40,445	46	65,396	20,227	30·9
1881	83,857	39,141	46·6	61,024	18,376	30·1
1882	88,445	42,195	47·7	62,775	15,649	29·7

The results are slightly better than last year when all classes are taken into account, and slightly worse when class VI is struck out; but the difference is very small.

81. I have already asked that, in reprinting form A, part I, an additional column should be added to show the result of direct cases, which at present find no entry; and I think it well to draw attention in this place to the very different way in which direct cases are dealt with by different Governments, though all use the same form. I have had a correspondence on this subject with the Inspector-General of Police, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and from that it appears that the following different courses are followed:—

*Bengal.*—We show all cases, direct or otherwise, in column IV. We show only cases actually enquired into in columns VI to VIII, and the result of these cases only in column IX. As regards persons, we show all persons in column XII and omit the reference to columns VII and VIII in the heading of that column. This is done under the instructions conveyed in the resolution forwarded by circular No. 12 of 2nd March 1872, under Mr. Mackenzie's signature.

*Madras.*—Direct cases do not appear in any way in the return; either cases or persons.

*North-Western Provinces.*—Direct cases appear in column IV. They are also entered in column VII, whether enquired into or not, and the persons are shown in column XII.

*Punjab.*—Such cases find no entry in the statement.

**Central Provinces.**—Direct cases are entered in column IV, but in no other column, and the persons tried in such cases do not find entry.

**Bombay.**—As far as I can make out from a study of the district figures (they are not collected in Bombay as in other Presidencies), the practice varies in different districts.

It seems to me that statement A, part I, was intended to include all cognizable crime, whether taken up direct by Magistrates or reported through the police, just as part II contains all non-cognizable crime, and that the addition of the column which I have suggested will make the statement complete. It would be well if the great difference existing in the procedure in different provinces were brought to the notice of the Government of India.

82. During the year under review no further extension of the scheme Improvement in status of investigating officers. for improving the status of investigating officers took place; but its general introduction has been sanctioned since the close of the year, and it is now in course of extension.

83. The number of persons arrested was 103,678, of whom 64,372, or 62·1 per cent, were convicted. This is a little better than last year, and the same as in 1880. Excluding class VI the percentage is slightly worse, being 49·7 against 50·5. Of the above, 100,888 persons actually appeared before a court, and of these again 96,769 persons were actually tried, leaving 4,119 whose cases were pending or who had been otherwise disposed of. The percentage of convictions to those actually tried was 66·5, against 66·2 last year.

84. The usual tables showing the results of trials of persons by divisions and districts are given below.

DIVISIONS.	True cases.			ARRESTED DURING THE YEAR.						Convicted.			Acquitted.		
				By police.			By order of Magistrate.								
	1880.	1881.	1882.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Burdwan ... ..	15,740	17,122	15,412	12,630	14,574	13,281	3,456	3,149	3,235	11,017	12,325	11,055	5,002	5,034	5,072
Presidency ... ..	14,647	13,702	14,789	12,137	11,247	12,057	3,453	3,090	3,093	9,754	8,625	9,324	5,671	5,385	5,573
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar ...	9,763	9,681	10,914	7,875	7,432	8,579	2,061	2,344	2,202	6,338	5,920	6,842	3,343	3,273	3,542
Dacca ... ..	10,839	10,484	11,732	8,140	8,879	9,241	3,750	2,825	3,002	7,420	6,817	6,971	4,925	4,331	4,503
Chittagong ... ..	5,162	4,722	4,287	3,680	3,615	3,603	1,828	1,400	1,245	3,362	2,940	2,971	2,109	1,809	1,818
Total ... ..	56,151	55,711	57,134	45,602	45,747	46,821	14,548	12,808	12,767	37,891	36,627	37,063	21,140	19,832	20,508
Patna ... ..	21,287	20,062	22,171	15,215	13,439	15,383	3,221	3,531	3,396	12,399	11,186	12,672	4,795	4,912	5,219
Bhagulpore ... ..	12,527	10,836	10,954	7,302	6,642	7,606	3,017	2,593	1,850	7,135	6,031	6,267	3,118	3,064	2,856
Total ... ..	33,814	30,898	33,125	22,517	20,081	22,989	6,238	6,124	5,246	19,534	17,217	18,929	7,913	7,976	8,075
Orissa ... ..	5,339	5,314	5,872	4,214	4,743	5,819	1,157	1,102	1,154	3,597	4,012	4,898	1,718	1,636	1,959
Chota Nagpore ... ..	4,168	4,051	5,006	3,251	3,365	4,043	1,333	1,359	1,440	2,837	3,109	3,482	1,583	1,614	1,855
GRAND TOTAL ... ..	99,472	96,604	101,227	75,644	73,896	79,872	23,276	21,393	20,607	63,859	60,965	64,372	32,854	31,058	32,397



85. From the above it will be seen that the following show the best results :—

Districts.	Percentage of conviction		Districts.	Percentage of conviction	
	To arrests.	To persons tried.		To arrests.	To persons tried.
Darjeeling	...	80.3	Bhagulpore	...	70.4
Patna	...	80.4	Durbhunga	...	69.4
Howrah	...	77.4	Monghyr	...	67.1
Cuttack	...	73.5	Hooghly	...	68
Singbhoom	...	69.9	Dacca	...	66.9
Gurjhats	...	73.6			68.8

In a good many of these, however, the result is very largely due to class VI cases. All, except Singbhoom, Durbhunga, Monghyr, and Dacca, appeared in the same list last year. Singbhoom and Durbhunga were among the worst districts last year.

86. The districts which show worst are given below :—

Districts.	Percentage of conviction		Districts.	Percentage of conviction	
	To arrests.	To persons tried.		To arrests.	To persons tried.
Furreedpore	...	45.3	Backergunge	...	49.9
Pubna	...	46.9	Noakholly	...	55.7
Jessore	...	50.3	Julpigoree	...	56.1
Midnapore	...	52	Gya	...	50.1
Mymensingh	...	51	Tipperah	...	56.4
Rungpore	...	53.2			56.8

In Furreedpore the bad results are not due entirely to the police. No cases, however good, could stand the delay, which has, I might almost say, been the rule in disposing of cases in that district. The result of sessions trials has also been very disastrous. In the table of remands given in paragraph 421 Pubna appears as the worst district, and these remands have no doubt affected the results as shown in this table. In the Patuakhali sub-division in Backergunge, and in Brahmunbariah in Tipperah, there were also great delays, which must have affected results. Elsewhere I fear the police are alone to blame. The four first-named districts, Rungpore, and Backergunge also showed badly last year.

87. The results of conviction of persons by classes are shown below :

	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.
Percentage of convictions to arrests ... { 1880 ... 55.1	55.1	44.9	47.5	56.2	50.5	89.4
... { 1881 ... 57.7	57.7	43.5	40.8	52.7	40.8	88.3
... { 1882 ... 55.8	55.8	30.6	45.5	53.2	49.9	88.3
Percentage of convictions to men brought to trial ... { 1880 ... 56.2	56.2	47	52.2	57.6	52.8	89.8
... { 1881 ... 58.7	58.7	45.1	51.6	53.7	52.1	89.4
... { 1882 ... 50.0	50.0	41.1	40.3	54.1	52.1	88.7
Percentage of convictions to persons actually tried ... { 1880 ... 60.4	60.4	52	55.2	59.4	54.8	90.3
... { 1881 ... 63.2	63.2	50.3	55.1	55.6	54.2	90.1
... { 1882 ... 61.7	61.7	46.3	52.3	56.1	54.5	89.3

The falling off in results of class VI, and the improvement in classes IV and V, are nominal, being 0.8, 0.5, and 0.3 per cent only. The first three classes show worse results, the falling off being 1.5, 4, and 2.9 per cent.



88. The following table shows the percentage of cases in which conviction followed to cases investigated and of persons convicted to persons brought to trial, class by class :—

*Percentage of cases in which convictions were obtained to cases investigated.*

*Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.*

DISTRICTS.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Average	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Average.
Burdwan ...	54.8	42.6	12.0	48.4	32.8	92.9	56.3	47.9	38.7	41.6	50.7	48.7	80.3	64.7
Bankura ...	58.0	52.2	10.4	96.9	44.6	98.0	40.4	87.8	30.5	41.7	70.8	53.5	98.2	61.8
Beerbhoom ...	54.5	43.7	22.8	62.5	34.7	91.2	56.3	55.5	41.9	46.0	40.0	51.5	98.8	63.3
Midnapore ...	50.8	37.7	15.0	54.5	40.2	89.0	46.9	52.1	35.2	45.0	45.3	44.8	86.2	53.5
Hooghly ...	60.9	39.8	10.4	64.6	38.4	93.2	66.4	63.9	32.9	45.7	48.2	49.0	91.5	68.9
Howrah ...	28.9	31.5	17.0	62.1	52.9	92.1	77.6	24.0	39.0	37.5	64.4	60.0	90.6	78.2
24 Pergunnahs ...	57.1	43.0	10.4	55.6	32.7	99.8	54.8	50.9	48.1	38.6	57.4	45.1	89.7	65.1
Nuddea ...	54.7	33.6	10.4	51.4	34.4	90.3	30.4	57.1	41.7	47.1	80.5	53.3	80.7	60.0
Jessore ...	64.8	54.1	10.0	61.4	30.4	76.1	37.3	65.1	41.0	50.3	54.7	37.9	73.8	51.5
Khulna ...	65.8	49.1	12.9	69.1	39.6	89.0	49.2	58.8	43.6	48.3	51.8	47.3	82.3	57.3
Moorshedabad ...	60.7	31.5	7.8	47.8	35.7	93.5	52.6	60.3	38.8	28.4	44.8	42.2	88.4	60.8
Dinapore ...	66.6	39.4	9.1	36.8	35.7	85.4	38.4	75.5	27.3	49.4	54.2	50.6	84.7	59.6
Rajshahye ...	46.9	48.5	10.7	41.6	27.8	90.9	41.0	48.4	60.3	66.0	48.7	55.2	89.6	64.2
Rungpore ...	54.3	32.0	9.7	32.3	29.2	81.9	25.6	67.8	36.8	51.9	56.8	54.0	78.1	54.6
Bogra ...	55.2	40.4	12.4	76.0	51.9	87.3	48.8	70.2	60.2	34.7	87.0	55.5	84.4	60.9
Pubna ...	42.2	36.1	11.8	34.2	38.4	94.4	45.1	43.3	27.4	45.2	38.2	38.6	93.2	48.8
Darjeeling ...	52.9	60.7	11.8	74.5	45.8	89.0	68.8	47.3	65.3	58.8	77.8	74.5	90.1	82.6
Jalpigoree ...	53.8	31.4	12.3	63.0	42.2	96.1	43.1	61.8	31.8	65.9	50.0	50.3	87.3	56.7
Dacca ...	64.8	38.2	11.9	46.8	49.8	91.6	50.6	66.9	39.1	55.1	56.0	66.3	90.4	63.8
Furreedpore ...	44.3	40.4	6.9	61.5	35.0	91.4	40.6	38.5	20.7	34.1	54.4	40.5	77.1	46.4
Backergunge ...	57.0	36.6	13.4	34.0	37.5	90.0	46.5	57.0	36.0	39.0	43.6	52.1	85.2	55.3
Mymensingh ...	43.2	31.3	9.7	35.2	31.2	82.9	31.3	54.4	43.8	54.3	56.3	49.8	79.9	54.4
Tippurah ...	66.3	48.5	13.7	91.8	38.1	93.1	45.8	62.8	43.8	41.0	65.2	51.9	84.2	56.8
Chittagong ...	46.0	22.2	13.0	40.2	31.1	80.5	41.7	30.8	28.0	53.0	50.0	24.6	90.1	58.1
Noakhally ...	62.9	32.4	10.9	52.0	39.8	68.6	39.3	70.4	30.5	45.0	56.5	52.9	61.2	58.3
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	33.3	20.0	50.0	50.0	45.4	50.0	42.1	77.7	20.0	75.0	78.5	54.0	50.0	58.0
Patna ...	48.9	30.6	6.8	41.0	37.0	91.7	67.5	39.5	33.5	55.5	45.7	59.8	91.5	81.5
Gya ...	45.2	44.8	4.0	45.0	28.8	80.3	22.1	40.3	50.3	53.1	33.8	48.2	81.4	56.8
Shahabad ...	50.0	47.1	11.1	32.7	31.2	84.8	38.1	57.5	52.7	57.0	53.0	56.3	85.8	60.8
Mozufferpore ...	55.8	45.4	8.6	34.0	37.8	89.0	42.4	58.5	50.0	67.4	52.5	53.5	87.0	63.7
Durbhunga ...	57.1	41.3	8.2	51.4	37.4	95.3	40.5	40.9	32.3	70.3	50.4	54.6	95.0	70.4
Saran ...	47.2	44.9	7.2	33.3	32.0	90.7	34.0	68.8	48.3	60.6	49.4	57.8	79.0	59.6
Chumparun ...	80.0	27.7	9.8	45.2	40.6	89.3	37.3	58.0	41.6	66.6	47.8	61.3	86.6	63.9
Monghyr ...	59.5	43.4	10.4	38.8	43.1	91.1	48.8	48.0	44.0	53.9	43.9	58.5	91.4	69.9
Bhagulpore ...	61.2	36.9	8.1	57.8	41.9	93.1	61.2	48.9	40.1	47.8	62.5	52.6	92.9	71.8
Purneah ...	51.5	44.4	8.3	51.3	39.4	93.0	40.4	55.0	51.1	40.4	63.5	50.7	88.8	57.3
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	54.5	39.0	4.9	69.0	21.5	81.1	21.5	61.8	45.7	49.0	79.3	61.6	87.1	66.0
Maldah ...	66.0	43.9	10.3	40.0	30.0	87.8	41.9	60.0	42.0	40.3	47.2	56.8	88.0	60.0
Cuttack ...	41.4	33.8	18.0	44.7	27.9	91.5	52.5	55.8	40.1	63.8	62.5	50.7	91.8	73.3
Pooree ...	55.5	48.0	21.8	64.5	25.0	87.6	46.1	71.4	40.0	53.4	58.0	49.4	85.2	63.1
Balasore ...	56.2	40.8	11.9	78.3	41.3	100.0	58.7	49.0	52.6	53.7	60.4	49.7	84.0	63.6
Gurjhats ...	83.3	45.0	21.1	75.0	63.2	100.0	55.6	81.8	76.4	51.6	60.0	77.4	60.7	74.0
Hazaribagh ...	52.6	27.1	9.4	70.5	48.6	90.1	41.9	53.6	47.2	48.5	56.4	55.6	81.2	60.2
Lohardugga ...	52.4	42.7	10.9	37.7	52.4	95.0	64.8	44.8	45.8	47.7	45.9	48.7	93.7	65.9
Singbhoom ...	100.0	45.4	11.1	31.2	43.4	85.4	59.8	100.0	41.6	44.4	41.6	74.3	80.0	74.5
Manbhoom ...	54.1	36.7	11.0	48.6	23.6	75.0	30.6	55.3	42.1	46.0	60.5	47.3	88.1	53.6

89. Howrah again holds the highest place, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs the lowest. The six best and six worst districts are shown below :—

Howrah ...	77.6	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	21.5
Darjeeling ...	68.8	Gya ...	22.1
Patna ...	67.5	Rungpore ...	25.6
Hooghly ...	66.4	Manbhoom ...	30.6
Lohardugga ...	64.8	Mymensingh ...	31.3
Bhagulpore ...	61.2	Saran ...	34

90. Looking at classes, Singbhoom, the Gurjhats, and Chumparun, with percentages of 100, 83.3, and 80, show much the best in dealing with offences against public tranquillity, and Howrah (28.9) is conspicuously the worst.

91. In serious offences against the person Darjeeling (60.7) and Jessore (54.1) are best, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts (20), Chittagong (22.2), Hazari-bagh (27.1), and Chumparun (27.7) the worst.

92. In serious crime against property the Chittagong Hill Tracts shows best with 50 per cent; but the cases there are so few that it can scarcely be taken into consideration. Of the other districts, Beerbhoom (22.8) and Pooree (21.8) show best, while Gya (4) and the Sonthal Pergunnahs (4.9) show miserable results. In petty crime against property the following districts show well or badly :—

Gurjhats ...	63.2	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	21.5
Howrah ...	52.9	Manbhoom ...	23.6
Lohardugga ...	52.4	Pooree ...	25
Bogra ...	51.9	Rajshahye ...	27.8
Dacca ...	49.8	Cuttack ...	27.9
		Gya ...	28.8
		Rungpore ...	29.2



93. Direct cases.

COMMISSIONER'S DIVISION.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	ARRESTED DURING 1882.		ACQUITTED OR DISCHARGED AFTER TRIAL.				FINALLY CONVICTED (INCLUDING PERSONS ORDERED TO GIVE SECURITY FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.)				Percentage of acquittals to arrests made by Police <i>suo motu</i> .	Percentage of acquittals to arrests made under orders of the Magis- trate.	Percentage of convictions to arrests made by Police <i>suo motu</i> .	Percentage of convictions to arrests made by order of the Magistrate.	REMARKS.													
		By Police.	By Magistrate.	By Magistrate.		By Sessions or High Court.		By Magistrate.		By Sessions or High Court.																			
				Persons arrested <i>suo motu</i> .	Persons arrested by Magistrate.	Persons arrested <i>suo motu</i> .	Persons arrested by Magistrate.	Persons arrested <i>suo motu</i> .	Persons arrested by Magistrate.	Persons arrested <i>suo motu</i> .	Persons arrested by Magistrate.																		
Burdwan	BENGAL.	1,920	403	496	323	34	4	1,406	183	24	3	23.9	66.3	74.4	33.6														
Presidency	Western Districts.	8,741	613	839	340	81	7	2,649	229	59	5	24.5	56.6	72.3	38.1														
Rajshahye	Central Districts.	1,001	328	271	187	20	2	663	128	25	...	28.0	57.0	68.5	38.1														
Dacca	Eastern Districts.	2,431	548	500	240	51	1	1,744	294	45	...	23.6	43.9	73.5	53.6														
Chittagong	Total for Bengal	44,821	12,767	11,960	6,863	1,131	167	36,758	5,235	876	23	28.0	55.0	67.5	41.1														

BEHAR.													
Patna ...	Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muzaffarpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darbhanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Saran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chumparan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpore ...	Monohyr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhagalpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonhai Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maddah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for Behar													
ORISSA.													
Orissa ...	Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gurjaha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total													
CHOTA NAGPORE.													
South-West Frontier Agency.													
Chota Nagpore	Hazarilagh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Munbhoom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total													
GRAND TOTAL													

These figures call for no special notice, and are much the same as those for last year.

## 94. Result of committals.

DISTRICTS.	Total convictions by the Sessions or High Court.	ACQUITTED AFTER REGULAR TRIAL FOLLOWING ON COMMITMENT BY THE MAGISTRATE.						Total number of acquittals.	Percentage of acquittals to the number tried at the sessions.
		Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.		
Noakholly ...	6	.....	15	6	.....	5	.....	26	81.3
Furreedpore ...	23	25	20	15	2	1	.....	63	73.2
Jalpigoree ...	3	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	70.0
Moorshedabad ...	21	4	13	13	2	7	.....	39	65.0
Patna ...	31	9	32	3	.....	3	1	48	60.7
Bankoora ...	13	.....	7	4	.....	4	.....	15	53.5
Khloona ...	33	.....	31	5	.....	.....	.....	36	52.1
Shahabad ...	23	.....	17	5	.....	2	.....	24	51.0
Burdwan ...	27	.....	23	1	.....	4	.....	28	50.9
Bunepore ...	36	1	24	11	.....	.....	.....	36	50.0
Bogra ...	21	.....	9	12	.....	.....	.....	21	50.0
Pubna ...	16	1	5	10	.....	.....	.....	16	50.0
Jessore ...	47	10	34	2	.....	.....	.....	46	49.4
Backersange ...	65	13	44	5	.....	.....	.....	62	48.8
Darjeeling ...	10	.....	3	6	.....	.....	.....	9	47.3
Pooree ...	16	.....	2	11	.....	1	.....	14	46.6
Howrah ...	23	.....	5	15	.....	.....	.....	20	46.5
Hooghly ...	44	3	18	9	1	3	.....	34	45.5
Tipperah ...	60	17	19	8	.....	1	.....	45	42.8
Chittagong ...	15	1	7	2	.....	1	.....	11	42.3
Midnapore ...	75	.....	11	32	1	5	.....	49	39.5
Beerbhoom ...	16	.....	1	9	.....	.....	.....	10	38.4
Maldah ...	16	.....	4	6	.....	.....	.....	10	38.4
Chumparun ...	29	6	8	1	.....	3	.....	18	38.2
24-Pergunnahs ...	91	.....	13	34	.....	4	.....	56	38.0
Dinagapore ...	23	.....	5	5	.....	4	.....	14	37.8
Dacca ...	45	.....	20	5	.....	1	.....	26	36.6
Outtack ...	21	.....	5	1	.....	6	.....	12	36.3
Mymensingh ...	123	8	32	21	.....	11	.....	70	36.3
Gya ...	73	17	17	5	1	1	.....	41	35.9
Durbhunga ...	24	.....	6	3	.....	2	.....	11	31.4
Lohardugga ...	20	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	31.0
Hazaribagh ...	13	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	5	27.7
Sarun ...	71	6	16	3	.....	.....	.....	25	26.0
Nuddea ...	65	1	7	9	.....	5	.....	22	25.2
Manbhoom ...	14	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	23.2
Monahyr ...	37	.....	3	.....	.....	6	.....	9	19.5
Bhagulpore ...	19	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	4	17.3
Rajshahye ...	56	.....	8	3	.....	.....	.....	11	16.4
Purneah ...	29	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	4	12.1
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	10	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9.0
Mozufferpore ...	45	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	4	8.1
Balasore ...	16	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	5.8
Gurjhat ...	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Singbhoom ...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	1,467	120	520	285	7	83	1	1,018	40.9

The result of committals is much the same as in the two previous years, but with a slight falling off each year. The percentages of convictions are 1880, 60.6; 1881, 60.2; 1882, 59.1. In Burdwan, where results are very bad, the Magistrate asserts that in no case was there "the slightest doubt as to the guilt of the accused." In one case the Judge strongly disagreed with the verdict, but declined to refer the case to the High Court. The Magistrate thus concludes his remarks: "It would perhaps compensate for the failure of justice in a few cases if it resulted in the abolition of the jury system."

Howrah shows but little better than Burdwan; but here the jury cannot be entirely blamed. In one case in which the information was given by a convict at the Andamans, the Judge considered that no dacoity had ever taken place. I had full enquiry made in this case, and have no hesitation in asserting that in this the Judge was wrong. Government accepted this view, and gave the informer a remission of sentence. In a second case also the Judge considered the conduct of the police discreditable. The Commissioner enquired into the matter, discussed it with the Judge, and "came to the conclusion that there was no reason to charge the police with improper conduct."

95. No explanation is given of the great failure before the Sessions Court in Moorshedabad.

96. In speaking of Furreedpore, the Commissioner says: "The probability is that the cases are not well looked after at the Sessions. The District Superintendent and the Government Pleader must both have been, I am afraid, negligent of their duties, or such a large proportion of acquittals could never have resulted...In my opinion sessions cases will never be properly conducted until there is a well paid public prosecutor to look after their conduct." I do not think from what I have seen of the work in Furreedpore that the District Superintendent and Government Pleader are to blame. There is almost invariably

great delay in disposing of cases in Furreedpore by the Subordinate Magistrates, and the present Judge of that district is essentially an acquitting officer ; so that between the two cases fare badly. Commitments were made by 10 officers, and except two, who committed but one case each and got convictions, and a third who got two cases convicted out of three sent up, all fared equally badly.

97. No explanation of the bad results in Noakholly are given. Of the 15 persons in class II who were acquitted, four were in a last year's case of murder by robbers, seven in cases of murder, and four in cases of culpable homicide.

98. In Patna, 32 persons were acquitted before the sessions in class II alone. The Magistrate says : " In several of these cases I called for an expression of opinion from the Government Pleader as to the work of the committing courts. He could not point out they were in fault. In one case a conviction was obtained, but, on being referred back by the High Court for retrial, the jury acquitted. These results are truly lamentable ; but with a Patna jury it seems quite hopeless to expect convictions in cases of murder." The Commissioner adds that the jury system has not worked successfully in Patna.

99. In the five chief jury districts of Hooghly, the 24-Pergunnahs *cum* Howrah, Burdwan, Dacca, and Patna, 141 persons were tried before the sessions for murder and culpable homicide. Of these, 44 only were convicted and 97 were acquitted. These figures speak for themselves, and show, I think, that in the interests of justice cases under chapter XVI should be withdrawn from the operation of the jury system, or at least cases under sections 302, 303, 304, 307, 308, and 396, to which the above figures relate. I have no hesitation in asserting even in the face of the above figures that in the more serious forms of crime the action of the police is so looked after and the investigating officers themselves are so afraid of sending up cases wrongly that it is the exception to have an innocent man sent up by the police in a murder case. I do not assert that in all cases there is judicial proof, but what I do assert is that with very few exceptions there is such proof found locally—not necessarily all legal evidence—as to leave no doubt in the mind of the investigating officer as to the guilt of the person sent up. After leaving the hands of the police the case has to pass the ordeal of the preliminary enquiry, where the action of the police is fully gone into, and where there is again the same fear of committing cases which will not stand before the sessions. A false case thus stands but little chance of ever getting before the Sessions Court. Under the sections above quoted, 1,275 persons were sent up by the police in the whole province. Three hundred of these were discharged by Magistrates, 303 were finally convicted, and 400 acquitted. The rest, 272, were pending trial or otherwise disposed of. Thus, out of 699 persons under these sections whose cases were disposed of by the Sessions Court (four were convicted by a Magistrate and are omitted), 400, or 52·2 per cent, were acquitted, while in the jury districts, as above shown, 97 persons out of 141, or 68·8 per cent, were acquitted. The percentage of acquittals for the whole province in all cases is 40·9 ; so that even in non-jury districts it is clear that Judges are very chary of convicting in murder cases, while, as shown above, a conviction in jury districts is next to impossible.

100. The figures of the other divisions call for no notice.

101. The tables regarding the conduct of cases in court and the local Conduct of cases before judicial authorities. investigation of crime by superior police-officers are omitted, in accordance with paragraphs 18 and 19 of last year's resolution. In the course of inspection I have generally found that District Superintendents comply with the direction laid down in paragraph 19, and that the conduct of their subordinates while enquiring into cases is properly supervised. Due notice was taken of the few cases where this supervision was found insufficient.

## 102. Property stolen and recovered.

Districts.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which all was recovered.	Number of cases in which part was recovered.	Total.	Balance in which nothing was recovered.	Amount stolen.	Amount recovered.	PERCENTAGE OF RECOVERY TO LOSS.		
								1880.	1881.	1882.
						Rs.	Rs.			
Burdwan ... ..	587	238	77	315	272	25,785	6,820	28.9	20.8	25.6
Bankoora ... ..	303	114	30	150	153	3,679	914	8.2	40.1	24.9
Beerbhoom ... ..	340	163	70	233	107	5,674	1,242	39.8	24.6	21.8
Midnapore ... ..	990	397	181	578	412	27,203	8,718	24.4	19.8	32.0
Hoochly ... ..	838	311	142	453	385	26,200	7,808	35.4	29.4	29.8
Howrah ... ..	513	292	30	322	191	17,623	6,606	36.7	52.2	37.9
24-Pergunnahs ... ..	1,166	475	214	689	477	38,068	12,029	59.7	41.9	31.5
Nuddea ... ..	1,437	508	236	744	693	24,318	7,621	25.8	28.2	31.4
Jessore ... ..	583	154	48	202	381	27,220	6,862	23.2	16.7	25.2
Khulna ... ..	476	140	78	227	249	12,046	3,917	.....	.....	30.2
Moorshedabad ... ..	1,083	294	132	426	657	37,541	7,375	27.3	25.0	19.6
Dinapore ... ..	630	229	12	248	382	19,010	3,115	41.1	14.4	16.3
Rajshahye ... ..	882	281	43	594	588	33,799	5,454	27.8	27.0	16.1
Bangpore ... ..	893	204	106	310	583	41,078	8,192	17.3	17.4	19.9
Bogra ... ..	561	267	46	313	248	7,879	3,775	54.9	29.6	47.9
Pubna ... ..	335	86	34	120	215	15,497	3,453	23.4	17.7	22.3
Darjeeling ... ..	678	293	48	341	337	21,012	8,513	40.8	62.7	40.5
Julpigoree ... ..	328	89	71	160	166	12,225	1,055	40.6	31.8	13.5
Dacca ... ..	892	244	125	369	523	42,725	8,235	16.1	15.9	19.2
Furzedpore ... ..	752	106	65	171	581	29,316	7,021	20.2	15.7	23.9
Backergunge ... ..	628	268	118	324	304	28,371	4,865	23.4	15.9	17.1
Mymensingh ... ..	1,127	288	99	385	742	56,047	9,668	17.7	7.4	17.6
Tipperah ... ..	435	144	36	180	255	16,033	2,786	37.2	24.1	16.4
Chittagong ... ..	325	135	30	165	160	11,256	2,079	53.8	22.8	23.8
Noakholly ... ..	216	68	45	113	103	5,884	1,850	51.2	43.3	31.4
Chittagong Hill Tracts ... ..	13	5	7	12	1	551	260	61.1	49.3	47.1
Patna ... ..	1,136	488	77	565	571	29,726	17,902	35.9	41.3	59.2
Gya ... ..	1,211	235	88	323	888	27,776	5,012	31.1	13.7	18.0
Shahabad ... ..	789	343	55	398	391	18,000	6,640	11.6	38.6	30.8
Mozufferpore ... ..	510	261	55	306	204	14,390	4,777	36.4	42.6	33.1
Durbhunga ... ..	689	264	319	319	370	13,568	4,052	45.4	38.4	29.8
Saran ... ..	702	265	55	320	382	18,521	6,389	22.1	27.3	64.4
Chumpanun ... ..	946	377	43	420	526	15,973	6,022	38.5	37.6	37.7
Monghyr ... ..	787	357	60	417	370	18,195	5,687	46.5	19.0	31.2
Bhagulpore ... ..	634	279	44	320	314	16,914	8,056	18.7	27.7	47.6
Furneah ... ..	1,206	301	238	539	667	24,824	10,025	24.9	21.8	40.3
Sonthal Pergunnahs ... ..	2,110	440	106	546	1,564	21,837	3,619	26.2	20.7	16.8
Maldah ... ..	483	154	74	228	255	12,021	3,830	26.2	38.5	31.9
Cuttack ... ..	785	275	157	432	353	14,043	6,879	23.7	33.0	46.8
Pooree ... ..	717	337	124	461	256	7,127	3,086	29.8	36.7	43.3
Balasore ... ..	402	195	35	230	172	5,311	1,220	36.8	20.7	22.9
Gurjhat ... ..	159	71	21	92	67	1,243	676	66.6	54.3	54.1
Hazaribagh ... ..	782	341	83	424	358	9,977	4,112	34.9	37.5	41.3
Lohardugga ... ..	479	228	42	270	209	12,502	4,763	41.4	35.8	38.1
Singbhoom ... ..	64	29	20	49	35	3,663	455	27.1	45.9	13.4
Manbhoom ... ..	412	156	52	208	204	6,383	1,352	20.8	26.3	21.1
Total ... ..	32,032	11,091	3,620	14,711	17,321	8,80,388	2,45,803	30.4	25.5	27.9

The above table shows a distinct improvement over last year in the number of cases in which property was recovered, the percentage being 46.3 against 44.3. The percentage of recovery has also improved in about the same ratio.

In this table Patna shows the best results; but unless we can be certain that all the cases in which property is taken are properly reported, these figures are of little value. In order to show how crime against property is concealed and misreported in the Patna Division—a subject dealt with at length in paragraph 330—I have analysed the figures in connection with this table under serial 35 (house-breaking), in the hope of drawing the best attention of the Magistrates and District Superintendents of that division to this very serious blot in the police work of that division. The result is given below.

Division.				Number of true cases of burglary.	Number of cases in which property was reported to have been taken.	Percentage of cases in which property was reported to have been taken to true cases.
Burdwan ... ..	...	...	...	1,522	995	65.4
Presidency ... ..	...	...	...	2,271	1,459	64.2
Rajshahye ... ..	...	...	...	1,958	1,680	85.8
Dacca ... ..	...	...	...	1,617	1,414	87.4
Chittagong ... ..	...	...	...	413	298	72.1
Total for Bengal				7,781	5,846	75.1
Patna ... ..	...	...	...	5,349	1,980	37.4
Bhagulpore ... ..	...	...	...	2,250	1,391	61.4
Total for Behar				7,599	3,371	44.3
Orissa ... ..	...	...	...	458	358	78.1
Chota Nagpore ... ..	...	...	...	844	546	64.7
Total for the Province				16,682	10,121	60.6



The above figures show that there is a difference of 50 per. cent between the Dacca and Patna Divisions in the number of burglary cases in which property is reported to be taken. It is not to be wondered at that this crime is rife in the latter division, for there is little or no chance of detection. When once a man has recorded his deposition that nothing has been stolen, the whole of the property might be recovered next day but a conviction would be impossible in the face of such a deposition.

103. It is not safe to judge police work by the percentage of property recovered, for a lucky recovery or an unlucky failure in a big case will make a large difference in the percentage of the year. I consider the proportion of cases in which property is recovered as a better test than the actual amount recovered. As an example I may cite the Rajshahye district, where I consider crime against property has been more successfully dealt with than in any other district of the division, yet the percentage of recovery is lower than any district except Julpigorec. This is due to a single heavy theft of Rs. 7,000.

104. The following table gives the classification of true crime for the last seven years :—

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1890.	1881.	1882.
Class I ...	2,700	2,818	2,785	2,840	2,639	2,427	2,508
" II ...	4,108	4,141	4,267	3,976	4,061	4,301	4,267
" III ...	22,280	20,667	23,887	20,602	18,953	19,051	18,520
" IV ...	9,073	8,812	9,534	9,608	10,874	11,096	12,450
" V ...	38,832	41,095	45,849	42,442	38,859	35,673	36,301
" VI ...	18,257	16,348	14,407	17,406	22,109	22,015	25,099
Other special laws	495	480	589	1,288	1,977	2,041	2,082

#### CLASS I.

105. There is an increase of 81 cases under this class. Serials 4 and 5 (harbouring an offender, and other offences against public justice) show a decrease of 98 cases. The figures under all other headings except rioting are practically stationary. Rioting shows an increase of 174 cases. The result of trial of cases is decidedly worse, the percentage being only 47·5 against 53·9 ; that of persons is also worse, being 56 against 58·7 per cent. Before the sessions convictions have risen from 27·1 to 31·1 per cent.

106. Coining cases have increased by three. Convictions were obtained in only 43·8 per cent of cases, against 51 last year. The percentage of persons convicted was even worse, being only 40 per cent, against 55·6.

107. The number of rioting cases is shown as usual, division by division, for the last five years :—

	1878.		1879.		1880.		1881.		1882.	
	True cases.	False cases.	True cases.	False cases.	True cases.	False cases.	True cases.	False cases.	True cases.	False cases.
Burdwan ...	224	39	244	23	254	23	180	8	167	12
Presidency ...	265	34	283	14	340	30	348	22	339	16
Rajshahye ...	218	86	207	44	164	24	184	12	207	29
Dacca ...	762	74	763	141	472	51	360	37	574	34
Chittagong ...	123	16	90	6	221	21	276	24	227	38
Patna ...	277	41	208	36	246	47	179	20	179	23
Bhagulpore ...	76	9	119	9	104	5	115	6	102	4
Orissa ...	41	20	50	74	35	14	35	11	59	15
Chota Nagpore ...	26	5	25	1	26	2	39	1	36	4
Total ...	2,012	324	1,989	348	1,862	220	1,716	141	1,890	175

The following five divisions show a decrease :—

Burdwan ...	...	...	...	...	13 cases.
Presidency ...	...	...	...	...	9 "
Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	49 "
Bhagulpore ...	...	...	...	...	13 "
Chota Nagpore ...	...	...	...	...	3 "
Total ...	...	...	...	...	87 "

The divisions named below show an increase :

Rajshahye ...	...	...	...	...	23 cases.
Dacca ...	...	...	...	...	214 "
Orissa ...	...	...	...	...	24 "
Total ...	...	...	...	...	261 "

108. The fluctuation in all divisions except Dacca is not sufficiently large to call for notice. In that division the increase as compared with 1881 amounts to 214 cases. The Commissioner points out that the total is less than in the years 1876 to 1879. The increase is due, it may be said, solely to Mymensingh, where cases have increased from 55 to 293. This large increase

is attributed chiefly to the bad relations which have existed during the year between landlord and tenant. The Commissioner says : " Many unions have formed among bodies of tenants in various pergunnahs of the district. These unions so formed resisted all attempts on the part of the landlords and their employes to realise rents, and the proceeding of any of the zemindars' people into the villages banded in union was followed by a riot, ending generally in the eviction of the zemindars' people. In order to cope successfully with crime of this description a strong police is required, and Mymensingh, with one constable to 12 square miles and to nearly 6,000 persons, has too weak a force to act successfully in times of popular disturbance."

109. The percentage of convictions in cases has gone down from 50·6 per cent. last year to 43·2 per cent. in 1882. The result as regards persons is not so bad, the figures being 55·5 this year against 57·9. It is, however, fair to state that the number of persons pending trial is very much greater, being 823 against 640 in 1881.

110. The result of cases before the Sessions Court, either on appeal or trial, is given below for each division :—

		Acquitted.	Convicted.
Burdwan	...	11	14
Presidency	...	85	32
Rajshahye	...	64	6
Dacca	...	128	69
Chittagong	...	36	42
Patna	...	72	22
Bhagulpore	...	16	2
Orissa	...	...	...
Chota Nagpore	...	17	...
Total	...	429	187

The results are very bad, but are better than last year, when 414 were acquitted, against 143 convicted. In Burdwan and Chittagong the results are good. Cases affecting 7,698 of the persons who actually appeared were decided during the year ; and of these 7,698 persons, 7,081 were disposed of by Magistrates.

#### 111. Class I.

#### BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases in 1882.	Cases convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Burdwan	39	33	2	31	17	119	87	31
Bankoora	54	28	5	23	18	118	80	38
Beerbhoom	1	13	...	13	6	27	15	7
Midnapore	66	74	4	70	31	213	111	88
Hooghly	68	73	2	71	39	311	199	101
Howrah	36	42	3	39	11	100	24	54
Total	274	263	16	247	122	888	486	319

Burdwan and Bankoora alone show a decrease, the other four districts showing a very slight increase. The decrease in Bankoora is very large, and is almost entirely under the head of rioting, under which there is a decrease of 30 cases. Results are considerably worse than last year, the percentage of convictions in cases being 49·4 against 54·3, and of persons 54·7 against 60·6.

112. Coining cases have come down from 26 to 17—all unimportant except one in Midnapore, in which a party of Telegu-speaking natives of Madras were detected manufacturing coins in a serai with their instruments. This case was pending before the sessions at the end of the year.

113. Rioting cases have decreased from 180 to 167. Hooghly shows 17, Howrah 5 cases more, Beerbhoom is stationary, with only 7 cases. Midnapore shows 3, and Burdwan 1 less than last year. The decrease is therefore almost entirely due to Bankoora, with 30 cases less. Results are bad. The percentage of conviction in cases has gone down from 51·6 to 45·5, and of persons from 60·5 to 53·9. The large number of cases in Hooghly is said to be due to competition for land. The increase in this district in the last five years is very marked, and requires the close attention of the local authorities. The numbers are given below :—

1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
17	26	37	40	56

In two cases in this district death ensued. In the first a man of the rival party was detected in an intrigue with the daughter of the chief of the opposite party. A free fight ensued, and a man was killed. The second was a land dispute.

114. In one case in Bankoora, in which death ensued, the case is shown under the heading of murder, as it was pending before the sessions at the close of the year. Conviction was, however, obtained under the head of rioting, and the case is therefore noted here. Seven out of eight persons sent up were convicted.

## 115. Class I.

## PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases in 1882.	Cases convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
24-Pergunnahs ...	70	65	3	62	36	255	130	88
Nuddea ...	85	101	2	99	46	397	237	145
Jessore ...	188	122	6	116	59	437	278	128
Khoolna ...	86	88	5	83	52	306	190	109
Moorshedabad ...	86	70	1	69	34	290	175	73
Total ...	429	446	17	429	227	1,675	990	543

The number of true cases is exactly the same as last year. Nuddea shows an increase; Moorshedabad a decrease. The total for the 24-Pergunnahs, Jessore, and Khoolna shows only a slight increase of three. The result of cases is slightly better than last year, the percentage being 52·9 against 52. The percentage of persons convicted has risen from 56·1 to 59·1. The results of trial by, or appeal to, the sessions were, however, worse than before, the convictions being 27·3 per cent against 28·2 last year.

116. None of the headings under this class call for any notice except rioting, under which there has been a decrease of nine cases. The result of cases is almost the same as last year, the percentage being 49·1 in both years, with a slight difference in favour of last year. As regards persons there is an improvement, the percentage being 58·6 against 55·6.

Before the sessions the results in Moorshedabad and Khoolna were specially bad. Out of 16 persons committed in the former district all were acquitted, and out of 22 committed in the latter only 4 were convicted.

117. Nine cases, one in the 24-Pergunnahs, five in Jessore, and three in Khoolna, were attended with loss of life, but none call for special notice.

With reference to preventive measures against this offence, the Commissioner remarks that in Jessore 387 persons were sworn in as special constables, and fears that "this part of the law is had recourse to much too frequently, and not always judiciously, in this district." In these remarks I agree.

## 118. Class I.

## RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases in 1882.	Cases convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dinagpore ...	39	29	3	26	14	49	37	12
Rajshahye ...	60	73	7	66	31	282	127	115
Bungpore ...	35	51	6	45	25	103	70	24
Bogra ...	35	42	5	37	21	136	97	35
Pubna ...	86	100	11	89	38	422	183	130
Darjeeling ...	30	17	2	15	9	19	9	10
Julpigore ...	16	26	.....	26	7	110	68	24
Total ...	295	338	34	304	145	1,103	591	350

The above shows a small increase of 9 true cases. The result of trial, both of cases and persons, shows again a falling off, the percentage having fallen from 53·2 to 47·7 in cases, and from 58·9 to 53·6 in persons.

119. No heading requires notice except rioting, under which there is an increase of 23 cases. Three districts, Dinagepore, Bogra, and Darjeeling, show a decrease, while Rajshahye gives an increase of 7, Pubna of 10, Rungpore of 11, and Julpigoree of 14 cases. None of these were serious, except two in Pubna; one of which, the notorious Dulai case, has already been specially reported on, and need not again be mentioned here further than to note that it was the result of the disputes mentioned in paragraph 149 of last year's report. The second was a serious riot in the Serajgunge sub-division, in which a man was killed. The case was committed under section 302, but the Judge took a very lenient view of it and convicted under section 147 only, giving a sentence of two years and fine. "A number of men set on the deceased and brutally ill-treated him, and the punishment hardly seemed adequate," is the remark of the Magistrate, and it appears well founded.

120. As this division is one in which riots are very common, the number of cases and their results are shown below. The percentage of convictions, both in cases and of persons, is worse, being 40·6 against 46·7, and 51·5 against 56·5. It is satisfactory that serious cases have decreased, and that no special mention is made of any zemindar's conduct as having caused riots except the serious cases noted above.

DISTRICTS.	True cases.		Convictions.		Persons tried.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Dinagepore ... ..	17	12	7	5	66	34	49	24	16	10
Rajshahye ... ..	47	54	14	20	229	247	91	113	84	114
Rungpore ... ..	9	20	8	9	68	68	46	8	20	14
Bogra ... ..	31	21	17	12	131	122	112	8	18	28
Pubna ... ..	68	78	34	34	377	394	180	169	176	116
Darjeeling ... ..	6	2	4	.....	24	6	24	.....	.....	6
Julpigoree ... ..	6	20	2	4	25	90	14	56	2	23
Total ... ..	184	207	86	84	913	970	516	500	316	311

## 121. Class I.

## DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dacca ... ..	131	110	7	103	59	526	352	126
Furreedpore ... ..	43	110	15	95	43	537	207	286
Backergunge ... ..	125	144	7	139	75	575	319	201
Mymensingh ... ..	134	338	9	329	86	720	392	243
Total ... ..	483	702	38	666	263	2,358	1,269	856

The above figures show a great falling off. Crime has increased by 184 cases, or 38 per cent, while convictions in cases have gone down from 56·2 to 39·5, and of persons from 56·05 to 53·4. Looking at the districts, Dacca alone shows a decrease in the number of cases. Furreedpore, with three more cases, may be said to be stationary. Backergunge shows 14 more, and Mymensingh 195 more, or an increase of 145·5 per cent.

122. Coining cases have been very successfully dealt with. There were 13 cases in all during the year, and 9 ended in conviction.

123. The other headings, except rioting, call for no notice. This crime has increased to a very serious extent in Mymensingh, and slightly in Furreedpore and Backergunge (6 and 11 cases). In Dacca there is a decrease of 11 cases. The increase in Mymensingh of from 85 to 293 cases, or 344·7 per cent, is most serious. The Commissioner points out that the divisional total is still less than the average of the seven years ending with 1879, but as the increase is confined to one district, the comparison is scarcely fair. The highest number of cases which ever before occurred in Mymensingh was 196 in 1877; so that the year under review is quite abnormal. As has been stated



in paragraph 108, the increase is ascribed by the Commissioner mainly to the "bad state of relations subsisting between landlords and tenants."

124. The results of cases, district by district, are given below :—

	True cases.		Convictions.	Percentage of convictions to cases.		Persons tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage of persons convicted.	
	1881.	1882.		1881.	1882.				1881.	1882.
Dacca	93	82	45	55.9	54.8	495	326	122	60.1	65.8
Furreedpore	77	83	33	50.6	45.7	503	193	267	43.1	38.4
Backergunge	105	116	58	55.6	50	535	295	184	55.1	55.1
Mymensingh	85	293	65	27	22.1	662	362	224	52.8	54.7
Total	360	574	206	56.6	35.9	2,195	1,176	797	55.3	53.6

The above shows that in Mymensingh not only has this crime increased, but that those committing it do so almost with impunity. With reference to this the Commissioner says: "The very low percentage of convictions is due in some measure to the difficulty which exists in getting good evidence when the riot has been caused by the villagers themselves, in which case no independent evidence can be procured. The case for the prosecution depends entirely on the evidence of the zemindars' people, who were attacked. . . . This is the only apology that can be made for the action of the police, which otherwise must be regarded as having been characterised by carelessness and want of judgment in making arrests." Out of the 302 cases instituted, only 166 were enquired into by the police, leaving no less than 136 direct cases. In the cases enquired into, the police got convictions in 65, or 39.1 per cent. The number of cases in which the police were employed is very small, being only 54.9 per cent of the cases instituted, while the provincial percentage is 78.1. I think it would be wise to employ the police more in such cases in this district.

Convictions in cases have fallen off in every district: slightly in Dacca; rather more, and to about an equal extent in Furreedpore and Mymensingh; and enormously in Backergunge, although in that district the percentage is still better than in Furreedpore and Mymensingh. The percentage of last year in that district was too good to continue.

Convictions of persons have improved in Dacca and Mymensingh, and fallen off in Backergunge and Furreedpore. In the latter district results are very bad indeed, and this I ascribe to the causes stated in paragraph 96, viz. delay in disposal of cases in the lower courts and an acquitting Judge.

During the past year 100 extra police drawn from surrounding districts were quartered in Furreedpore in accordance with Mr. Monro's suggestion. These men were available for duty where riots were apprehended. The District Superintendent, however, seems to think that more good has been done by the exercise of the powers under section 107 of the present Criminal Procedure Code than by the extra police.

125. Serious cases attended with murder have increased from 5 to 12, the increase being due to Backergunge and Mymensingh, as shown in the table below, which gives the fluctuation for the last five years :—

	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Dacca	2	5	2	3	3
Furreedpore	5	5	4	1	5
Backergunge	9	5	2	1	4
Mymensingh	—	—	—	—	—
Total	16	11	8	5	12

In 10 out of the 12 cases convictions were obtained. Eight of these riots had their origin in disputes about land, one in Furreedpore, four in Backergunge, and three in Mymensingh. The Furreedpore case ended in acquittal. The deceased refused to give a kabuliyat, and in resisting *lathials*, who were sent to fetch him, received a wound in the leg, from the effects of which he afterwards died. Of the four Backergunge cases, one was owing to a talukdar trying to retain possession of his land, which had been sold for arrears of rent. The other three were due to ordinary land disputes.



The first of the Mymensingh cases was a bad one. Mr. Kallonas farmed the share of two brothers in a mehal, and in enforcing his rights sent a body of *lattials* to a village named Ballygaon, where they were opposed by a similar body, one of whom was killed. Mr. Kallonas and Suraj Miah, the chief of the opposing brothers, were afterwards prosecuted under sections 154 and 155, and fined Rs. 200 and Rs. 100 each, which appears a very mild sentence. The other Mymensingh cases present no peculiar features, except that in one death was caused by a charge of small shot, fired at between thirty or forty yards, one of which happened to hit a man on the eye and entered his brain.

Of the cases which had their origin in causes unconnected with land, only one, which occurred in Madaripore, calls for notice. Two Mahomedans had a quarrel and fight at a *hât*. Next day both returned, armed and accompanied by friends, and there was a stand-up fight, in which one man was mortally wounded.

126. The number of persons bound down to keep the peace is given below :—

		1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Dacca ...	...	51	55	46	35	62
Furreedpore ...	...	121	49	133	80	312
Backergunge ...	...	1,280	838	828	659	1,093
Mymensingh ...	...	54	48	37	32	71
		—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	...	1,506	990	1,044	806	1,538
		—	—	—	—	—

From this it will be seen that the number is greater than in any of the previous four years, and nearly double that of last year. The number in Mymensingh might still with advantage be increased. There is no doubt that the uncertainty regarding the alterations in the rent law has had a very disturbing effect in East Bengal, and more particularly in Mymensingh.

## 127. Class I.

## CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases in 1882.	Cases convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Chittagong ...	48	86	7	79	23	239	143	85
Noakholly ...	76	73	9	64	34	301	212	77
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	2	3	...	5	1	9	7	2
Tipperah ...	193	146	23	123	77	493	310	137
Total ...	319	308	39	269	135	1,042	672	301

There is a decrease of 50 cases under this class, due almost entirely to the decrease of riots in Tipperah. The conviction results are:—Cases, 1881, 47·9; 1882, 50·2: persons, 1881, 65; 1882, 64·5.

The results of trial are very good in Noakholly and Tipperah, and inferior in Chittagong, where also there is a decided increase in petty cases of riot. This is probably due to the fact that petty cases of riot used to be shown under section 160. The decrease of riots in Tipperah is due to the settlement of the disputes between the Dacca Nawab and his family, and to the measures taken to bind down the disputing parties and to appoint special constables in the disturbed tracts of Jowar Niloki and Hime Chur. Five cases—one in Chittagong and four in Tipperah—ended fatally, but none call for special mention, except one in Tipperah, in which a man was shot from behind a wall, in true Irish style, owing to an agrarian dispute. This case came to my notice while inspecting, and it may possibly be entered under murder. As no special mention is made of it by the Commissioner under either heading, I note it here.

## 128. Class I.

## PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Patna ... ..	46	45	5	40	23	124	49	75
Gya ... ..	55	63	11	52	24	228	93	135
Shahabad ... ..	74	61	4	57	29	306	176	98
Mozufferpore ... ..	52	42	3	39	19	205	120	85
Durbhunga ... ..	33	25	...	25	12	88	36	50
Sarun ... ..	29	36	6	36	17	135	93	40
Chumparun ... ..	30	35	1	34	20	124	72	35
Total ...	299	307	30	277	144	1,210	638	491

This division gives a small decrease of 22 cases. Sarun shows one case more, Chumparun four, and Mozufferpore seven: the other districts make up the decrease.

The result of cases is worse than in 1881, being 51·9 against 60·5. Persons, too, show badly, the percentage being 52·7 against 55·6.

129. Coining cases have gone up from 12 to 25, of which 12 cases ended in conviction. One coiner of Patna City got five years.

130. The number of rioting cases is the same as last year (179). In no district is the fluctuation so great as to call for special notice. Two cases were attended with loss of life—one in Shahabad and one in Sarun. Both were due to land disputes. Four riots occurred, in which indigo-planters were attacked—one in Mozufferpore, in which Mr. Blechynden was beaten in revenge for a case in which he had been complainant, and some of the villagers had been imprisoned; one in Chumparun, in which the manager of a factory was beaten when attempting to plough up some land, which had been used as common grazing ground; and two in Sarun, one of which, however, had nothing to do with indigo. In one of these cases a false charge was also brought against the manager, and those concerned in it were under trial at the end of the year.

## 131. Class I.

## BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Monghyr ... ..	50	48	3	45	25	187	91	67
Bhagulpore ... ..	34	33	...	33	19	147	72	68
Purneah ... ..	63	41	1	40	17	187	103	68
Sonthal Pergunnahs ... ..	29	17	...	17	6	97	60	25
Maldah ... ..	19	23	1	22	14	60	36	23
Total ...	195	162	5	157	81	678	362	254

The very marked decrease in this class of crime is due to the decrease of riots in Purneah and offences against public justice in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. The result of trial shows 51·6 per cent of convictions in cases and 53·4 per cent of persons, against 50·2 and 62·8 in 1881.

132. The result of coining cases was good, 8 out of 13 ending in conviction, but 21 out of 29 persons were acquitted.

133. No rioting case calls for special notice. In Purneah the number of this class of case is about what it was before the increase last year.

134. The increase in offences against public justice last year in the Sonthal Pergunnahs was due to the census.

## 135. Class I.

## ORISSA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Outtack ... ..	28	43	13	30	14	77	43	31
Pooree ... ..	30	25	1	24	10	105	75	27
Balasore ... ..	11	29	2	27	9	55	27	21
Gurjhata ... ..	9	6	...	6	5	33	27	6
Total ...	78	103	16	87	38	270	172	85

There is again an increase of 9 cases in this division, but the number is still small. The percentage of convictions in cases is very poor, being only 42·6 per cent against 55·1 last year, Balasore showing very badly; the convictions of persons are slightly better, being 63·7 against 62·8.

136. No case calls for special notice, all cases, both of coining and rioting, being petty.

## 137. Class I.

## CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Hazaribagh ... ..	21	25	.....	25	10	82	44	31
Lohardugga ... ..	8	26	3	23	13	78	35	38
Singbhoom ... ..	2	2	.....	2	2	12	12	.....
Manbhoom ... ..	25	23	1	22	13	85	47	38
Total ...	56	76	4	72	38	257	138	102

There is an increase of 16 cases under this class. The results are bad, the percentage of convictions in cases being 52·7 against 60·7, and of persons 53·7 against 63·6. Cases were all petty, and no explanation of the bad results is given.

## CLASS II.

138. There is a decrease of 34 true cases under this class, the number being exactly the same as in 1878,—4,267.

139. There is an increase of 17 cases of unnatural offence, of 46 cases of grievous hurt, of 66 cases of kidnapping or abduction, of 9 cases of confinement in secret, of 4 cases of criminal force to a woman or public servant, and of 6 cases of rash act causing death. All the other headings show a decrease, except murder by dacoits, in which the number of cases is the same. The decrease under murders is very marked, as is shown by the table below, which gives number of murder cases for 8 years :—

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
By dacoits ...	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	3
„ robbers ...	18	17	9	13	10	8	17	4
„ poison ...	12	23	19	23	18	12	19	11
Other murders ...	270	299	283	281	259	243	257	253
Total ...	302	342	315	322	288	265	296	271

140. The results of cases under this class for the last five years is given below :—

Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	Persons			Percentage of convictions to arrests.	Percentage of convictions to persons tried.
			Arrested.	Tried.	Convicted.		
1878 ... 4,267	1,622	38	6,609	5,740	2,829	42·8	49·3
1879 ... 3,996	1,672	41·8	6,366	5,491	2,805	44·1	51·1
1880 ... 4,061	1,735	42·7	6,621	6,320	2,973	44·8	47
1881 ... 4,301	1,767	41·1	6,552	6,320	2,852	43·5	45·1
1882 ... 4,267	1,677	39·3	6,761	6,512	2,681	39·6	41·2

The result is worse than it has been in any year of the five, and the following figures show how much sessions trials have to do with this :—

	Acquitted by sessions.	Convicted by sessions.	Percentage of convictions to total tried (original or appeal).
1880 ...	501	649	56·4
1881 ...	564	616	52·2
1882 ...	634	524	45·2

The falling off is very marked, and will be remarked on further on.

141. The results of trials for this crime are given below, and are worse than ever. In fact I do not exaggerate when I state that in some districts a conviction for murder is almost impossible. The results will be more fully examined in dealing with the crime in each division.

Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	Persons			Percentage to persons arrested.	Percentage to persons tried.
			Arrested.	Tried.	Convicted.		
1878 ... 322	110	34.1	835	637	173	20.7	27.1
1879 ... 288	108	37.5	738	491	188	25.5	38.3
1880 ... 265	100	37.7	662	638	156	23.5	24.4
1881 ... 296	100	33.7	725	679	170	23.4	25.03
1882 ... 271	382	0.2	713	678	141	19.7	20.8

142. The table given in paragraph 139 shows three murders by dacoits. They all took place in the Burdwan Division; one in each of the districts of Burdwan, Midnapore, and Howrah. In the three cases 40 persons were sent up. Of these, 2 were discharged by Magistrates and 16 committed in the Burdwan case, all of whom were acquitted; 11 were sent up and 9 committed in Midnapore, of whom 6 were convicted and 3 acquitted. Out of 13 committed in Howrah, 8 were convicted and 5 acquitted. The results are fairly good.

143. The four cases took place in Midnapore, Hooghly, Rungpore, and Dacca, each district having one case. The police failed in detecting two of the cases. In the Hooghly case one man was sent up, but was discharged by the Magistrate. In Dacca two were sent up, of whom one was discharged by the Magistrate and one was finally convicted, and this was the only conviction obtained.

144. One case occurred in each of the following districts:—Midnapore, 24-Pergunnahs, Dinagepore, Julpigoree, Dacca, and Shahabad; two occurred in Backergunge, and three in Mymensingh. The Julpigoree case alone ended in conviction during the year. The police sent up 11 persons, of whom one was convicted, six were discharged by the Magistrate, and three by the Sessions Court; one man was committed in Midnapore, and the case was pending at the close of the year.

145. The Dacca Division still heads the list, with 48 true cases. The districts which show most cases are—

Mymensingh	...	...	18	Furreedpore	...	...	11
24-Pergunnahs	...	...	14	Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	11
Midnapore	...	...	13	Rajshahye	...	...	10
Backergunge	...	...	12				

Results were again worse, as the table below shows:—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.	Otherwise disposed of.
1880	... 243	96	579	147	249	183	...
1881	... 257	90	625	160	300	165	...
1882	... 253	78	613	125	330	153	8

In the Rajshahye and Patna Divisions half the cases decided ended in conviction. In Sarun, as last year, all the four cases decided ended in conviction, and in Purneah and Singbhoom conviction was secured in the single case shown. Rungpore shows eight out of nine successful, Midnapore five out of eight, Rajshahye four out of seven, Mymensingh and Lohardugga four out of six, Gya and Mozufferpore three out of five, and Durbhunga, Chumparun, Bhagulpore, Pooree, and Manbhoom two out of three. Nuddea and Patna, with six and seven cases decided, failed to secure a single conviction, and Moorshedabad and Backergunge only got one case each out of six and eight decided.



146. Cases have decreased, and the results are much better, as appears from the table below. Convictions in cases have risen from 35·8 to 47·3 per cent, and of persons from 32·8 to 41·4.

			Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending or otherwise disposed of.
1880.	...	...	47	27	76	30	40	5
1881	...	...	53	19	64	21	28	15
1882	...	...	38	18	58	24	24	10

147. Cases have decreased, while results are worse than ever, as shown below:—

		Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	Persons tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage of convictions to persons tried.
1880	...	203	99	48·7	483	177	231	36·6
1881	...	208	93	44·7	487	180	201	36·9
1882	...	179	61	34·6	539	138	299	25·6

Bankoora, Beerbhoom, and the Gurj hats each succeeded in the single case which occurred. In Moorshedabad convictions were obtained in all the four cases which occurred, and the following districts also did well:—Khoolna five out of six, Backergunge five out of seven, Lohardugga four out of five, Sarun and Midnapore each three out of four, Jessore four out of six.

Dinapore, Rungpore, and Gya each had five cases with no conviction, and Durbhunga only one conviction out of six cases. It is noteworthy that three out of these four districts, which show so badly, are noted as having done well in murders.

148. In accordance with the orders conveyed in No. 3255J, dated 24th November 1882, a special account of this class of case is given.

Murder of infants by their mother.

There were three cases in the Rajshahye Division, none of which perhaps are of the kind of which details are required by the Government of India: still I mention them. The first took place in Julpigoree; the child was about 18 months old, and was fretful and peevish. The mother lost her temper at its crying and cut its throat; she afterwards tried to do the same to herself. She was sentenced to transportation for life, and died on her way to the Andamans.

Two occurred in Rungpore. In one case the mother killed the child to spite her husband, and in the other because it annoyed her when ill. One woman committed suicide; the other was transported for life.

A case took place in Chittagong, which is not unlike the case which gave rise to the call of the Government of India. A Mahomedan girl had an intrigue with her brother-in-law, and when married was found by her husband to be in the family way. He therefore sent her home, where she gave birth to a girl, which she killed, and her relations concealed the body. She was sentenced to transportation for life.

There were two cases in Mozufferpore, and in both cases the mothers were sentenced to transportation for life. In the first case the murder was committed apparently to spite the husband, and in the second on account of poverty. Both were legitimate children.

In Sarun a beggar woman gave birth to an illegitimate child, and in a few days killed it. She was transported for life.

Three cases occurred in Gya. In one case the woman was acquitted, in the second she died after committal, and in the third a sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment under section 318 was inflicted.

One case took place in Cuttack, and was pending before the sessions at the close of the year. The mother was a widow, and she left the child where she gave birth to it—in a turmeric field. The child was found alive, but died.

There were three cases in Pooree, and in all illegitimate children were murdered. In all three the mothers were sentenced by the Sessions Court to transportation for life, but one was afterwards acquitted by the High Court.

I am not aware that Government has taken action in any of these cases.



149. Cases have again decreased, the number being 155 against 196 last year. The table below shows the general results :—

Rape.

		Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	Persons tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage.
1880	...	204	32	15.7	257	54	181	21
1881	...	196	39	19.9	251	61	178	24.3
1882	...	155	31	20	192	39	135	20.3

The Rajshahye Division is conspicuous, not showing a single conviction. The number of false charges under this heading is, as usual, large, 101 cases having been declared false.

150. There is an increase of 17 cases, as shown below. The police have been more successful than last year in cases, but the results are still poor :—

Unnatural offences.

		Cases.	Conviction.	Percentage.	Persons tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage.
1880	...	55	21	38.2	58	25	28	48.2
1881	...	46	9	19.5	50	16	29	32
1882	...	63	16	25.4	62	16	39	25.8

151. There is a decrease of eight cases, as shown in the table below. The result of trial of cases is better, and of persons worse, than last year. 45 out of 97 true cases came from the Patna Division alone.

		Cases.	Conviction.	Percentage.	Persons tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage.
1880	...	111	58	52.2	113	64	39	57.5
1881	...	105	50	47.6	102	58	35	56.8
1882	...	97	49	50.5	104	53	35	50.9

Attempts at suicide.

152. This offence, too, has decreased by 36 cases. Results, given below, are a little worse than last year.

		Cases.	Conviction.	Percentage.	Persons tried.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Percentage.
1880	...	391	242	61.9	345	245	84	71
1881	...	427	272	61.1	385	274	98	71.1
1882	...	391	224	57.9	333	227	91	68.1

153. There has been an increase of 46 cases under this heading. The results are shown below, and are slightly worse than last year. Twenty-four of these cases ended in death.

Grievous hurt.

		Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Percentage.
1880	...	590	347	58.8	990	629	272	63.5
1881	...	609	344	56.4	956	586	284	61.2
1882	...	655	358	54.6	1,036	579	342	55.9

154. There is again a small decrease in this class of case, the number being 16 against 19 last year. The decrease on the average of the last five years (29.4 cases) is very marked, and, as remarked by Mr. Monro last year, the professional part of this class of crime is now being systematically dealt with, and is fairly in hand. Occasional cases of poisoning from family disputes and such like causes will always take place, but professional poisoners need only to be dealt with properly to be rendered harmless. Cases will be remarked on under each division.

Administering stupefying drugs.

		Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Percentage.
1880	...	22	6	27.3	26	14	12	53.8
1881	...	19	4	21	19	3	13	15.8
1882	...	16	8	50	25	9	15	36

The above figures show a very fair measure of success in cases, and a very distinct improvement on previous years. The result as regards persons is much better than last year, but worse than in 1880.

Hurt by dangerous weapons.

155. The results of cases under this heading are shown below :—

		Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage.
1880	...	758	321	42.3	905	509	334	56.2
1881	...	922	368	39.9	983	522	375	53.1
1882	...	910	369	40.5	1,048	496	446	47.3

There is an improvement in the result of cases, while more persons have been acquitted. The increase in cases is due to the Bhagulpore and Orissa Divisions, and the results in these divisions are specially bad.

156. One hundred and twenty-two cases of hurt ended in death, being six cases more than last year. Of these, 24 cases fell under the heading of grievous hurt, 24 under section 304A or 338, 66 under simple hurt, 5 under hurt on grave or sudden provocation, 2 under hurt by dangerous weapons, and 1 under drugging (section 328).

157. These cases have increased by 66, the Presidency, Rajshahye, and Dacca Divisions accounting for the greatest part of the increase. Results are as usual bad, the bulk of these cases being disputes as to the validity or otherwise of Mahomedan marriages and divorces among the lower classes :—

Kidnapping and abduction.

			Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Percentage.
1880	...	...	190	39	20·5	304	77	207	25·3
1881	...	...	185	34	18·4	309	67	214	21·7
1882	...	...	251	34	13·5	374	59	254	15·7

Wrongful confinement in secret or for purpose of extortion.

158. The number of cases has increased by nine. Results are very bad, as shown below :—

			Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage.
1880	...	...	97	16	16·5	165	41	116	24·4
1881	...	...	99	16	16·1	183	61	104	33·3
1882	...	...	108	13	12·	163	42	105	25·8

Selling a minor, &c.

159.

			Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Percentage.
1880	...	...	17	6	35·3	38	18	20	47·4
1881	...	...	16	3	18·7	35	6	29	17·1
1882	...	...	13	1	7·7	19	4	13	20·7

Detection has been very bad. One of the persons convicted was implicated in a case not enquired into by the police, and which does not therefore appear as a case conviction. This anomaly in the present form of return has already been remarked on.

160. The number of cases is practically the same as last year, and results, too, differ but little :—

Criminal force to a woman or public servant.

			Cases.	Conviction.	Percentage.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage.
1880	...	...	1,014	367	36·2	1,755	856	813	48·7
1881	...	...	1,024	372	36·3	1,656	762	816	45·4
1882	...	...	1,028	369	35·9	1,721	802	836	46·6

161. The result of trial of cases is a little better, and of persons rather worse. There is a small increase of six in the number of cases :—

Rash or negligent act, &c.

			Cases.	Conviction.	Percentage.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquittals.	Percentage.
1880	...	...	65	43	66·1	93	58	28	62·3
1881	...	...	68	36	52·9	96	46	43	47·9
1882	...	...	74	40	54	104	46	54	44·2

162. Class II.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Burdwan	66	83	6	77	35	124	46	70
Bankura	52	47	7	40	23	91	26	29
Boorhoom	52	28	2	26	7	37	13	16
Midnapore	145	162	13	149	46	230	81	140
Hoochly	162	221	18	203	62	319	105	199
Howrah	86	73	4	69	22	100	29	59
Total	561	614	50	564	197	896	322	475

There is a small difference of three true cases. The result of trial is very bad indeed. The percentage of successful cases has fallen from 40·2 to 34·9, and the percentage of persons convicted has gone from 47·5 to 35·9. The falling off is visible in every district, but in Burdwan and Bankoora it is small.

163. The number of murders has increased from 33 to 35, as noted in the margin. As already stated in paragraph 142, the whole of the murders by dacoits which took place in the province belong to this division. The results of the cases given in that paragraph show that the police traced all three cases. The Magistrate of Burdwan expresses his entire belief in the case, in which 16 persons were acquitted in his district, and states that the Judge strongly disapproved of the verdict.

The police also were successful in one of the cases of murder by robbers in Midnapore, but the case failed on trial.

The single case of murder by poison took place in Midnapore, and was pending at the close of the year, the accused having been committed.

None of the cases of other murders call for special notice, and there was but one case of murder of a child for the sake of its ornaments.

164. The result of murder cases is given below, and is very bad as regards conviction in cases, though not so bad as regards persons. Looking at the number of cases, as well as at results, Midnapore shows best and Hooghly worst :—

	Cases.	Convictions.	PERCENTAGE—		Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	PERCENTAGE—		REMARKS.
			In 1881.	In 1882.				In 1881.	In 1882.	
Burdwan ... ..	2	1	14·3	50	20	1	19	25	5	15 persons pending trial. 9 persons pending.
Bankoora ... ..	8	.....	60·6	.....	19	.....	4	25	.....	
Beerbhoom ... ..	3	.....	33·3	.....	2	1	1	16·6	50	
Midnapore ... ..	16	6	12·5	37·5	33	14	10	11·1	42·4	
Hoochly ... ..	3	.....	33·3	.....	12	.....	12	10·6	.....	
Howrah ... ..	3	1	33·3	33·3	13	8	5	25	61·5	

165. There were seven cases of attempt to murder, against ten last year. Three of these cases ended in conviction, and of nine persons sent up three were convicted, five were acquitted, and one was still on trial before the Magistrate.

166. The table below shows a decrease of seven cases of culpable homicide. The result of trial of cases is very nearly the same as last year, being 40 against 40·7. The percentage of persons convicted—36·8 against 39 in 1881—is rather worse. No case calls for special notice:—

DISTRICTS.	1881.					1882.				
	Cases.	Con- victions.	Persons.	Con- victed.	Acquit- ted.	Cases.	Con- victions.	Persons.	Con- victed.	Acquit- ted.
Burdwan	3	.....	7	.....	7	5	1	9	3	6
Bankura	1	.....	2	.....	2	1	1	2	1	1
Beerbhoom	6	4	10	8	1	1	1	1	1	.....
Midnapore	10	3	25	10	13	7	3	10	8	5
Hoochly	6	3	16	4	6	6	2	15	6	7
Howrah	1	1	4	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Total	27	11	64	25	23	20	8	38	14	19

167. Rape cases decreased by one. The results were decidedly better than last year. Burdwan again shows very badly :—

			1881.	1882.
Divisional percentage of convictions of cases	...	...	11·7	37·5
" " persons	...	...	4·2	25

168. There were six cases of exposure of infants, against 14 last year. Results are good. Five cases ended in conviction, and one was pending

at the end of the year; while of 11 persons put on trial, 5 were convicted, 4 were discharged, 1 was pending trial before the sessions, and 1 was otherwise disposed of.

169. No drugging case occurred in the year under review.

170. Abduction cases are unsuccessful as ever. For the third year in succession there were 41 true cases. Of these 14 occurred in Midnapore and 17 in Hooghly. The cases were, as usual, chiefly connected with marriage, and as soon as the girl is found the parties compromise. Only three cases, or 7·3 per cent, ended in conviction, and only 17 per cent of the persons tried were convicted.

171. Serious cases of wrongful confinement (serial No. 25) have increased from 18 to 23, of which no less than 18 took place in Midnapore, and of these, again, 16 occurred in the Tumlook sub-division. Only five out of these 23 cases were instituted before the police, and four more were investigated by order of the Magistrate, leaving 14 cases with which the police had no connection, and for the results of which they are not responsible. True and strong cognizable cases are generally instituted at stations, while false or weak ones are instituted before the Magistrate after being put into shape by mookhtars. The result of such cases on trial is necessarily bad. In all 31 persons were sent up—16 by the police and 15 by order of the Magistrate. 9 of them were convicted, 21 acquitted, and the case against 1 was pending.

The Commissioner reports that the relations between Messrs. Watson and their ryots have been in the main amicable during the year, and have given rise to no trouble.

172. The headings which have not been noted separately call for no remark.

173. Class. II.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
24-Pergunnahs ... ..	231	226	18	208	93	291	140	150
Nuddea A. ... ..	180	185	20	165	62	235	98	137
Jessore ... ..	223	145	8	137	65	248	104	112
Khulna ... ..	.....	128	9	119	61	248	106	124
Moorshedabad ... ..	100	112	1	111	30	144	56	74
Total ... ..	734	796	56	740	311	1,161	504	547

The number of true cases has increased by six, the figures being 740 against 734. There is no marked fluctuation in any district, and the general tendency is towards a decrease in the more serious forms of crime. The percentage of convictions in cases has risen from 37·3 to 42, and of persons from 39·7 to 43·4.

174. Murders have gone down from 42 to 37. There were no cases of murder by dacoits or robbers, and only one by poison, which occurred in the 24-Pergunnahs. The accused was a woman, a returned convict from the Andamans. She was not known to be a poisoner previous to this case, but subsequent enquiries have shown that there have been suspicions against her before. She is now closely watched. She was acquitted by the Sessions Court, though the evidence was fairly strong.

175. Other murders show a decrease of one case. The results are very bad, but the cases of 13 persons were pending at the end of the year.

	Cases.	Conviction.	Percentage.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage.
1880 ...	34	10	29·4	110	18	41	16·4
1881 ...	37	14	37·8	103	24	60	23·4
1882 ...	36	10	27·7	78	12	47	16·4

Nuddea shows no convictions, but the cases of five persons were pending. Jessore (four persons pending) and Moorshedabad each got one conviction out of six true cases. In the 24-Pergunnahs six cases out of 14 ended in conviction, and four persons were pending trial. In Khulna conviction was obtained in two cases out of three.



176. Among murders the following deserve notice:—

A man caught his wife in an intrigue with another, enticed him out into the jungle, and brained him with an axe. His wife, two brothers, and another woman assisted in throwing the corpse into a khal, where it was found. The murderer confessed, both before the police and the Deputy Magistrate, and the jury, believing the evidence, convicted him, and he was sentenced to transportation for life. Next sessions the two brothers were tried, under section 201, for concealing evidence, and the Judge charged for a conviction, but the jury disbelieved the evidence and acquitted. The Government pleader, than whom Government has not a more zealous servant, made use of this case to strongly urge the removal of murder and analogous cases to the list of those tried by the help of assessors. He urged that the jury system had become a farce, and that the accused had only to protest his innocence vehemently, and to say that the charge had been got up by the police to be believed. The Magistrate, while admitting that the jury system ought to be popular with criminals, would not abolish it, and hopes that "by degrees the classes from which jurymen are taken will be educated into a sounder judgment and greater firmness in its exercise." It is not, however, the more ignorant classes who make the worst jurymen, and in the 24-Pergunnahs educated jurymen appear generally to constitute themselves counsel for the prisoner. I have written at length on this point in paragraph 99.

One of the Nuddea cases was the notorious case of Mullak Chand, the details of which I need not repeat here. None of the others call for notice.

177. There were five cases of attempt to murder—two in Khulna, and one each in the 24-Pergunnahs, Nuddea, and Jessore. The 24-Pergunnahs case was committed, and was pending at the close of the year. The Jessore case ended in conviction: all the rest were unsuccessful. Out of 7 persons tried, 2 were convicted, 3 were acquitted, 1 was otherwise disposed of, and 1 was committed, but his case was pending before the sessions.

178. There is a decrease of five cases of culpable homicide. The following table gives the results:—

		Cases.	Conviction.	Percentage.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage
1880	...	33	15	45·4	100	21	64	21
1881	...	32	12	37·5	78	15	44	19·2
1882	...	27	16	59·2	140	38	70	27·1

The results are in reality even better than shown in the above table, for no less than 32 persons in seven cases were pending trial at the end of the year, and of these 28 had been committed. In Moorshedabad and Khulna convictions were obtained in all cases, and in these districts there were no pending cases. No case calls for special notice.

179. Rape cases have increased by five, the number being 24 against 19. Eleven of these took place in Nuddea, and this is the only district which shows any conviction. Three cases, or 12·5 per cent, ended in conviction, against 15·8 per cent last year, and five out of 26 persons, or 19·2 per cent, were convicted, against 18·1 per cent last year. No case is of sufficient importance to call for special notice.

180. There have been only 7 cases of exposure of infants, against 13 in 1881. Conviction was obtained in two cases, and a third was committed and was pending before the sessions at the close of the year. Four persons were convicted out of ten sent up.

181. Grievous hurt cases have increased from 58 to 121. No cause can be assigned for this. Results are worse than last year, the percentages of conviction being in cases 47·1 against 58, and of persons 53·2 against 73·1.

182. Cases of hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession have increased from five to nine, of which five occurred in Nuddea, two in Khulna, and one each in the 24-Pergunnahs and Jessore. Conviction was only obtained in one case, which was investigated. This was in Nuddea. Conviction was also obtained in a direct case in Jessore. In the 24-Pergunnahs case a woman was suspected by her mistress of theft, and tortured by the application of chillies and a hot iron to her private parts. She went to a municipal



outpost to complain, and was referred to the station, but the friends of the accused got hold of her on the way and concealed her for some time. When the case came to notice it was sent up by the police, but broke down at the sessions. Those who concealed the woman were, however, convicted afterwards, and the Head Constable was fined for not reporting that the woman had come to complain.

183. Cases of hurt by dangerous weapon have gone down from 215 to 201. Convictions in cases have risen from 34 to 47 per cent, and of persons from 43·2 to 51·5.

184. Kidnapping and abduction cases increased from 21 to 26. The results are much better, the percentage of conviction in cases having increased from 14·3 to 26·9, and of persons from 17·2 to 32·3.

185. Cases under serial No. 29 (sections 304 and 338) have increased from 10 to 17. The results are better than last year.

						1881.	1882.
Percentage of conviction in cases ...	...	...	...	...	...	40	58·8
Ditto ditto persons ...	...	...	...	...	...	25	29

One case under this heading calls for notice. It took place in the 24-Pergunnahs. A woman struck her servant boy, who was continually absenting himself from his work, and killed him. She paid the father hush-money, and the punchayat also agreed not to report the case as murder. The father and the chowkidar reported that the boy had committed suicide, but in the course of the enquiry the facts came out. The Deputy Magistrate punished the woman under section 304A, and the collecting member of the punchayat, the father, and the chowkidar were convicted under section 213, and sentenced to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 20. The Magistrate and Commissioner both consider this last punishment far too lenient.

#### 186. Class II. RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dinagore ... ..	89	101	13	88	15	84	23	45
Rajshahye ... ..	85	110	14	96	50	126	76	45
Rungpore ... ..	100	143	20	123	39	250	93	129
Bogra ... ..	60	45	.....	45	17	88	53	27
Pubna ... ..	58	89	9	71	26	143	39	91
Darjeeling ... ..	50	48	3	45	34	75	49	23
Julpigoree ... ..	45	45	10	35	11	44	14	29
Total ... ..	487	572	69	503	192	809	346	382

The increase in this class is 16 cases, which is not sufficiently large to call for any remarks. The results of cases for the past two years are given below, and show an improvement, both in cases and persons:—

	Cases.	Conviction.	Percentage.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Percentage.
1881 ...	487	175	35·9	714	281	325	39·3
1882 ...	503	192	38·1	809	346	382	42·7

Rajshahye, Bogra, and Darjeeling show well. Dinagore, Pubna, and Julpigoree give very bad results.

187. Murders have decreased from 44 to 32, out of which there is one case of murder by robbers in Bogra, unsuccessful; two of murder by poison—one in Dinagore, unsuccessful, and one in Julpigoree, successful; and 29 other murders. These last are thus divided:—Rungpore 10, Rajshahye 6, Dinagore and Julpigoree 4 each, Pubna 3, and Darjeeling and Bogra 1 each.

The results of the past two years are given below, and are better in 1882 than last year:—

	Cases.	Conviction.	Percentage.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquitted.	Percentage.
1881 ...	35	9	25·7	100	10	45	10
1882 ...	29	15	51·7	104	23	61	22·1

Of the districts, Rungpore and Rajshahye did well: the rest badly. No case calls for special notice.

188. Of the five cases of attempts to murder, only one was successfully dealt with, and out of seven persons sent up only one was convicted, four were discharged, and two were pending trial.

189. The following table shows the result of culpable homicide cases:—

		Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Percentage.
1881	...	23	10	43·5	61	20	28	32·8
1882	...	18	4	22·2	51	9	39	17·7

The results are worse than ever, and contrast very unfavorably with the result of murder cases. All the four cases in which there were convictions belong to Rajshahye.

190. There occurred 25 true cases of rape, against 24 in 1881. Not a single case was successful—a very miserable result.

191. Unnatural offences have increased to 13 true cases: one only was successful.

192. There were four cases of exposure of infants, with one conviction. This, too, is far from good.

193. Two cases of administering drugs took place in Dinagepore. None in any other district. Both were pending at the end of the year. In one of these cases a conviction was afterwards obtained, under section 304A, against a girl who poisoned one lover at the instigation of two others. The other case failed.

194. There were two cases of causing hurt to extort a confession reported, but one was declared false on trial. The other was committed, but broke down before the sessions.

195. Kidnapping and abduction cases have greatly increased, the number having risen from 21 to 49 true cases. Dinagepore contributes 22, and Rungpore 14 of this number. Convictions were obtained in only four cases, which is very poor. None of the cases call for special notice.

196. None of the other headings present features calling for remark.

197. Class II.

#### DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dacca	169	198	44	151	62	245	96	113
Furreedpore	150	170	30	140	57	276	82	142
Backergunge	287	302	41	261	91	368	135	202
Mymensingh	255	284	22	262	73	413	181	175
Total	861	954	137	817	282	1,302	494	632

There is a decrease of 51 true cases spread over the three first-named districts. Mymensingh shows an increase of 7 cases, leaving a net decrease of 44 cases. The fluctuations are not such as to call for special notice.

The comparative results of the past two years are given below, and are not as good this year as last:—

		Cases.	Conviction.	Percentage.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage.
1881	...	861	338	39·2	1,361	592	626	43·5
1882	...	860	282	34·5	1,302	494	632	37·9

The Commissioner remarks that “it is not creditable to the police of Backergunge that the improvement manifested in 1881 has not been sustained in 1882.” The percentages in this district have gone down from 44·9 and 50·1 in 1881 to 34·8 and 36·6 in 1882. In Dacca and Furreedpore the percentage of conviction in cases has improved, and that of persons got worse, while it is just the opposite in Mymensingh.

198. Murders have gone down from 61 to 55. There was one murder by robbers in Dacca, in which a boy was murdered for the sake of his gold ornaments. This case ended in conviction.

199. There were six murders by poison—one in Dacca, two in Backergunge, and three in Mymensingh. All were unsuccessful.

200. The cases of other murders are thus divided:—Dacca 7, Furreedpore 11, Backergunge 12, Mymensingh 18. The comparative results are given below:—

		Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittal.	Percentage.
1881	..	50	22	44	126	45	55	35.7
1882	..	48	9	18.7	125	14	67	11.2

These results are very bad. It is, however, right to note that 41 persons were pending trial and 3 were otherwise disposed of, against only 20 pending in the previous year. The bad results in Backergunge, where only one case in 11 was successful, as against 12 out of 13 last year, are attributed by the Magistrate to three causes: (1) that many cases depended on confessions which were all withdrawn, and the Judge attached little weight to such evidence; (2) that witnesses gave discrepant evidence in order to screen offenders; (3) that in some instances sufficient care was not exercised by the police in working up the cases. No case appears to me to call for special mention here.

201. There were but two cases of attempt to murder, against 11 last year. One occurred in Furreedpore, and was not traced. The other was in Mymensingh and ended in conviction.

202. Culpable homicide cases have increased by three, the number being 41 against 38, and are thus distributed:—Dacca 9, Furreedpore 4, Backergunge 7, Mymensingh 21.

The results are very poor, as shown below:—

		Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage.
1881	...	38	21	55.2	133	56	49	42.1
1882	...	41	13	31.7	146	40	76	27.4

One case deserves notice. It was originally reported by the Dacca police as a case of suicide by hanging, but on enquiry it turned out that the accused had been beaten by the police to extort a confession in a burglary case. A sub-inspector and two head-constables were committed to the sessions, but the case broke down. The Judge, however, considered the police were responsible for the death, and the men were dismissed the service. Cases have increased in Dacca from 3 to 9, and in Backergunge from 4 to 7; in both cases the figures are also above those for 1880, though much below those of 1879. The increase of last year in Mymensingh is maintained.

203. Rape cases have gone down from 28 to 13. The chief decrease is in Mymensingh, where cases have dropped from 18 to 4. The Commissioner attributes this to the severe punishment given in 1881 to several cases of gang rape. Conviction was again obtained in four cases, which gives a greatly improved percentage of 30.8 against 14.3. This improvement has not, however, extended to convictions of persons, as only 5 out of 27 persons tried, or 18.5 per cent, were convicted, against 32 per cent last year. This is due to there being no gang cases this year.

204. Unnatural offences again increased from 9 to 12. The only conviction obtained was in Dacca, where a second case was also pending, having been committed to the sessions.

205. There were five cases of exposure of infants—one each in Dacca and Furreedpore, and three in Mymensingh. The Dacca case ended in conviction, the rest were all unsuccessful. The police were only employed in one of the three cases in Mymensingh.

206. Grievous hurt cases have gone down from 126 to 108—the same figure as in 1880. Backergunge and Mymensingh show a decrease of 7 and 17 cases; Dacca and Furreedpore an increase of 5 and 1 respectively. Results are worse.

						1881.	1882.
Conviction of cases	...	...	...	...	...	59.5	53.7
Ditto of persons	...	...	...	...	...	58.5	56.9

207. Cases of hurt by a dangerous weapon have gone down from 243 to 210. In Backergunge there is a decrease of 38 cases, which more than makes up for the increase in 1881. Results are worse, as shown below :—

						1881.	1882.
Percentage of convictions in cases	...	...	...	...	...	43.2	37.1
Ditto ditto of persons	...	...	...	...	...	60.4	52.8

208. Kidnapping and abduction cases—always numerous in this division—have increased from 48 to 69. Results are very poor, only seven cases having ended in conviction. The police are not, however, entirely responsible, as only 48 cases were enquired into, and out of these 13 were pending at the close of the year; so that really the seven successful cases are out of 35, and not out of 69. The Magistrate of Backergunge writes, “as the marriage laws are extremely lax, and morality in that respect low, offences relating to women are somewhat numerous, and are furthered by the ready acquiescence of the women themselves.” These remarks if intended, as they apparently were, for the lower classes of Mahomedans, not for the whole population, apply to the whole division.

209. Serious cases of wrongful confinement are numerous in this division. In fact more than half the cases of this kind for the whole province take place in the Dacca Division and the Midnapore district. The results are very poor. There were 36 true cases, and one conviction; while out of 52 persons, eight only were convicted.

210. Cases of criminal force to public servants have increased on the whole by 30 cases. Backergunge shows 19 and Mymensingh 35 more, while Dacca shows 14 and Furreedpore ten less. Results are better.

						1881.	1882.
Convictions in cases	...	...	...	...	...	30.3	34.5
Ditto of persons	...	...	...	...	...	39.5	42.7

## 211. Class II. CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Chittagong	96	116	8	108	23	178	51	79
Noakholly	77	87	14	73	24	128	46	74
Chittagong Hill Tracts	9	5	.....	5	1	10	2	4
Tipperah	133	185	21	164	68	279	121	98
Total	315	393	43	350	115	593	220	255

The number of cases has increased under this class by 35. Noakholly and the Hill Tracts each have four less, while Chittagong shows 12, and Tipperah 31 more.

Results are worse, chiefly owing to the bad work in Chittagong :—

						1881.	1882.
Convictions of cases	...	...	...	...	...	35.8	32.9
Ditto of persons	...	...	...	...	...	43.5	37.1

212. Murders have increased from 10 to 13, of which 3 only ended in conviction. Chittagong had 7, with 2 convictions; Tipperah 4, with 1 conviction; and the other two districts, 1 each—both unsuccessful. Out of 54 persons sent up, only 6 were convicted.

213. Attempts to murder show better results; the only two cases were in Tipperah, and both were successful. Culpable homicide cases can hardly be reviewed. There were 15 true cases and 33 persons were sent up. Of these, 11 were discharged, 1 was convicted, and no less than 21 were waiting trial.

214. Grievous hurt cases and cases of hurt by dangerous weapons were successfully dealt with. There were 53 true cases of the former, of which 31, or 58.5 per cent, were successfully dealt with, and 85 cases of the latter, of which 43.5 per cent were convicted; while the percentages of persons sent up to convicted were 56 and 62.8 respectively. Tipperah shows well in both classes.

215. No other heading calls for special notice.



DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Patna	163	121	31	90	38	170	57	108
Gya	118	130	18	112	56	131	66	65
Shahabad	156	198	17	181	92	222	117	94
Mozufferpore	42	67	12	55	21	78	39	39
Durbhanga	63	52	7	45	19	68	22	33
Sarun	100	111	16	95	49	149	72	60
Ohumparan	63	74	17	57	20	60	25	26
Total	710	753	118	635	305	878	396	410

Cases have decreased by 75. Shahabad and Mozufferpore show 25 and 13 cases more. There is a decrease in all the other districts—slight in all but Patna, where it amounts to no less than 73 cases. Results of trial for the last two years are given below. They are not so favorable as last year; but are better in cases, worse as regards persons than in 1880.

	Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage.
1881	710	372	52.3	935	502	370	53.7
1882	635	305	48	878	398	410	45.3

217. There is a decrease of seven cases of murder. There are no cases of murder by dacoits or robbers, and only one of murder by poison, 39 falling under the head of other murders. The single case of poisoning took place in Shahabad. The accused, a fakir, was traced as far as Chattisgarh in the Central Provinces and then lost.

The results of cases of other murders are given below. The results of cases are better, of persons worse, but at the end of the year 14 persons had been committed and were waiting trial :—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage.
1881	38	13	34.2	102	31	56	30.4
1882	39	15	38.4	102	20	65	19.6

Results are worst in Patna and Shahabad.

In Patna the police made arrests in the whole seven cases, yet failed in getting a single conviction. It is said to be "quite hopeless to expect convictions in cases of murder with a Patna jury." The Judge of Patna has also brought this matter to the notice of Government.

218. Out of these cases the following are worthy of note:—In station Mokamah, zillah Patna, there was a land dispute between two parties of village Jalalpoore. An old man of one party agreed to be beaten on the land of the other party in order to found a false charge of riot. The beating was overdone, and he died. The case broke down, as the parties compromised.

The Joint-Magistrate of Buxar was in camp at Chowgaon. A man named Mohabir Tanti snatched a *garasa* from another man and ran towards the Joint-Magistrate's tent. He was stopped by Durga Ram, the Joint-Magistrate's bearer, whom he struck no less than 46 blows on the head with his weapon and killed. He was transported for life.

A Mughaya Dome was seized in the act of committing burglary, and ripped the abdomen of the man who seized him. This is the part of the body where a Dome always inflicts wounds. He was sentenced to be hanged.

219. The figures for cases of attempt to murder are given below, and show improvement:—

	Cases.	Conviction.	Percentage.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage.
1881	11	4	36.4	11	4	6	36.4
1882	5	4	80	7	5	1	71.4

220. Culpable homicide cases have been reduced from 35 to 25. Results are slightly worse than last year, the percentages of convictions in cases being 32 against 34.2.



221. Rape cases have decreased by 14, and results are good, as shown below. This is the only division where this class of case is treated with any success :—

		Cases.	Conviction.	Percentage.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage.
1881	...	39	16	41	44	19	24	43.2
1882	...	25	10	40	25	13	12	52

222. Unnatural offences have increased from 7 to 11. Convictions were obtained in 3 cases only, and only 3 persons out of 14 sent up were convicted. This is worse than last year.

223. The number of cases of exposure of infants is the same as last year. Convictions are not quite so good, 24 cases having been convicted against 28 last year, and 26 persons against 31. The results are still, however, good.

224. Under grievous hurt there is a decrease of 16 cases. The figures below show a slight improvement in the result of cases and the reverse as regards persons, but this year the cases of 21 persons are pending against only 7 last year; and if even half of these are convicted, figures will be equalised.

		Cases.	Conviction.	Percentage.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage.
1881	...	145	89	61.3	226	134	85	59.2
1882	...	129	80	62	206	112	72	54.3

225. Cases of administering drugs were much more successful than last year, when there were no convictions. In the year under review three out of four cases were successful, and three out of five persons were convicted. One of the two cases in Patna was successful. A man, calling himself a physician, engaged to cure a child of blindness, and lived with the parents. He drugged them with *dhatura*, and robbed them. He was afterwards arrested at Beheea for theft in a railway carriage, and on identification was tried and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. The second Patna case was also committed. In my opinion it was a case of drunkenness, not of drugging, and ended rightly in acquittal. A case which occurred in Durbhunga, and in which the special sub-inspector was employed, has led to the discovery of several old cases, and also of some cases in Nepal. As the man is being tried there, and will probably be convicted, his extradition may not be necessary, but the cases appear fully proved, and apparently a dangerous gang, who have infested the borders for some time, will be scattered by the arrest of their chief.

226. Cases of hurt by dangerous weapons have decreased by 11. Convictions in cases are much the same, being 38.9 against 40.5 per cent. The percentage of persons convicted has gone down from 50 to 43.1, but more persons were pending than in 1881.

## 227. Class II.

## BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICT.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Monghyr	64	73	12	60	30	75	33	36
Bhagulpore	46	48	7	41	17	65	30	18
Purneah	66	68	5	63	24	90	46	36
Sonthal Pergunnahs	57	64	5	61	21	105	48	44
Maldah	22	48	2	46	18	50	21	26
Total	254	300	29	271	110	385	178	164

There is an increase of 17 true cases. Monghyr, Bhagulpore, and Purneah show small decreases of 4, 5, and 2 cases. The Sonthal Pergunnahs gives 4 more, and Maldah 24 more than last year. Crime, therefore, may be said to be stationary, except in Maldah. No explanation of this increase is given. The percentages of conviction for the two years are :—cases, 1881, 44.4; 1882, 40.6: persons, 1881, 47.5; 1882, 46.2.

228. Murders have increased by five. All come under the heading of other murders. The percentage of conviction in cases is bad, but this is greatly due to the large number pending (six), and to the murderers in three cases having committed suicide or died before trial. The good figure of percentage of persons is due to 13 persons having been convicted in the single Purneah case.

	Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	Persons.	Conviction.	Acquittals.	Percentage.
1881 ...	19	7	36·8	36	10	17	27·7
1882 ...	24	6	25	44	18	15	40·9

None of the cases call for special notice, except one in Purneah. A Sonar, named Uma Kant, had an intrigue with his widowed daughter-in-law. This was discovered, and he was fined Rs. 200. Not content with this, his caste punchayat were pressing him still further, so one night he killed his whole family of seven persons, including the daughter-in-law, who was close to her confinement, and hanged himself. It is possible that his brother, who was also murdered, assisted him in murdering the rest, and then submitted to be killed himself, for his clothes were found girt up as if for some work, and not as if disposed for sleep. The family had been greatly impoverished by the fine, and this, added to the disgrace, it is supposed, induced the deed.

229. There were 7 cases of attempt to murder, of which 5 were decided during the year, and all ended in conviction; while of 10 persons sent up, 1 only was discharged, 7 were convicted, and 2 were pending. This is satisfactory.

230. Oulpable homicide cases have gone down from 17 to 14, thus distributed:—Monghyr 5, Purneah 4, Bhagulpore and the Sonthal Pergunnahs each 2, and Maldah 1. Ten of these cases were decided during the year, and of these only four ended in conviction—two in Monghyr and one each in Bhagulpore and the Sonthal Pergunnahs—while of 26 persons sent up, 11 were convicted, 10 acquitted, and 5 were pending trial.

231. There were again 24 rape cases, of which 9 were in the Sonthal Pergunnahs and 10 in Maldah. There were four convictions, which is better than last year, but still very bad. No explanation is given of the great increase of cases in Maldah, and that district is also conspicuous for want of success, there not being a single conviction.

232. The police were particularly successful in dealing with unnatural offences in this division, all five cases which occurred having ended in conviction.

233. The crime of exposure of infants was also successfully dealt with. There were 10 cases, and 5 ended in conviction, while 4 were pending. Monghyr was specially successful, all persons sent up being convicted.

234. The Sonthal Pergunnahs sent up the single case of administering stupefying drugs, which took place in the division. It was a simple case of a woman poisoning her husband at the instigation of a lover, and ended in her conviction.

235. Cases of hurt by dangerous weapons have increased from 27 to 39, the increase being due to Purneah. No explanation of the increase is given, and the cases call for no special notice.

236. No other heading calls for remark.

## 237. Class II.

## ORISSA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Outback ... ..	61	95	23	73	33	122	50	67
Poorce ... ..	53	68	1	67	25	65	35	35
Balasore ... ..	39	33	4	29	15	33	20	17
Gurjhat ... ..	16	19	4	15	9	17	13	8
Total ...	169	215	31	184	82	242	109	121

There is an increase of 21 true cases. The comparative results of the two years are shewn below :—

		Cases.	Conviction.	Percentage.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Percentage.
1881	...	163	70	42.9	194	85	83	45.3
1882	...	184	82	44	242	109	122	45.0

The results are much the same in both years.

238. 11 murders have occurred, against 13 in 1881, and all are again under the heading of other murders. Five cases ended in conviction, and out of 15 persons sent up 7 were convicted, 4 acquitted, and 4 (of whom 3 had been committed) were pending trial. The following cases deserve notice. A Bengali contractor in Cuttack was killed while asleep for the sake of his money. A relation who lived with him was sent up on circumstantial evidence, and the Judge recommended capital punishment. The High Court, however, ordered his release. A second Cuttack case deserves notice for the same reason, viz. difference of opinion between the High and the Local Courts. A man while sleeping with a widow was killed by her former paramours. Four persons were sent up and two were recommended to be hanged, while two were sentenced to six years each under sections 201 and 109. The High Court discharged all four. The High Court have also discharged persons convicted in two cases in Pooree. The first is the case of a mother sentenced to transportation for life for the murder of her illegitimate child, but acquitted by the High Court. This case has been referred to in paragraph 148. The Commissioner quotes the Magistrate's report in the other case, which I repeat at length, as the case is so very extraordinary. I have called for a full report, and will, if necessary, report further on it. "The murderer, Mokund Santra, is a youth of only some 16 years, a Brahmin, and member of a wealthy well-to-do family. His victim was his cousin, a child of about seven. The motive was almost certainly merely the child's ornaments. The crime was deliberately planned. Mokund dug a hole in a retired part of the garden, and brought his little cousin there. He told the child to see how much water was in the hole, and then deliberately held him under water till he was drowned. He hid the ornaments in various places, but subsequently produced them in the presence of witnesses, confessing his crime with much coolness. He made a full confession before the Magistrate, and told a circumstantial history of his crime to the Civil Surgeon, who is also Superintendent of the Jail. He was capitally sentenced at the sessions, and has appealed to the High Court." The Commissioner adds that the High Court acquitted him, and made severe strictures on the Pooree police, enquiry with reference to which is in progress. In the Gurjats one man was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life for killing another with an axe. He pleaded that in the early morning he mistook him for a bear. On appeal to Government he was acquitted. This division has been remarkable for the last two years for differences of opinion between the local and appellate courts. In 1881 the appellate courts enhanced the punishment in two cases: in 1882, persons convicted have been acquitted in four cases.

239. Culpable homicide cases have increased from 4 to 8. Three cases ended in conviction out of five decided, and out of 10 persons sent up 3 were convicted, 5 acquitted, and 2 were pending.

240. Cases of exposure of infants were on the whole successful. Fourteen were reported, of which two were pending at the end of the year. Of the rest, eight ended in conviction, and out of 15 persons sent up 6 were acquitted, 8 were convicted, and 1 was pending.

241. There were five cases of administering stupefying drugs during the year—three in Cuttack and two in Pooree. Three of these were successful—two in Cuttack, one in Pooree. The detection of one of the Cuttack cases led to the detection of the other, and also to the conviction of a professional poisoner previously unknown. He has got 14 years.

242. No other heading calls for notice.

## 243. Class II.

## CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases, 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Hazaribagh ... ..	64	63	10	53	16	55	26	25
Lohardugga ... ..	84	93	11	82	38	96	44	44
Singbhoom ... ..	21	11	1	10	5	12	5	4
Manbhoom ... ..	47	67	9	58	25	83	36	39
Total ... ..	216	234	31	203	84	246	110	112

There is a decrease of 13 cases under this class. Hazaribagh, Lohardugga, and Singbhoom give 11, 2 and 11 fewer, while Manbhoom gives 11 more. Results are given below. They are better in cases, worse as regards persons; but a larger number of persons were pending than in the previous year:—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage.
1881 ...	216	86	39·8	273	139	114	50·9
1882 ...	203	84	41·3	246	110	112	44·7

244. 24 cases of murder took place, against 27 in 1881; 9 ended in conviction during the year, and the number of cases pending at the close of the year (8) was large. Out of 40 persons sent up, 15 were convicted, 12 acquitted, and 13 were pending. Excluding pending cases, the results are very good. The following call for notice. In Hazaribagh a man struck his daughter-in-law for refusing to fry some mohwa fruit for him and she died. With the assistance of some villagers he carried the body eight miles off and hung it on a tree. On his return he found no one to suckle the deceased's child, aged one year; so he killed it by dashing its head on the ground. He was sentenced to death.

In the same district a woman was murdered under suspicion of being a witch, but the case broke down.

In Lohardugga a man killed his own mother under suspicion of her being a witch. His wife had been very ill at her last confinement, and the child died shortly after its birth. He consulted the witch-finders, who told him that it was his own mother who had caused the death of the child. She was on that driven from his house, but returned after a time. On his wife again becoming pregnant, she declared that she would again suffer in the same way owing to his mother; so he killed her with a sword. He was transported for life. In another case one man committed three murders. He first shot through the head with an arrow a man whom he suspected of having detained his wife. He then killed his wife's father with an axe, and also killed a man, who tried to arrest him. He was transported for life.

In one of the Singbhoom cases also a woman was murdered on suspicion of being a witch; but otherwise the case presents no special features.

In Manbhoom, too, there was a witch murder. A number of children had died in the village, and when the child of the principal accused person got ill, he brought the so-called witch to his house, and desired her to cure the child, else she would be killed. The child died; so he and two friends dragged her to the jungle and beat her to death.

245. There were 11 cases of culpable homicide, against 21 in 1881. 21 persons were tried, of whom 7 were convicted, 13 acquitted, and 1 was pending. This is far from a good result.

246. Rape cases have gone down from 28 to 16. Four cases ended in conviction, which, though better than last year, is still bad.

247. There were no drugging cases during the year. In the case which was pending from last year, one person was convicted and one acquitted.

248. The other headings do not call for special notice.



## CLASS III.

249.

	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
True cases	23,887	20,602	18,953	19,051	18,520
Convictions	2,290	2,174	1,888	1,899	1,888
Persons brought to trial	6,915	6,526	5,685	5,880	5,888
Ditto convicted	3,738	3,511	2,971	3,007	2,903
Ditto acquitted	2,817	2,642	2,402	2,447	2,656

Crime under this class has decreased from 19,051 to 18,520 cases, or 531 fewer than in 1881. There is an increase of 16 cases of dacoity, 1 case of robbery by drugging, 18 cases of mischief to animals, 28 cases under serial No. 36, and 6 under serial No. 37. Decrease appears under preparation for dacoity 6, robbery (serial 33) 26, serious mischief 120, house-breaking 448. There is thus a decrease of all really serious crime under this heading, except dacoity and serious mischief to animals. Results are a little better as regards cases, worse as regards persons. These figures bring out strongly the want of detective power in the police.

	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Percentage of convictions to cases	9.6	10.5	9.8	9.9	10.2
Ditto ditto to persons arrested	53.9	53.8	47.5	48.8	45.6
Ditto ditto to persons tried	57	57	55.4	51.8	49.3

250. As above stated 16 more cases occurred than in 1881, the figures being 121 against 105. 11 cases of previous years were also taken up during the year. The number is smaller than any year, except last, for the last six years, as is shown below:—

1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
138	188	171	135	117	132

251. The distribution of cases among Commissioners' Divisions for the last five years is given below. This table shows only cases which actually occurred during the year:—

	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Burdwan	41	50	28	20	27
Presidency	6	6	7	10	11
Rajshahye	15	20	29	25	33
Dacca	37	32	19	13	8
Chittagong	14	6	1	.....	4
Patna	26	8	11	11	11
Bhagulpore	9	12	11	12	12
Orissa	8	2	5	7	5
Chota Nagpore	28	20	11	8	11
Total	184	165	122	105	121

The Dacca and Orissa Divisions show 4 and 2 cases less; Patna and Bhagulpore have the same number as last year. The other divisions all show an increase; the Presidency Division 1 case, Chota Nagpore 3, Chittagong 4, and Burdwan and Rajshahye 7 each. From the above table it will be seen that in the Rajshahye Division this crime may be said to have steadily increased for the last five years, the number of cases being more than double what they were in 1878. The truth of the suspicion put forward in paragraph 333 of last year's report by Mr. Monro has been fully confirmed, as a large gang of railway employes were arrested red-handed with the property taken in a dacoity



since the close of the year. This arrest will, I trust, lead to the detection of older cases. A special Inspector, Baboo Nobo Kissore Pal, has been told off to go over all the cases of the last two years which have occurred in the districts of Rungpore, Dinagepore, and Julpigoree; and it is hoped that he will be able to get some clue to the perpetrators of these offences.

Thirteen districts show no dacoity during the year. Midnapore and Dinagepore, with 11 and 14, are the only districts which show more than 10 cases. In fact regular dacoity may be said to have been localised into three main circles, and to the best of my belief dacoity elsewhere is not systematic, and is largely made up of technical cases. These are—

I.—What may be called the Rajshahye Circle, with Dinagepore 14, Rungpore 3, Julpigoree 8, and Purneah 5 cases. These dacoities are, it is believed, chiefly committed by gangs of up-country men working on the railways. To these might be added Darjeeling (4), but I doubt if the dacoities in this district are done by the same gangs.

II.—The Midnapore group, consisting of Midnapore 11, the 24-Pergunnahs 5, Hooghly 6. I group these together, as it has been proved in a case which will be noted further on that the bad characters of Midnapore and the 24-Pergunnahs work together, and I have reason to believe from still later information that some of the old Hooghly bad characters are in the same gang.

III.—The Gya (6), Hazaribagh (8) circle. The dacoities in this circle are generally petty, but they are numerous, and I doubt if they are so much the work of regular gangs as in the other two circles.

These ten districts account for 70 out of the 105 cases which occurred. Of the rest only one (Burdwan) shows as many as 5 cases, leaving only 30 cases for the remaining 35 districts. The crime, therefore, is very much localised, and I believe that the two first gangs will be hunted out in the course of the year. New ones may of course be formed, but dacoity is very much a crime of tradition, and few new gangs are formed, except under the leadership of an old dacoit.

252. Results for the last five years are given in the table below:—

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Cases (true), including those of previous years	154	138	188	171	135	117	132
Convictions	58	35	40	48	36	26	31
Persons tried	1,017	562	872	786	576	478	534
Ditto convicted	397	186	213	269	187	122	138
Ditto acquitted	505	300	517	431	317	313	324

The results are a little better than last year in cases, the percentage being 23·5 against 22·3. In persons, too, there is a slight improvement, which would have been still greater but for the very large number of persons pending trial, 69 against 42 last year.

The following districts did well:—

Rajshahye, with	...	...	2 convictions and 2 cases.
Mymensingh	...	...	3 do. and 4 do.
Shahabad.	...	...	1 do. and 1 do.
Maldah	...	...	2 do. and 3 do.

Dinagepore (one out of 14), Rungpore (0 out of 3), Darjeeling (0 out of 4), Julpigoree (0 out of 8), Noakholly (0 out of 2), Tipperah (0 out of 2), Gya (1 out of 6), Sonthal Pergunnahs (0 out of 3), Hazaribagh (1 out of 8), did badly.

As regards persons, the following districts show well:—

	Convicted.	Acquitted.		Convicted.	Acquitted.
Rajshahye ...	25	5	Backergunge ...	5	3
Gya ...	11	3	Sarun ...	2	2
Lohardugga ...	2	2	Dacca ...	4	0

and the following badly:—

Beerbhoom ...	0	9	Howrah ...	3	16
24-Pergunnahs ...	8	58	Nuddea ...	2	13
Moorshedabad ...	3	15	Dinagapore ...	1	7
Rungpore ...	0	5	Pubna ...	0	5
Darjeeling ...	0	6	Furreedpore ...	0	17
Purneah ...	2	11	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	0	12
Pooree ...	0	5	Hazaribagh ...	1	14

I do not give the figures, district by district, as last year, as the table takes much room, and I have given the chief information to be got from it.

The value of property stolen in dacoity amounted to Rs. 53,490, of which Rs. 7,358 were recovered. This is better than last year, but still poor, as shown below:—

	Stolen. Rs.	Recovered. Rs.	Percentage.
1879 ...	59,188	8,873	11.6
1880 ...	61,071	12,455	20.4
1881 ...	33,031	1,750	5.3
1882 ...	53,490	7,358	13.8

253. Robberies have decreased from 147 to 122, and the table below shows a steady decrease for the last four years:—

	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Robbery with hurt by means of drugs ...	5	2	...	1
Ditto with hurt by other means ...	16	11	12	12
Ditto in dwelling-houses ...	19	10	16	6
Ditto on highways ...	20	21	24	19
Other robberies ...	117	124	95	84
	177	168	147	122

There is one more case of robbery by drugs: robberies with hurt are the same number as last year. Under all other classes there is a decrease.

The following table gives the result of trials for the last two years. The percentage is better all round.

	Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	Persons.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Property stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.
							Rs.	Rs.		
1881 ...	147	55	37.4	221	83	37.5	8,306	1,441	17.3	56
1882 ...	122	54	44.2	188	83	44.1	8,504	711	20.3	48

254. The number of cases of serious mischief has gone down greatly, and is now not much more than in 1880. Results are very poor indeed.

	Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	Persons sent up for trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage.
1879 ...	676	148	21.9	763	270	444	35.3
1880 ...	595	185	31.1	735	321	370	43.6
1881 ...	748	291	37.5	1,017	553	396	54.3
1882 ...	628	129	20.5	684	232	403	33.9

255. The table below shows improved results, while the number of cases has decreased. This is satisfactory, but the number is still large.

Mischief by killing, &c.

	Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	Persons.	Convicted.	Percentage.
1879 ...	625	191	30.5	616	298	48.3
1880 ...	626	175	27.9	599	286	47.7
1881 ...	712	215	30.2	733	344	46.9
1882 ...	730	245	33.6	731	388	53

As might be expected, cases are most numerous in those parts of the province where the hide trade is most active, viz. East Bengal and the districts round Patna and Calcutta. To show this influence, I give the total number of cases for each division, arranging the divisions in the order of prevalence of the crime—

Division.	Number of cases.	
Dacca	140	Dacca is a centre of the hide trade.
Presidency	138	Calcutta ditto ditto...
Patna	104	Patna is a centre of the trade.
Bhagulpore	92	Ditto and hides may go there from Bhagulpore.
Rajshahye	83	Part go to the Dacca market, part to Calcutta.
Chittagong.	66	Of this number Tipperah gives 48, the hides going to Dacca.
Burdwan	56	I am aware of no special demand for hides in the districts of these divisions.
Orissa	27	
Chota Nagpore	24	

256. The following table shows the result of lurking house-trespass cases, serials 35 and 36 combined:—

	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Cases reported	23,589	20,209	18,509	18,447	18,088
Not enquired into	2,161	523	651	627	315
Balance of cases enquired into	21,429	19,686	17,858	17,820	17,773
False	1,351	1,350	1,081	1,114	1,125
True	20,078	18,336	16,777	16,706	16,648
Convictions in cases	1,878	1,705	1,407	1,321	1,430
Persons tried	4,412	3,968	3,449	3,335	3,078
.. convicted	2,805	2,482	2,030	1,899	2,040
.. acquitted	1,409	1,542	1,276	1,263	1,501

True cases have increased, though not largely, the increase being a little over 2 per cent. Convictions in cases are a little better, but still very miserable. The percentage of persons convicted is slightly worse. The figures will be dealt with under class V.

257. Class III.

#### BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Burdwan	16	25	4	21	9	77	19	27
Bankoora	23	13	6	7	6	18	9	8
Beerbhoom	14	21	2	19	11	35	16	19
Midnapore	38	77	12	63	25	151	56	85
Hooghly	47	51	5	46	13	70	31	37
Howrah	14	22	5	17	3	35	8	25
Total	152	207	34	173	67	386	139	201

The above figures exclude serials 35 and 36, which are dealt with more conveniently under class V. Results of convictions in cases show a falling off, the percentage being 38.7 against 44.7 last year. The percentage of persons is still worse, being 35.2 against 47.4; but the very large number of persons pending trial in Burdwan accounts for this.

258. Dacoity has increased, there having been 27 true cases against 20. Their distribution and results are given below:—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.	
Burdwan	5	1	51	5	15	31	All committed to sessions.
Bankoora	2	1	4	1	2	1	Ditto ditto.
Beerbhoom	1	...	10	...	9	...	One otherwise disposed of.
Midnapore	11	4	73	27	39	7	
Hooghly	6	2	19	8	11	...	
Howrah	2	...	19	3	16	...	

One of the Burdwan cases was really an agrarian riot, and not a dacoity. The ryots of a village combined against their gomasta, dragged him out of his house, and killed him. Some property was also taken, so the case comes under dacoity. The Magistrate of Burdwan considers the increase of this crime accidental, and has "no reason for believing that there is any increase in the number of professional dacoits in the Burdwan district."

The Judge held the Beerbhoom case to be false. The Magistrate holds it to be true, and the Commissioner considers there is much to support his view. I agree with the Commissioner and Magistrate, but do not think the case should have been committed, as the evidence was decidedly weak. Midnapore and Hooghly are the two districts which show most cases. As noted in paragraph 251, I consider Midnapore to be one of the chief centres of dacoity; and although all the Hooghly dacoities are not connected with the bad characters of that district, I have reason to believe that there are ties between the bad characters of these places, and that where they do not actually assist each other in dacoities, they do so in the disposal of property.

Some important information on this point has been obtained since the close of the year, which I hope to see worked successfully during this year.

One of the Howrah cases took place in 1878, and was brought to light by the confession of a life prisoner at the Andamans. The parties did not report it at the time, and this added to the difficulty of the case. The Judge disbelieved the case, but subsequent enquiry confirmed the truth of it, and Government granted a remission of sentence to the informer, as it was not through his fault it failed.

259. Robbery cases have decreased from 29 to 20. Midnapore heads the list with 8 cases, of which two were with hurt, one was in a dwelling-house, two were highway, and two other robberies. Conviction was secured in 4 cases. Burdwan and Hooghly each had 4 cases, Bankoora 3, and Beerbhoom 1. In all, 10 cases were successfully prosecuted, which is not so good as last year.

## 260. Class III.

## PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
24-Pergunnahs	112	106	21	85	40	174	50	118
Nuddea	62	79	4	75	21	109	37	65
Jessore	45	69	12	57	12	64	33	37
Khoolna	...	27	1	26	9	37	13	23
Moorshedabad	77	55	4	51	10	86	14	70
Total	296	336	42	294	92	470	147	297

Excluding serials 35 and 36 there is a decrease of two true cases, so crime under this class may be said to have been stationary. The results are very poor, the percentage both of cases and of persons convicted being 31·3 against 43·5 and 46·08 last year. The falling off is under the heading of serious mischief.

## 261. Dacoity.

	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
24-Pergunnahs	3	5	.....	2	4	69	.....	8	3	58
Nuddea	1	2	.....	1	5	15	.....	2	5	13
Jessore	1	2	.....	1	7	11	.....	4	7	7
Khoolna	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moorshedabad	5	2	2	1	30	18	4	3	26	15

There is an increase of one case of dacoity during the year. The 24-Pergunnahs shows an increase of two cases, and Nuddea and Jessore each of one. Moorshedabad has three less. Results are better than last year, four



cases ending in conviction against two in 1881, and 17 persons having been convicted against 4 in 1881. The police were particularly unlucky in this division, and especially in the 24-Pergunnahs, where 29 persons were implicated in one case of 1881, of whom 9 were committed, but were acquitted by the jury in the face of what Mr. Edgar justly terms "overwhelming evidence of a conclusive character." It was discovered in this way: A dacoity took place in the house of one Dharoni Dhur Mandal, in thana Mothura-pore, on the 17th January 1882, and property to the value of Rs. 1,953.11 was taken. The police arrested 15 persons, some of them natives of Midnapore, of whom one was made approver and 14 were committed. Out of these, 5 only were finally convicted. In the course of this enquiry one of the accused confessed, and proof was obtained of a dacoity which had taken place in Midnapore at the mouth of the Haldi river on 4th June 1881. Out of Rs. 7,000 worth of property taken, Rs. 1,000 worth was recovered, including a gun with the complainant's name on it. The High Court transferred the case to the 24-Pergunnahs, as the evidence in this and in the first-mentioned case was to a large extent the same. The acquittal is quite inexplicable.

The 24-Pergunnahs police have signally failed to trace a series of dacoities, which took place near Nyehatty. These may have been done by Hooghly men.

262. Robberies have decreased from 23 to 15, of which 2 are with hurt, 3 are highway, and the rest other robberies. Conviction followed in 8 cases, or 53.3 per cent, as against 30.4 in 1881. Conviction of persons is not so good, being 26.8 against 31.1. The worst results were in the 24-Pergunnahs, where out of 21 persons sent up only 1 was convicted; 17 were acquitted, and 3 were pending.

263. Cases of serious mischief have increased by one, the number being 128 against 127 last year. Results are bad in the extreme, only 34 cases, or 26.5 per cent, having ended in conviction, against 55.9 per cent last year. Nuddea detected only 5.5 per cent of this class of crime, Moorshedabad 8.3, and Jessore 10.5. In fact the 24-Pergunnahs is the only district which did even fairly well. In Khulna there was an undoubted case of incendiarism, the house of Mr. Rainey having been burned down. The case was greatly mismanaged and neglected by the police, and the Inspector was degraded. Finally a man confessed, but the Judge, I believe rightly, disbelieved his confession and acquitted two persons sent up.

264. Mischief by killing animals is, as already shown in paragraph 255, more prevalent in this division than in any other except Dacca. There were 138 true cases, of which 44 ended in conviction. Out of 139 persons sent up 64 were convicted, 67 acquitted, and 8 were pending. The results are fair.

265. \* Class III. \* RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.\*

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dinapore	45	46	10	36	6	24	7	17
Rajshahye	21	39	8	31	11	58	42	11
Rungpore	161	50	16	34	16	56	24	31
Bogra	13	27	2	25	7	42	10	32
Pubna	19	47	12	35	9	44	17	24
Darjeeling	10	14	2	12	1	11	1	9
Jaligoree	14	22	4	18	3	6	3	3
* Total	283	245	54	191	53	241	104	127

Crime has gone down in this class, but it is almost entirely in cases of serious mischief in Rungpore that the decrease is observable.

Results are worse than last year, the percentage of conviction in cases being 27.7 against 44.5, and of persons 43.1 against 55.9. As pointed out by Mr. Monro in last year's report, the figures of that year were improved by an unusual number of special cases in Rungpore. The percentages of 1880 were 23.5 and 34.1, and with these the results of 1882 compare favorably.

266. Dacoity cases have increased from 25 to 32. I have already made some remarks on dacoity in this division in paragraph 251.



The cases were distributed as shown below, with results:—

			Cases.	Conviction.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	
Dinagapore	...	...	14	1	8	1	7	
Rajshahye	...	...	2	2	31	25	5	One other- wise dis- posed of
Rungpore	...	...	3	...	5	...	5	
Bogra	...	...	1	1	17	4	13	
Darjeeling	...	...	4	...	6	...	6	
Julpigoree	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	

Pubna had no case, but five persons were acquitted in a case of the previous year.

In Rajshahye and Bogra, particularly in the former, this offence has been successfully dealt with.

In one case, in Rajshahye, the house of a well-to-do widow was broken into by a gang from Moorshedabad, who were all (15) convicted. The Sub-Inspector, Amrito Lal Bannerjya, was given a silver watch, and the Commissioner gives the District Superintendent also considerable credit for this case. In the other case in this district Inspector Purna Chunder Chakrabarty was given a watch and chain for his success. At first only 6 persons were committed in this case, but the Judge ordered the committal of 4 more, and of the 10, 9 were convicted and 1 died in jail.

The Pubna case, which was pending at the close of last year, calls for special notice. In this case confessions of five persons were recorded by the Joint-Magistrate of Mirzapore, and these all gave up money, the proceeds of the dacoity. The case appeared to be beyond suspicion, yet the Judge accused the Pubna and Mirzapore police of extorting confessions, and rejected them all. In consequence of the Judge's decision a Sub-Inspector of Mirzapore was tried under section 193, and I think it fair to the police, both of Mirzapore and Pubna, to give an extract from the decision of the Magistrate (Mr. A. Cadell). After stating that not only was there no evidence of serious misconduct on the part of the accused, or even that serious misconduct had taken place, he goes on to say:—"I place great confidence in the record of the confessions before Mr. Jackson, a Magistrate, who was not likely to take down confessions negligently, or to omit to notice any important feature in a case, or to refrain from noticing and bringing to light any misconduct on the part of the police. He was, moreover, well-known to the people, and was known to be in no way partial to the Sub-Inspector." It appears to me that the Magistrate of Mirzapore is more likely to have formed a just opinion of the case, after hearing all that could be urged in the matter, than the Judge of Pubna, who only heard a few witnesses, apparently men in the interests of the accused.

Dinagapore, Rungpore, Julpigoree, and Darjeeling show 29 cases and 1 conviction. The results of the two past years in these districts are so bad that special measures have been taken, and I have just heard that one gang has been sent up for trial.

In Darjeeling one case is supposed to have been committed by bad characters from over the frontier.

267. There were 18 true cases of robbery, against 17 last year. Convictions were obtained in 7 cases, which is a great improvement on last year. Out of 16 persons sent up, 8 were convicted, 6 were acquitted, and 2 were pending.

One case, which took place in Pubna, was of a serious nature, and has escaped detection. A man engaged a boat at Goalundo, and went to a village in thana Mothura in Pubna, where he got out and made some purchases. On his return he gave his three boatmen a substance like sugar, which they ate and became insensible. In this state they were robbed of all they had, and one of them is missing, and it is feared was drowned while unconscious. The special Sub-Inspector for drugging cases was deputed to this case, but no trace could be found of the man, nor can he be identified with any known poisoner.

268. There were 58 true cases of serious mischief in the division, of which 12 ended in conviction. The large decrease under this head has already been noted. The only case worthy of note is the burning of the Serajunge

school in August.. It was believed this was the work of an incendiary, and that the crime had its origin in revenge for the amalgamation of the vernacular with the higher school on the part of some of those who were thus thrown out of employ, but nothing could be proved.

269. There were 83 cases of mischief to animals, of which 28 ended in conviction, and of 81 persons sent up, 51 were convicted and 26 acquitted. This is good. This class of crime, though less common here than in the worst divisions (Dacca, the Presidency, Patna, and Bhagulpore) is far more common than in the other divisions of the province. Rungpore is a district largely interested in hides, which accounts for the prevalence of the crime.

270. Class III.

DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dacca ... ..	33	45	9	36	5	22	11	11
Furreedpore ... ..	26	34	3	31	3	30	3	33
Backergunge ... ..	68	55	8	47	6	42	11	20
Mymensingh ... ..	91	139	16	123	23	120	55	58
Total ...	218	273	36	237	37	223	80	122

There are 19 more cases in this class than in 1881. Dacca and Furreedpore show a small increase of 3 and 5 cases, Mymensingh a large increase of 32, while Backergunge has 21 cases less. The percentage of convictions; though better than last year, is still very bad, being 15.6 and 35.8 against 10.5 and 28.2 last year.

271. Dacoities have again decreased, and only eight true cases occurred—less than in any previous year. The Commissioner remarks that he thinks “the people are more ready now to defend themselves against dacoits, and this class of crime now-a-days appears to meet with very little support from zemindars and others, such as it used to get in former days.” I do not agree in the first part. If the people really were to defend themselves against dacoits, the crime would disappear in two years; but there is considerable weight in the last part of the Commissioner’s remarks.

There was one case in Dacca, the same in Furreedpore, two in Backergunge, and four in Mymensingh. The police entirely failed in the Dacca case, and in one case in Mymensingh. In all the other cases the police made arrests, and five out of the six ended in conviction, four during the year and one after. This is a great improvement over last year, when there was not a single conviction. Out of 56 persons sent up, 16 were convicted, 31 acquitted, 1 was otherwise disposed of, and 8 were pending (5 afterwards convicted). In the unsuccessful case, which belonged to Furreedpore, the Commissioner recommended an appeal on the part of Government. In this 15 men were acquitted.

Two of the Mymensingh cases call for notice. The first was originally pronounced to be false by the Deputy Magistrate and ordered not to be entered. Subsequently the property taken was discovered while the police were enquiring into a theft case, and the case successfully prosecuted. The Head Constable was promoted, and the punchayat, who did good service, were rewarded in this case. The second case was originally returned in C true form by the Head Constable, who enquired. Reinvestigation was ordered by an Inspector, who reported it as false, and the Commissioner directed a prosecution under section 211. The Magistrate, before carrying out this order, ordered a judicial enquiry into the original charge, which was held by the Joint-Magistrate, who, while holding the dacoity case to be true, considered it too weak for committal. The parties moved the Judge, who called for the record and ordered committal, and finally convicted some of the accused and ordered the arrest of the others, who had not been arrested.

There were three river dacoities—one in each of the districts of Dacca, Backergunge, and Mymensingh. None of these cases call for special mention.

272. Robberies have again decreased, and there were but 8 cases against 11 last year. Five of these took place in Mymensingh and one in each of the other districts. Two were successful—one in Mymensingh and one in Backergunge; and out of five persons sent up, four were convicted. These results are fair as regards cases, good as regards persons.

273. The number of cases of serious mischief was 80, with only 7 convictions. Furreedpore and Backergunge with 12 and 15 true cases did not get a single conviction. Dacca got 2 convictions out of 17 cases, and Mymensingh 5 out of 36. The large number of this class of case in Mymensingh requires the attention of the local officers.

274. This division, as a chief centre of the hide trade, shows the highest number of cases of killing cattle. Out of 140 true cases, conviction was obtained in 24 cases only. The large number of this class of case in Mymensingh (78) also requires the attention of the Magistrate and District Superintendent.

275. Class III. CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Chittagong ... ..	63	68	8	60	7	37	14	13
Noakholly ... ..	39	25	10	15	3	9	6	3
Chittagong Hill Tracts ... ..	3	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2
Tipperah ... ..	77	89	14	75	5	67	16	42
Total ...	182	183	32	151	15	115	36	60

There is a decrease of 31 cases under this class. Results are very poor; the percentage of conviction in cases is only 9·9 against 12·1, and of persons 31·3 against 24·5.

276. There were four cases of dacoity—two in Noakholly and two in Tipperah. All were unsuccessful. One person was sent up in Tipperah, but discharged. There were but three robberies—one successful, and all three persons sent up were convicted. Serious mischief cases were singularly unsuccessful. Seventy-eight true cases occurred, and only five ended in conviction. Chittagong has long been notorious for its arson cases, and the Commissioner notes that this crime is on the increase in Tipperah also.

277. There were 66 cases of mischief to animals, and only 9 successful.

278. Class III. PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Patna ... ..	34	44	8	36	17	54	24	20
Gya ... ..	61	67	17	50	14	80	35	35
Shahabad ... ..	30	57	14	43	16	55	29	21
Mosufferpore ... ..	36	19	5	14	7	24	15	7
Durbhunga ... ..	23	27	3	24	11	29	16	13
Saran ... ..	22	25	9	16	4	13	6	5
Chumparun ... ..	16	39	6	33	6	24	8	14
Total ...	222	279	63	216	75	279	133	116

The slight decrease of six cases calls for no remark. Results are again better, the percentages being 34·7 and 47·6, against 32·4 and 44·3.

## 279. Dacoity.

DISTRICTS.	True cases.			Convictions.			Persons tried.			Persons convicted.		
	1880.	1881.	1882.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Patna	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gya	5	9	6	3	1	1	13	13	14	3	3	11
Shahabad	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	2	4	5	1	1	2
Mosufferpore	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	8	6	1	5	3	1
Durbhunga	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarun	2	.....	4	.....	.....	1	5	6	2	.....	.....	2
Chumpanun	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	11	11	11	3	2	3	30	32	22	9	6	16

There have been for the third year in succession 11 dacoity cases in this division. Gya shows a decrease of three cases, though there are still most in that district. Sarun has risen from nothing to four cases. Three cases ended in conviction out of the six, which were completed during the year. There is a decided improvement in the convictions of persons. All the Gya cases were of the nature of highway robberies. The Shahabad case was one of stealing wheat from a field, and was not of the nature of a regular dacoity. None of the cases call for special mention.

280. Robberies decreased from 33 to 28, Patna alone showing an increase. Thirteen cases ended in conviction, and of 43 persons put on trial 23 were convicted, 15 acquitted, and 5 were pending. Percentages of conviction are a little worse, but not more than the larger number of pending cases will account for.

281. Here, as elsewhere, the police failed in serious mischief cases. 73 true cases took place, and only 13 of these ended in conviction. Out of 87 persons sent up, 33 were convicted, 44 acquitted, and 10 were pending.

282. The division occupies the third place as regards frequency of cases of mischief to animals—in other words cattle poisoning. The number of true cases was 104, of which 46 were successful; while out of 118 persons sent up, 61 were convicted, 51 acquitted, and 6 were pending.

## 283. Class III.

## BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Monghyr	78	59	9	49	25	61	35	15
Bhagulpore	33	33	8	25	8	41	15	24
Purneah	51	54	6	49	13	44	21	23
Sonthal Pergunnahs	30	38	4	34	12	65	28	26
Maldah	19	25	2	23	10	41	20	21
Total	211	208	29	179	68	252	119	108

Crime under this class, excluding serials 35 and 36, has decreased by 32 cases. Maldah and the Sonthal Pergunnahs show a small increase, the other three districts show a decrease, most marked in Monghyr.

The result of convictions is not so good, the percentage of cases and persons being 38 and 47·2, against 48·3 and 49·7.

284. There were again 12 cases of dacoity, of which Purneah gives five, the Sonthal Pergunnahs and Maldah each three, and Monghyr one.

The Monghyr case was pending at the close of the year. In Purneah two cases ended in conviction, but only two persons were punished. As already noted, I suspect this district to have dealings with the Rajshahye Division bad characters.

Two of the Maldah cases ended in conviction, but only six persons were punished. The cases were ordinary ones, and done by local men. In the Sonthal Pergunnahs one case was successful after the close of the year, and 10 persons were convicted. Altogether 61 persons were sent up, of whom 34 were discharged, 8 convicted, and 19 were pending trial at the close of the



year. Results are therefore worse than last year. The conviction of 10 men in the Sonthal Pergunnahs after the close of the year has, I hope, broken up a gang, and should reduce cases this year.

285. Robberies have increased by two, the number being 13 against 11. Convictions were obtained in five cases, and out of 18 persons sent up 8 were convicted. This is better than last year, though still not good.

286. Serious mischief cases decreased from 98 to 63. The decrease is most marked in Monghyr, where last year there was a large increase. Results are worse, only 22 cases having ended in conviction, and out of 69 persons sent up only 27 were convicted.

287. There were 92 cases of mischief to animals, and in 39 conviction was secured. Out of 99 persons sent up, 73 were convicted, 3 otherwise disposed of, and only 23 discharged. This is good.

## 288. Class III.

## ORISSA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Cuttack	32	25	7	18	9	23	13	8
Pooree	44	31	1	30	13	44	23	20
Balasore	12	23	4	19	6	47	25	21
Gurjhat	4	5	.....	5	3	7	4	2
Total	92	84	12	72	30	121	65	51

Crime has very distinctly decreased in Cuttack and Pooree. In Balasore there is an increase of seven cases, and in the Gurjhat Mehals of one. Results are very much better, the percentages of conviction in cases and of persons being 41·6 and 53·7, against 21·7 and 32·5 in 1881.

289. There were five cases of dacoity, against seven last year; four were in Balasore and one in Pooree. The Pooree case was committed by the Joint-Magistrate and was sent up by the police under his orders. The Magistrate considers the Joint-Magistrate to have been wrong, and holds the case to have been false, agreeing with the police. Two convictions were obtained in Balasore. Out of 16 persons sent up 4 were convicted and 12 acquitted; the results are not good.

290. There was no aggravated case of robbery during the year. Eight cases occurred under the heading of "other robberies." Convictions were obtained in 4 cases, and 6 out of 10 persons sent up were convicted. Results are fair.

291. The other headings call for no notice.

## 292. Class III.

## CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Hazaribagh	21	30	8	31	6	53	17	35
Lohardugga	23	31	11	27	7	33	11	16
Singbhoom	4	3	1	2	1	2	1	1
Manbhoom	14	47	7	40	12	35	14	21
Total	62	120	27	93	26	123	43	73

The above table shows an increase of 31 true cases, 10 in Hazaribagh and 24 in Manbhoom, the other two districts showing small decreases. The increase is in cases of serious mischief. Results are better than in 1881, but still far from good, the percentage of conviction in cases being 27·9 against 25·8, and of persons 34·9 against 29·8.

293. There have been 11 true dacoities, against 8 last year. Of these, 8 were in Hazaribagh and 3 in Lohardugga. Each district secured one conviction, but of 17 persons sent up only 3 were convicted. This is better than last year, when there were no convictions, but still very poor.





## 298. Class IV.

## BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Burdwan ... ..	440	313	4	309	143	390	198	186
Bankoora ... ..	221	137	7	130	96	206	150	49
Beerbhoom ... ..	121	125	4	121	15	119	55	61
Midnapore ... ..	409	511	27	484	78	377	171	199
Hooghly ... ..	384	472	21	451	95	499	236	234
Howrah ... ..	321	244	3	241	46	224	147	75
Total ...	1,896	1,802	68	1,730	473	1,808	957	802

There is a decrease of 160 cases. Results are slightly better than last year, the percentage of cases convicted being 27·2 and of persons 52·8, against 25·3 and 50·7 last year. As the police investigate so few cases, the percentage in cases is misleading. Midnapore and Hooghly show an increase of cases, Beerbhoom the same number as last year, and the rest a decrease. No explanation of the fluctuations is given.

## 299. Class IV.

## PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
24-Pergunnahs ... ..	569	439	17	422	133	531	305	223
Nuddea ... ..	427	456	13	443	88	355	215	131
Jessore ... ..	527	414	14	400	91	356	195	158
Khoolna ... ..	.....	257	9	248	94	332	172	158
Moorshedabad ... ..	355	446	5	441	88	379	170	196
Total ...	1,873	2,012	58	1,954	494	1,953	1,057	865

The percentage of conviction in cases is about the same—25·3, against 25·4; that of persons is worse, being 54·1, against 56·1. Compromises are more common in this division than anywhere else except Patna.

## 300. Class IV.

## RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dinagopore ... ..	199	134	9	125	30	164	89	63
Rajshahye ... ..	133	107	14	153	40	218	102	108
Rungpore ... ..	277	279	28	251	45	259	142	97
Bogra ... ..	14	184	11	173	60	176	118	38
Pubna ... ..	175	197	21	176	36	223	85	126
Darjeeling ... ..	59	111	2	109	41	122	95	27
Jaipigoree ... ..	90	101	2	99	29	123	64	62
Total ...	1,076	1,173	87	1,086	231	1,280	695	516

The number of cases for the division is almost the same as in 1881. The large decrease in Rungpore is chiefly under hurt, and that in Dinagopore under wrongful restraint. The increase in Darjeeling is said to be due to the sub-division at Kurseong being more largely taken advantage of. The percentage of conviction in cases is 25·9 against 21, and of persons 54·3 against 46·3—in both instances an improvement.

## 301. Class IV.

## DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dacca ... ..	325	431	31	400	98	301	219	155
Furreedpore ... ..	483	512	54	458	133	483	263	198
Backergunge ... ..	538	599	37	562	77	371	162	198
Mymensingh ... ..	880	1,219	50	1,169	137	753	424	283
Total ... ..	2,226	2,761	172	2,589	445	1,998	1,068	834

The increase of 363 cases is spread over all the districts except Furreedpore, but it is only large in Mymensingh. This is chiefly due to the establishment of a new sub-division at Netrokona. Many petty charges of hurt, which were never heard of when the parties had to go to head-quarters, are now instituted at the sub-division. The increase in wrongful restraint cases in the same district is due to the bad state of feeling existing between zemindars and ryots, which has been fomented by designing men, who spread rumours that Government had interfered with the rates of rents. The percentage of convictions in cases and of persons is 17·2 and 53·5, against 20·2 and 57·5 last year.

## 302. Class IV.

## CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Chittagong ... ..	73	154	6	148	29	112	56	33
Noakholly ... ..	129	176	14	162	51	192	103	70
Chittagong Hill Tracts ... ..	12	6	.....	6	2	14	11	3
Tipperah ... ..	694	459	40	419	146	521	340	165
Total ... ..	908	795	60	735	228	829	510	271

The percentages are 31 in cases and 61·5 of persons, against 14·8 and 59·9. As before noted, the percentage in cases is no real criterion of police work; that of persons is good. The explanation of the district fluctuations is as unsatisfactory as last year.

## 303. Class IV.

## PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	NUMBERS OF PERSONS		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Patna ... ..	308	291	5	286	94	332	153	106
Gya ... ..	316	379	15	364	54	170	66	100
Shahabad ... ..	660	1,708	22	1,686	151	600	318	258
Muzafferpore ... ..	88	129	8	121	15	137	72	62
Darbhanga ... ..	174	149	16	133	35	113	57	52
Sarun ... ..	231	309	17	292	92	332	164	157
Chumparun ... ..	116	133	8	125	24	142	68	72
Total ... ..	1,893	3,098	91	3,007	465	1,826	897	867

The enormous increase of cases in Shahabad is reported as being due to an order of the Magistrate of Shahabad to treat cases of hurt as cognizable as provided in the law. Out of 1,663 cases of hurt instituted (including direct cases), 1,146 were refused under section 117 in this district. The average institutions in Shahabad of this class of cases for the last five years is 290. Percentages are 15·4 and 49·1, against 21·5 and 46·8.

## 304. Class IV.

## BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Monghyr ... ..	98	112	8	104	21	114	49	61
Bhagulpoore ... ..	118	136	6	130	37	171	107	67
Purneah ... ..	252	242	5	237	38	181	115	65
Sonhal Pergunnahs ... ..	85	95	.....	95	29	121	96	25
Maidah ... ..	76	87	6	81	23	110	52	52
Total ..	627	672	25	647	148	697	419	256

There is an increase of 20 cases, but in no district is the fluctuation marked. The percentage in cases has fallen from 27·4 to 22·9 ; that of persons risen from 59·9 to 60·1.

## 305. Class IV.

## ORISSA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Outtack ... ..	152	204	48	156	30	131	82	48
Pooree ... ..	117	114	1	113	20	81	47	31
Balasore ... ..	88	181	16	165	29	96	58	38
Gurjhate ... ..	12	9	.....	9	6	10	6	4
Total ...	369	508	65	443	85	318	193	117

Crime may be said to be the same as last year in all districts except Balasore, where the increase is very marked. No explanation is given, but last year the number of cases in this district was considerably under the average. Percentages—cases 19·2, persons 60·7, against 27·4 and 59·9 in 1881.

## 306. Class IV.

## CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Hasaribagh ... ..	87	72	2	70	24	78	44	32
Lohardugga ... ..	65	82	14	68	20	74	34	39
Singbhoom ... ..	8	16	.....	16	5	12	5	5
Manbhoom ... ..	63	104	5	99	35	76	46	26
Total ...	223	274	21	253	84	240	129	102

The increase of 30 cases may be said to be due entirely to Manbhoom. Results are worse than in 1881, the percentages being 33·2 and 53·7, against 34·9 and 59·6. No remarks are called for.

## 307.

## CLASS V.

	Cases.	False.	Total true.	Not enquired into.	Convictions in cases.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons acquitted.
1880.								
Excluding serial Nos. 35 and 36 ... ..	44,285	5,426	38,859	742	12,086	36,961	19,596	16,089
Including ditto ditto ... ..	62,794	6,507	56,287	1,396	13,493	40,410	21,546	17,365
1881.								
Excluding serial Nos. 35 and 36 ... ..	40,293	4,620	35,673	596	10,882	34,401	17,939	15,104
Including ditto ditto ... ..	58,740	5,754	53,006	1,223	12,203	37,736	19,838	16,367
1882.								
Excluding serial Nos. 35 and 36 ... ..	41,128	4,827	36,301	410	11,184	35,081	18,272	15,224
Including ditto ditto ... ..	58,041	5,952	53,214	725	12,614	38,759	20,312	16,725

Class V alone shows an increase of 628 cases, of which 98 are due to cattle theft, 494 to ordinary theft, 27 to criminal breach of trust, 102 to trespass, and 5 to cases of breaking a closed receptacle. Against these, there is a decrease of 76 cases of lurking house trespass (serial 42) and 22 of receiving stolen property. If serials 35 and 36 be included, the increase of cases is reduced to 208, there being a decrease of 420 cases in these more serious kinds of crime against property. The net increase of 208 cases represents a percentage of 0·38 only, so that the increase is very small.

Results of class V, both in cases and persons, are much the same as last year, the percentage in cases being 30·8 against 30·5 (not 31 as erroneously given last year), and of persons 52·08 against 52·1. If the results of burglaries be included, the percentages are 23·7 against 23 (not 23·5 as given last year) in cases, and 52·4 against 52·5 as regards persons, or as nearly as may be the same as in 1881.

308. The results of burglary cases (*serials 35 and 36*) for the last two years are given below:—

	Cases.	Conviction.	Percentage.	Persons.	Convicted.	Percentage
1880	... 17,428	1,407	8·07	3,449	2,030	58·8
1881	... 17,333	1,321	7·6	3,335	1,899	56·9
1882	... 16,913	1,430	8·5	3,678	2,040	55·5

These figures show the greatest blot in the police work of the province. About 17,000 cases of burglary occur each year, and only about one in 12 of these is prosecuted to a successful termination. Detective skill is in fact wanting, and hence the necessity for the attention which has of late years been given to prevention.

309. The number of cases not enquired into under this class, including burglaries, has steadily decreased, as the following figures show:—1880, 1,393; 1881, 1,223; 1882, 725. The number is still too large, but in most districts all cases of theft and burglary are now enquired into. Of the above 725 cases, 30 are trespass, leaving 695 cases against property not enquired into. The following districts show worst in this respect:—Dinagapore 64, Nuddea 56, Chittagong 55, Durbhunga 43, Beerbhoom 43, Pubna 39, Backergunge 35, Bhagulpore 34, Midnapore 33, Chumparun 31, Bogra 30, Lohardugga 22, Moorshedabad 18.

310. The fluctuations in the crimes of theft, cattle theft, and receiving stolen property are shown in the table below:—

	Cases reported.		False cases.		Total true.		Not enquired into.		Cases in which convictions were obtained.		Persons tried.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Theft ... ..	26,647	27,245	3,622	3,726	23,025	23,519	475	353	6,933	6,993	19,931	20,120	10,324	10,572	8,741	8,507
Cattle theft ... ..	1,674	1,787	205	220	1,469	1,567	7	11	727	797	1,787	2,076	1,046	1,222	878	784
Receiving stolen property ...	1,827	1,807	51	53	1,776	1,754	3	4	1,273	1,232	3,061	3,010	1,991	1,867	980	1,051

Percentages are given in the following table. They are on the whole pretty much the same as last year:—

	Cases.			Persons.		
	1880.	1881.	1882.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Class V generally ... ..	31·1	30·5	30·8	52·8	53·1	52·08
Theft ... ..	31·1	30·1	29·7	53·3	51·7	52·5
Cattle theft ... ..	51	49·5	50·8	59	59·5	58·8
Receiving stolen property ...	75·1	71·7	70·2	67·1	65·0	62·0



311. In analysing this class of crime, division by division, serials 35 and 36 are in all cases added to class V.

## 312. Class V.

## BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Burdwan ... ..	926	971	141	830	261	772	384	380
Bankoora ... ..	681	513	60	453	140	483	250	207
Beerbhoom ... ..	740	744	135	609	158	564	291	261
Midnapore ... ..	2,450	2,431	247	2,184	430	1,711	779	862
Hooghly ... ..	1,445	1,890	240	1,659	348	1,324	647	607
Howrah ... ..	801	788	54	734	346	824	486	314
Total ... ..	7,023	7,346	877	6,469	1,703	5,678	2,837	2,631

There is a considerable decrease of 554 cases spread over all the districts except Hooghly. The percentages of conviction, both in cases and of persons, are better, being 26·3 and 49·9, against 25·6 and 48·9.

The Commissioner says that the decrease is ascribed to one or other of the following causes in the different districts:—(a) close supervision of bad characters, (b) successful prosecution of bad livelihood cases, (c) good harvest, (d) prevalence of fever, (e) the number of bad characters convicted in previous years and now in jail. Oddly enough the increase in Hooghly is ascribed also to the good harvest—a very improbable cause for increase of offences against property, though it would be a good reason for increase of petty cases against the person.

313. Lurking house-trespass has decreased in every district except Hooghly and Howrah, where there are slight increases. The causes assigned for the decrease are given in the last paragraph, but to these Mr. Anderson adds the improvement of the rural police in Bankoora. Results of cases show a decided improvement, though still bad enough. The percentage is 11·2, against 7. Convictions of persons have, however, fallen from 52·1 to 50·7.

314. There have been 149 cattle thefts against 171 in 1881. Conviction followed in 80, or 53·7 per cent, against 43·8 in 1881, but the percentage of persons is not quite so good, being 49·3 against 51. The Commissioner suggests that the decrease may be due to the *mochies* taking to cattle-poisoning as a safer trade than cattle theft; but there do not appear to be any facts to support this theory. There is only an increase of 7 cases of cattle-poisoning, and the convictions are 60·7 per cent, so that it is apparently more dangerous to poison than to steal—at least the chance of conviction is greater. Cattle-stealing is also generally committed in order to sell, not to kill.

315. Thefts have decreased everywhere except in Hooghly. Results of cases are much the same, being 31·2 against 31·5 per cent. The percentage of persons convicted is rather better, being 50 against 48·1.

## 316. Class V.

## PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
24-Pergunnahs ... ..	1,847	2,217	291	1,926	495	1,401	642	710
Nuddea ... ..	2,058	2,407	195	2,213	559	1,459	786	599
Jessore ... ..	1,753	1,313	142	1,170	198	848	331	483
Khoolna ... ..	.....	863	69	794	211	668	323	309
Moorshedabad ... ..	1,403	1,454	81	1,373	318	1,167	489	615
Total ... ..	7,059	8,253	778	7,475	1,781	5,541	2,570	2,716

Cases have actually increased in the 24-Pergunnahs in spite of the transfer of Satkhira to Khoolna. Nuddea, too, shows an increase. Moorshedabad gives a few cases less, and Jessore may be considered about stationary.

**Results\* are much the same as last year—**

1882	...	...	...	Percentage of convictions in cases	23·8	;	of persons	46·4.
1881	...	...	...	Ditto	ditto	23	„	45·5. *

317. Lurking house-trespass shows a considerable increase of cases, chiefly in the 24-Pergunnahs, which is attributed by the Magistrate to the efforts which have been made to prevent the suppression by the police of unpromising cases of this class. He, however, doubts if even now all cases are reported. The increase is, however, partly compensated for by a decrease in thefts. In Moorshedabad the decrease in reported crime is attributed to persistent prosecution of false cases. In connection with these two explanations the Commissioner remarks with great force: "This indicates one of the greatest difficulties in our criminal administration. Measures taken to check false charges invariably lead to suppression of real crime, while all attempts to prevent concealment of crime have a tendency to encourage the institution of false charges."

Convictions in cases in serials 35 and 36 together are 8·5 per cent, and of persons 52·2, against 7·3 and 47·9 in 1881.

**318.**

	Cases reported.		False cases.		Total true.		Cases convicted.		Percentage of cases convicted. *		Persons tried.		Persons convicted.		Persons acquitted.		Percentage of persons convicted.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Theft ...	3,711	3,705	529	489	3,182	3,216	897	962	28.6	30.1	2,876	2,778	1,255	1,285	1,405	1,335	48.6	46.2
Cattl theft ...	225	212	26	23	199	189	96	79	48.2	41.7	284	206	146	94	123	90	51.4	45.6

• The results of theft and cattle theft cases are shown above. The police have been more successful in ordinary thefts; less so in cattle thefts. Jessore continues to show the worst results in thefts, but in burglaries Moorshedabad and 24-Pergunnahs are much worse, and Jessore shows improvement. I reproduce the table of percentages given last year, as it shows how, even in the most forward districts, the police fail in detecting this class of crime.

	BURGLARY, SERIAL NOS. 35, 36, AND 42.						THEFT.					
	Cases.			Persons.			Cases.			Persons.		
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.
24-Pergunnahs ... ..	13.5	13.8	8.9	59.1	54.7	53.5	34.1	33.8	35.5	46.3	41.6	45.8
Nuddes ... ..	6.6	10.4	10.6	57.2	52.5	67.5	27.8	33.2	29.2	52.4	56.4	52.2
Jessore ... ..	10.2	4.1	11.8	49.4	39.8	52.4	19.1	17.8	17.9	42.7	33.9	34.5
Moorshedabad ... ..	12.2	8.2	8.3	48	40.4	37.6	35.6	24.3	30.1	48.5	36	44.6
Khoolna ... ..	.....	.....	14.4	.....	.....	54.6	.....	.....	33.8	.....	.....	46.4

**319. Class V.**

**RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.**

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dinapore	1,087	1,196	88	1,108	219	671	344	286
Rajahmundry	1,040	1,316	74	1,242	273	824	492	318
Bungpore	1,188	1,250	166	1,084	215	720	395	274
Bogra	613	778	21	757	234	669	365	247
Pubna	587	604	110	694	166	623	248	340
Darjeeling	670	732	29	693	320	667	468	167
Jalpigoree	634	629	34	595	122	521	269	228
Total	5,819	6,695	521	6,173	1,539	4,675	2,561	1,900

There is a considerable increase of 354 true cases, chiefly due to Bogra and Rajshahye, the increase in the former being chiefly in thefts, and in the latter in thefts and burglaries. The percentage of convictions in cases is 24·9 against 25·7, and of persons 54·8 against 57·3. There has thus been a falling off in both.

320. Burglary has decreased in Dinagepore and Rungpore. In Bogra and Darjeeling it may be called stationary. In Rajshahye, where the increase is considerable, the cause is said to be dearness of food, owing to local failure of the crops. The explanation is of doubtful value. In Pubna the increase took place in the Serajgunge sub-division, where there is a large population of men from all parts seeking employment in the mills, and where the police supervision of such characters was at one time rather lax. Results are bad as usual in cases under serial No. 35, the percentage being only 9·3. 55·3 per cent of persons sent up were convicted.

321. Thefts increased largely in Dinagepore and Bogra; the increase in the former is said to be partly due to better reporting by chowkidars. This same reason was given last year. Results—cases, 32·7; persons, 58·7, against 35·5 and 58·3 in 1881.

322. Cattle thefts have increased by 43, the number being 201 against 158 true cases. This is said to be due to more cases being now called theft which were formerly reported as straying. Results are good, the percentage of conviction in cases being 52·7 and of persons 66·8.

## 323. Class V.

## DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dacca ... ..	1,478	1,429	138	1,291	396	1,002	647	329
Furreedpore ... ..	1,059	1,319	191	1,128	174	793	327	417
Backergunge ... ..	1,057	1,159	113	1,046	256	814	416	352
Mymensingh ... ..	1,523	2,512	236	2,276	423	1,562	705	679
Total ... ..	5,117	6,419	678	5,741	1,239	4,171	2,195	1,770

Cases have increased from 5,117 to 5,741, or 624 more than last year. Results are again much the same, the percentage of conviction in cases being 21·6 against 22, and of persons 52·4 against 52·3.

324. Burglary (serial No. 35) has increased by 187 cases. Furreedpore shows 2 less and Dacca and Backergunge 8 and 15 more, so that nearly the whole increase is due to Mymensingh. The main cause assigned is the inability of the police to cope with the work, owing to the large size of the thanas. The police have but little time to look after bad characters for the same reason. The appointment of punchayats all over the district is also said to have something to do with the increase, both in this crime and in theft. A number of bad characters, who had served their time in jail, were also released during the year. Percentage of convictions in cases—9·4, and of persons—52·8.

325. There is also a large increase of 448 in theft cases. Dacca alone shows a decrease of 81 cases. Backergunge, Furreedpore, and Mymensingh show 34, 51, and 444 more than last year. The increase in Furreedpore is attributed to charges in connection with crops; that in Mymensingh to the causes already given for the increase in burglary, to which also is added the low price of jute. The cases brought to notice by the punchayats are reported by the Commissioner to have been generally unimportant. I am also disposed to attribute part of the increase to the effect of the new sub-division, though this is not mentioned in the local reports.

Results are—cases, 22·5; persons, 47·6.

## 326. Class V.

## CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Chittagong ... ..	552	754	59	695	146	506	243	225
Noakhully ... ..	439	610	89	521	184	529	274	232
Chittagong Hill Tracts ... ..	35	32	.....	32	11	55	33	2
Tipperah ... ..	1,436	1,232	207	1,025	281	940	492	366
Total ... ..	2,462	2,628	355	2,273	592	2,031	1,042	645

There is a decrease of 189 cases in the division; Chittagong has an increase of 143 and Noakhully of 82 cases, while Tipperah shows a decrease of 411 and the Hill Tracts of 3 cases. Results are better both as regards cases and persons, the percentages being 26 and 51·3, against 19·5 and 46·2.

327. Burglaries have increased by 71 in Tipperah. In the other districts the fluctuations are not so great as to call for notice. The percentages are—

		Cases.	Persons.			Cases.	Persons.
1881	...	12·9	50	1882	...	12·6	55·6

The Commissioner states that the weavers mentioned in last year's report have settled down to agriculture. Some of them are still suspected, but not one has been even accused of any offence during the year.

328. Thefts have been almost stationary in all districts except Tipperah, where there is a decrease of 104 cases, which, as far as numbers go, more than counterbalances the increase in burglaries.

## 329. Class V.

## PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Patna ... ..	2,015	1,980	249	1,741	454	949	569	353
Gya ... ..	2,674	2,514	187	2,327	302	878	439	416
Shahabad ... ..	1,099	1,028	292	1,336	355	1,020	577	421
Mosufferpore ... ..	1,220	1,356	218	1,138	287	718	394	297
Durbhunga ... ..	1,376	1,368	171	1,497	330	772	436	303
Sarun ... ..	1,636	1,908	151	1,757	304	1,105	593	473
Chumparun ... ..	1,534	1,526	208	1,318	398	854	537	274
Total ... ..	11,534	12,690	1,476	11,414	2,529	6,296	3,545	2,537

There is a small decrease of 140 cases. Shahabad, Durbhunga, and Sarun show an increase, and the other districts a decrease, which is most marked in Patna.

The percentage of convictions is better, both as regards cases and persons, being 22·2 and 56·3, against 20·7 and 54·4 in 1881.

## 330. Burglaries.

## (SERIALS 35, 36, AND 42.)

DISTRICTS.	True cases.			Convictions.			Persons arrested.			Persons convicted.			Percentage of cases convicted.			Percentage of persons convicted.		
	1880.	1881.	1882.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Patna ... ..	1,042	1,127	847	73	61	51	141	126	122	92	74	68	7	5·4	6·0	65·2	58·7	55·7
Gya ... ..	2,105	2,005	1,884	95	77	74	292	236	216	135	101	103	4·5	3·8	3·9	45·5	43·0	47·6
Shahabad ... ..	288	273	350	29	45	39	69	97	85	39	62	46	10	16·4	11·1	56·5	60·5	54·1
Mosufferpore ... ..	460	470	422	32	21	40	80	41	81	38	22	48	6·9	4·4	9·4	76	53·6	59·2
Durbhunga ... ..	516	600	615	23	34	46	62	51	68	49	38	49	4·4	5·4	7·3	79	74·5	75·3
Sarun ... ..	1,210	650	815	62	40	58	150	97	130	76	57	81	5·1	4·7	7·1	52	58·7	62·3
Chumparun ... ..	597	590	496	25	41	59	65	80	101	48	52	77	4·7	6·9	11·8	66	66·0	76·2
Total ... ..	6,198	5,915	5,429	342	319	366	829	723	600	472	406	472	5·5	5·3	6·7	56·9	55·7	59·9



The above table gives the figures for burglaries (serials 35, 36, and 42) for this division for the past three years. In round figures, one-third of the whole offences under this class of crime which occur in the province are committed in this division, hence special notice of this offence is necessary. The Commissioner, in writing of offences against property generally, says:— "If the figures could be relied upon, this decrease might be looked upon as satisfactory; but I have reason to believe that this class of crime is not fully reported by the police, and that the figures cannot be accepted as correct. The Magistrate of Sarun reports that at one outpost in his district a system of wholesale concealment of burglaries was brought to light, and several similar instances were discovered at another station. . . . There is no reason to believe that Sarun is exceptional in this respect. What is found to exist in that district probably exists more or less in other districts. At the same time I am willing to admit that the diminution of crime in some of the districts is to some extent due to the special measures adopted by the police." I agree fully with what the Commissioner says regarding the concealment of crime, which occurs in his division more than I believe in any other part of the province; but at the same time I consider that a decrease in reported crime of this description does mean a real decrease. The concealment is no new thing, and it takes generally the form of concealment of the fact that property was taken, the case being reported. For some time efforts have been made to counteract this concealment, the effect of which ought to be an increase. If in spite of this we have a decrease, I think such decrease is likely to be real. In fact I look on these figures much in the same way as I do on those of mortuary returns. These last are not absolutely correct, but they give with very considerable accuracy the fluctuations in the health of the people, just as the figures in this report give with accuracy fluctuations in crime. The point just mentioned in connection with this crime in this division requires notice. I find that in a very large percentage of the offences reported the complainants report them either as attempts, or say no property was taken. This is done to avoid the trouble of a long enquiry, and it is freely admitted by police-officers that the statements so made are generally false. As a matter of course there can be no detection in such cases, as there is no property to identify, and I have called the earnest attention of District Superintendents in districts where I found this practice common to the necessity of insisting on true depositions. I believe that the origin of this can be traced to an injudicious order given by a Magistrate many years ago that no cases in which the value of the property stolen was under Rs. 5 was to be enquired into. The people first found out that by reducing the value of the property said to be stolen they escaped an investigation, and afterwards, when that order was recalled, they secured the same end by saying that nothing was stolen. The knowledge of this has spread from one district to another. This shirking of enquiry is, I am compelled to admit, discreditable to the police; but there can be no doubt that even where the police do their utmost and make a criminal enquiry as easy as possible to the people there is, and must be, a certain amount of inconvenience caused both during the enquiry and in the subsequent appearance in court, and it is difficult to make people believe that their private interests should give way to the public weal. This subject is also noticed in paragraph 102 under the heading of property stolen and recovered.

The large decrease of this class of crime that has occurred in Patna is put down by the District Superintendent to many bad characters having been added to the number under surveillance, and to measures which the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Behar has taken to give employment to the bad characters of his sub-division. I trust this is correct, and that the District Superintendent is not allowing the practice of suppressing unpromising cases to extend in his district.

\* It is to be hoped that the decrease in Chumparun is partly due to the very fairly successful efforts which have been made by the Magistrate and District Superintendent of that district to settle the Mughya Domes. This subject will be mentioned more at length under the heading of bad characters.

Results are better in all districts except Shahabad, where there is a distinct falling off. Gya is still far the worst district, and the improvement



there is very slight. The District Superintendent has recommended a very extensive transfer of officers from his district, but I hesitate to impose such bad men on other districts, and believe it would be better to remove a large number for general inefficiency. When a district shows so badly year after year, there can be no doubt that the bulk of the officers are inefficient.

331. Cattle thefts have increased by 15 cases, the total being 276 against 261. In Sarun the number is the same as last year. Gya and Patna show a slight increase of 1 and 3 cases respectively. Mozufferpore shows 7 and Durbhunga 23 cases more, while Shahabad and Chumparun show 8 and 11 less. The increase in Durbhunga is said to be due to cases of straying being at once taken up as theft, and the bad results of detection in that district (33·3 per cent; the divisional average being 50) show that unpromising cases are taken up. In Shahabad the decrease is claimed to be real, as the police enquire into cases of straying; but until these enquiries are taken up formally under the Criminal Procedure Code, and the cases entered as thefts instituted on suspicion, the decrease cannot be accepted as genuine. The District Superintendent of Sarun admits that his figures are incorrect, and that only proved cases are taken up. His high percentage of successful cases (63·9) proves this, and he will be directed to take up enquiries on suspicion more freely in future.

332. Thefts have slightly increased, but this is more than counter-balanced by the decrease in burglaries. Results are rather better—

		Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	Persons.	Convictions.	Percentage
1880	...	4,267	1,464	34·3	3,221	1,924	59·7
1881	...	3,722	1,344	36·1	3,045	1,704	55·9
1882	...	3,968	1,437	36·2	3,162	1,860	58·8

## 333. Class V.

## BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Monghyr ... ..	1,316	1,288	95	1,173	358	907	509	373
Bhagulpore ... ..	1,152	1,187	65	1,122	272	867	459	363
Purneah ... ..	1,891	1,890	85	1,805	336	1,179	599	590
Sonhal Pergunnahs ... ..	2,713	2,713	45	2,668	370	1,046	639	383
Maldah ... ..	622	693	39	645	184	476	267	187
Total ... ..	7,694	7,741	329	7,413	1,516	4,475	2,473	1,826

There is a decrease of 281 cases spread over all districts except Maldah. Results are a little better in cases, and the same as regards persons, the percentages being 20·4 and 55·3, against 19·2 and 55·3.

334. Burglaries (serials 35, 36, and 42) have decreased from 2,440 (erroneously printed 2,540 in last year's report) to 2,366. Results are very poor, the percentage of convictions in cases being only 5·6 and of persons 53·2.

## 335.

	True cases.		Convictions.		Percentage.		Persons.		Convicted.		Percentage.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Cattle theft ... ..	221	253	101	125	45·7	49·4	258	342	162	205	62·8	59·9
Theft ... ..	3,760	3,559	904	893	24	25·1	2,706	2,413	1,463	1,350	54·1	56·9
Receipt of stolen property ... ..	314	221	136	135	63·5	61·1	373	361	212	216	56·8	59·7

The above table shows the number of cases of cattle theft, theft, and receiving in this division for the past two years, with their results. No special comment is required on these figures.

## 336. Class V

## ORISSA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases Convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Outtack ... ..	1,151	1,505	376	1,129	311	993	515	449
Pooree ... ..	1,218	1,242	86	1,156	214	1,022	509	460
Balasore ... ..	728	906	202	704	217	806	303	275
Gurjhate ... ..	236	185	9	176	94	280	218	70
Total ... ..	3,333	3,838	673	3,165	836	2,918	1,545	1,254

The above table shows a decrease of 168 cases spread over all the four districts of the division. The results are considerably worse than last year, the percentages being 26·4 for cases and 52·9 for persons, against 31·6 and 61·7 last year. None of the district figures call for remark beyond the single fact that there has been a considerable increase of burglary in Pooree, which is, however, compensated for by a decrease in theft.

## 337. Class V.

## CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases Convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Hazaribagh ... ..	1,086	1,257	61	1,196	323	1,107	619	449
Lohardugga ... ..	809	943	86	857	297	1,029	508	456
Singbhoom ... ..	111	106	4	102	34	120	87	30
Munbhoom ... ..	870	1,051	114	937	224	720	342	355
Total ... ..	2,945	3,357	265	3,092	877	2,976	1,554	1,290

There is an increase of 147 cases, due to all the districts except Lohardugga. Results of cases are better, of persons worse.

	Cases.	Persons.
1881 ... ..	24·8	52·1
1882 ... ..	28·3	52·2

338. Burglaries (serial 35) have decreased by 130 cases. The Commissioner does not expect to obtain good results in this class of case till the chowkidars are still further improved.

339. There is a large increase of theft cases in Hazaribagh and Manbhoom, for which no reason is assigned. Beyond this, the figures for the division call for no remark.

## CLASS VI.

340. There is a very decided increase of 3,084 cases under this class. There are again no cases under the Stage Carriage Act, and there is a decrease of 81 salt cases. With these two exceptions every heading shows an increase, but the greater part occurs under the four headings of local nuisances (2,349 cases), excise (617 cases), Railway Act (96 cases), and vagrancy (79 cases).

Results are much the same as last year—a little better as regards cases, worse as regards persons; the figures being 86·8 and 88·9, against 86·7 and 89·7 in 1881.

341. The table below shows how this class of cases has increased since 1878, when it was at its lowest:—

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Cases, true ... ..	18,257	16,348	14,407	17,406	22,109	22,015	25,099
" convicted ... ..	14,959	13,655	11,980	14,646	18,604	19,088	21,791
Persons punished ... ..	18,856	17,474	15,601	18,176	23,536	23,432	26,967

342. The following table shows a small increase in cases under special and local laws. Results of cases are better, the percentage of conviction being 84·3, against 82·2. The percentage of persons convicted is not quite so good, being 86·7 against 87·1.

			True cases.	Convictions.	Persons tried.	Convicted.
1878	...	...	589	518	952	837
1879	...	...	1,288	1,154	1,772	1,612
1890	...	...	1,977	1,614	2,583	2,319
1881	...	...	2,039	1,677	2,611	2,275
1882	...	...	2,082	1,755	2,661	2,807

342A. Vagrancy cases have increased from 1,042 to 1,121, or by 79 cases, as shown in the table below:—

	True cases.	Cases investigated.	Convictions in cases.	Percentage of cases convicted to cases investigated.	Persons tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1878	...	1,187	1,049	679	64.7	1,216	376
1879	...	964	832	526	63.2	1,002	323
1880	...	935	825	587	62.7	1,015	283
1881	...	1,042	931	570	61.2	1,187	406
1882	...	1,121	1,040	745	71.6	1,202	351

Results are very decidedly better, the percentage of conviction in cases being 71.6. The district figures show that, except in Burdwan, Beerbhoom, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, Hazaribagh, and Manbhoom, each person tried has been reckoned as a case. The District Superintendents of these districts will be warned to be more careful in preparing their returns.

343. Results are generally so good that I shall only particularise those districts which have done badly:—

District.	Cases instituted.	Convicted.	District.	Cases instituted.	Convicted.
Hooghly	12	6	Khoolna	18	8
Howrah	13	7	Dinapore	12	1
Jessore	53	27	Rungpore	19	10
Moorshedabad	19	10	Pubna	12	3
Noakholly	21	4	Darjeeling	44	...
Tipperah	8	2	Mozufferpore	29	12
Pooree	7	1			

344.

DISTRICTS	1 Number of cases instituted on report of the police.	2 Number of cases instituted by petition before Magistrate.	3 Number of cases in column 1 in which conviction followed.	4 Number of cases in column 1 in which acquittal followed.	5 Number of cases in column 2 in which conviction followed.	6 Number of cases in column 2 in which acquittal followed.	7 Number of cases in columns 1 & 2 which were tried in the village of accused.	8 Number of cases in columns 1 & 2 which were tried in court.
Burdwan	6	...	5	...	...	...	4	1
Bankura	12	...	11	...	...	...	12	...
Beerbhoom	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore	59	1	49	...	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	11	1	6	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah	13	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
24 Pergunnahs	16	1	10	...	...	...	17	...
Nuddea	42	6	31	...	...	...	48	...
Jessore	48	5	27	...	...	...	25	...
Khoolna	18	...	8	...	...	...	10	...
Moorshedabad	18	1	10	...	...	...	14	...
Dinapore	10	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
Rajahmundry	19	...	11	...	...	...	14	...
Rungpore	16	3	9	...	...	...	19	...
Bogra	23	...	17	...	...	...	22	...
Pubna	12	...	3	...	...	...	6	...
Darjeeling	44	...	...	44	...	...	...	44
Julpigoree	14	...	14	...	...	...	14	...
Dacca	43	5	38	...	...	...	35	...
Furzedpore	73	4	59	...	...	...	72	...
Backergunge	46	41	34	...	...	...	69	...
Mymensingh	23	19	11	...	...	...	36	...
Tipperah	3	5	2	...	...	...	7	...
Chittagong	5	...	5	...	...	...	5	...
Noakholly	8	13	4	...	...	...	20	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna	56	...	49	...	...	...	49	...
Gya	43	...	38	...	...	...	30	...
Shahabad	32	3	21	...	...	...	13	...
Mozufferpore	29	...	12	...	...	...	2	...
Durbhunga	20	...	17	...	...	...	7	...
Saran	41	...	23	...	...	...	17	...
Chumparun	19	...	18	...	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	55	...	45	...	...	...	23	...
Bhagulpore	12	...	12	...	...	...	12	...
Purneah	40	10	38	...	...	...	13	...
Sonthal Pergunnahs	4	31	4	...	...	...	28	...
Maldah	3	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
Outtaok	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Pooree	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Gurjhat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh	3	1	2	...	...	...	1	...
Lohardugga	12	1	10	...	...	...	8	...
Singbhoom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhoom	7	...	6	...	...	...	7	...
Total	976	153	677	248	75	64	726	344

The above table shows the way in which bad livelihood cases were instituted; the manner of their disposal, and the number tried on the spot. In writing the report for 1879, I drew the attention of Government to the large number of institutions on petition in some districts. Out of the three districts which then were worst in this way, two, Backergunge and Noakhally, are still prominent, while the Sonthal Pergunnahs and Mymensingh now also show many cases thus instituted. Results of such cases are better than they were three years ago, but I still am of opinion that this is a dangerous class of case to allow to be instituted privately.

Explanations will be given under each division, where cases have not been tried on the spot.

345. There is still considerable delay in the disposal of bad livelihood cases in many districts, as shown below :—

District.	Average duration of case in days.	Longest duration of a case.
Beerbhoom	85	138
Jessore	74	382 one case, 357 a second, and 346 a third.
Khulna	133	313 one case, 249 two cases.
Rungpore	72	210
Furreedpore	79	305
Tipperah	63	124
Manbhoom	174	265 one case, 254 another.

346.. The question raised in paragraphs 457 of last year's report and 28 of the resolution has had my attention during the year, and in each district I have inspected I have gone carefully through the bad character registers of one or more stations, and have generally been able to point out the possibility of reducing the number of persons under surveillance without, I hope, giving the really criminal classes any greater facilities for crime. It is quite unnecessary to keep up a watch over men who have once committed a petty theft, but who have in no way adopted a criminal life; and by striking off all such, the police have more time to attend to the real criminals. What should be impressed on all Magistrates and District Superintendents is the necessity of having under supervision, not the men who formerly have committed crime, but those who are doing so to-day, and that it is a sheer waste of time and energy to continue enquiries solely because a man has once been convicted, irrespective of his subsequent manner of life.

347. Excise cases have increased by 617. Cases of illicit distillation have gone down from 359 to 284, and of this number 117 occurred in the two districts of Beerbhoom and Midnapore, leaving only 167 cases for the whole of the rest of the province, which is very little.

348. I subjoin a comparison of the chief headings of excise cases for the past two years :—

	1881.	1882.	Increase in 1882.	Decrease in 1882.
Illicit possession or sale of country spirit ...	669	626	43	
„ „ opium .	327	567	240	
„ „ ganja	345	520	175	
„ „ fresh tari	317	302	15	
„ „ fermented tari	204	462	258	

The above shows that the police have done distinctly better and have been looking after the more important branches of the excise revenue. The increase in opium cases is particularly satisfactory. Only 425 vendors were prosecuted, against 828 last year. The percentage of convictions in cases was 76.1, against 73.2 last year, and of persons 79.6, against 81.6.



## 349. Salt cases.

DISTRICTS.		Number of salt cases.	Number of persons arrested.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons acquitted.	Quantity of salt attached.	Quantity of salt released by order of the Magistrate.	Quantity of salt confiscated.	Total amount of fines levied.
						Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Rs. A. P.
Midnapore	1881	178	179	155	24	14 20 5	0 37 11	13 31 10	1,267 0 0
	1882	106	109	80	29	7 6 3½	1 2 11	6 13 8½	989 5 0
Howrah	1881	17	18	17	1	1,130 24 0	1,125 0 0	5 24 0	175 4 6
	1882	33	34	28	6	2,078 37 0	2,078 0 0	0 31 8	339 3 2
24-Pergunnahs	1881	234	233	221	11	44 15 12	18 0 0	28 15 13	824 13 6
	1882	120	120	110	6	7 37 11	0 14 0	7 23 11	314 3 3
Jessore	1881	78	78	75	3	4 13 4	0 9 12	4 3 8	188 10 6
Khoolna	1882	141	140	132	8	20 31 12	5 6 8	15 25 4	272 0 6
Backergunge	1881	148	144	137	5	14 24 12	.....	14 24 12	72 15 9
	1882	180	197	182	15	18 11 8	3 0 4	15 11 4	73 5 6
Chittazong	1881	190	223	211	10	38 25 10	10 8 0	28 17 10	609 10 0
	1882	229	300	289	8	74 12 1	6 20 0	73 32 1	723 13 6
Noakholly	1881	87	90	79	18	64 37 0	4 16 0	9 31 0	257 5 3
	1882	180	186	151	35	9 32 3½	5 20 10	4 11 9½	356 4 0
Cuttack	1881	158	164	147	15	93 32 14	80 12 0	13 10 14	625 14 0
	1882	124	134	124	10	168 19 7	162 16 0	16 3 7	426 11 0
Poorge	1881	64	66	66	.....	6 5 10	.....	6 5 10	372 0 0
	1882	16	20	18	2	0 18 11	0 1 0	0 24 1	115 0 0
Balasore	1881	60	82	65	17	45 38 0	1 38 8	43 39 8	652 3 6
	1882	153	169	149	20	31 1 2	2 39 14	28 12 4	840 1 8
GRAND TOTAL	1881	1,213	1,276	1,166	104	1,456 6 8	1,241 1 15	164 4 4	4,945 13 0
	1882	1,284	1,409	1,263	139	2,415 7 11	2,246 39 15	168 28 2	4,330 0 2

Salt cases have increased by 71, as shown in the above table, which includes both cognizable and non-cognizable cases.

The figures for 1881 differ from those given in last year's report for some districts, for which non-cognizable cases were not shown. Fluctuations will, where necessary, be dealt with in discussing the divisional figures.

## 350. Class VI.

## BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Burdwan	864	890	1	889	826	985	890	93
Bankoora	171	107	.....	107	101	133	124	8
Beerbhoom	301	369	.....	368	333	405	360	45
Midnapore	920	621	1	620	503	725	625	95
Hooghly	2,088	2,210	1	2,209	2,038	2,283	2,089	179
Howrah	2,572	2,030	.....	2,030	1,858	2,459	2,229	224
Total	7,210	6,227	4	6,223	5,659	6,990	6,317	644

There is a net decrease of 993 cases, or nearly 14 per cent, in this class, due to the districts of Bankoora, Midnapore, and Howrah. In the two first the decrease is due to excise, and in the last to nuisance cases, the prosecutions of last year having led to a decrease of foreshore nuisances. Results are not quite so good as last year, but do not call for special notice.

351. Vagrancy cases have decreased from 130 to 103, of which 81 ended in conviction, and out of 118 persons sent up 88 were convicted. Results are good in all districts except Hooghly and Howrah. The Commissioner says that "the action of the Magistrates and police has been judicious on the whole, avoiding laxity on the one hand and too great severity on the other. The Tutias of Dakaitpara in the north of Midnapore have in particular been successfully dealt with." The case of these last is now before me, and they will probably have to be dealt with in the same way as the Bedias. The orders of Government regarding trial on the spot were fully attended to in all districts except Howrah.

352. Excise cases have decreased by 206, of which Midnapore is responsible for 159 and Beerbhoom for 72. All the other districts, except Bankoora, show a small increase. The large decrease in Midnapore and Beerbhoom is accounted for by the sanction given to Sonthals to possess up to 12 seers of pachwai, and the Commissioner says he is assured that the decrease is in no way due to laxity in excise matters. A special inspector was deputed for six



months to check opium-smuggling in Chandernagore. A separate report has been submitted regarding his work, so I do not refer to it at length here. The Commissioner considers that owing to his deputation to some large seizures shortly before he was deputed, and to the conviction of two notorious smugglers, a check was for the time put to opium-smuggling, and urges that precautions should not be relaxed.

353. Salt cases have decreased from 178 to 106 in Midnapore—all cognizable. The decrease is chiefly in cases of breach of rules, which have fallen from 68 to 4. The Commissioner considers this too great a decrease, as "non-observance of the rules by retailers sometimes leads to irregularities, which endanger the safety of the salt revenue, and the prosecution of a few cases here and there judiciously selected will go a great way to ensure respect for the rules." Cases of illicit manufacture have increased from 81 to 84, which shows the police have not been idle in this most important part of their duties, and the Commissioner thinks that "the manufacture of salt in any thing like large quantities is effectually suppressed by the present arrangements." Howrah shows only 7 cognizable cases, the remaining 26 shown in the table in paragraph 349 being non-cognizable.

354. Offences under the Arms Act rose from 226 to 235. Hooghly and Bankoora show large decreases, which are not explained. In Burdwan cases doubled, rising from 40 to 80. The Magistrate states that no undue harshness has been used, but that the law has been more closely enforced, as all now are aware of its provisions. In Beerbhoom cases have risen from 13 to 86 owing to the Magistrate insisting on licenses being taken out, which has not apparently been before done.

## 355. Class VI.

## PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
24-Pergunnahs...	1,604	1,652	1	1,651	1,531	1,808	1,076	181
Nudda...	716	649	.....	689	439	826	667	151
Jessore...	284	225	1	224	153	244	195	63
Khoolna...	...	379	.....	379	325	464	343	71
Moorshedabad...	702	955	1	954	844	1,284	1,136	139
Total	3,306	3,900	3	3,897	3,292	4,706	4,056	605

There is an increase of 591 cases in this class, chiefly due to excise and nuisance cases. Results are better than last year.

356. There were 154 vagrancy cases during the year, against 155 in 1881. Conviction was obtained in 86 of these, which were investigated by the police, and in 35, in which the police were not employed. Results were everywhere good. In Jessore the orders of Government regarding the place of trial were ignored, and the Commissioner has called for an explanation.

357. Excise cases have increased from 418 to 816, the bulk of which is due to the 24-Pergunnahs, where there is an increase of 305 cases. The 567 cases of this district are thus distributed:—

Cases of manufacture, sale, &c., of country spirit	...	...	...	90
Opium cases	...	...	...	24
Ganja	...	...	...	24
Fresh tari	...	...	...	6
Fermented tari	...	...	...	256
Pachwai	...	...	...	167

No less than Rs. 5,226 have been paid to police-officers as rewards. It must be remembered that the suburbs of Calcutta, together with a belt of country round it, is still under the sudder distillery system, and that the whole of the date-juice produced near Calcutta is used for purposes of drinking, which accounts for a large number of cases round Calcutta.

Results are good, 85 per cent of persons sent up in the division having been convicted.

Nuddea shows 30 cases only, which is more than last year, but still under what would naturally be expected from such a district.

358. Cognizable salt cases have decreased by 93 in the 24-Pergunnahs, due partly to the transfer of Satkhira to Khoolna. The cases are mostly petty. The Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs attributes the decrease to the cheapness of imported salt, which has even affected the sale of legitimately manufactured salt, and which he argues must operate to discourage illicit manufacture. The Commissioner doubts this, but I think it naturally would have some effect, as men do not care to run great risk when the profit is small.

359. The working of the Arms Act is not mentioned.

360. Among the nuisance cases (serial 57) in the 24-Pergunnahs, the Commissioner draws attention to some cases under section 283 against fishermen for obstructing the navigation of the Hooghly and Bidyadhuri rivers by the use of fixed nets. Several fatal accidents took place in consequence, and there can, I think, be no reasonable doubt that men have no right to fish in a method that has been proved to be dangerous to navigation and to human life, however long they may have done so when the river was less crowded.

### 361. Class VI. RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dinagapore	168	359	.....	359	206	367	311	55
Rajshahye	324	512	.....	512	443	582	522	56
Rungpore	159	118	.....	118	86	128	101	24
Bogra	155	128	.....	128	97	167	141	19
Pubna	163	314	1	313	273	312	291	20
Darjeeling	638	1,114	.....	1,114	999	1,178	1,063	116
Julpigoree	114	113	.....	113	100	284	117	17
Total	1,721	2,658	1	2,657	2,201	2,868	2,545	307

Dinagapore, Rajshahye, Pubna, and Darjeeling, especially the last, show a large increase, the result for the division being an increase of 936 cases. The increase is chiefly under serial 57.

362. This division shows badly in vagrancy cases, and four out of the seven districts have been noted in paragraph 343 as having shown specially bad results. None of the Dinagapore cases were tried on the spot. The reason given is that at one time there was but one full-powered Magistrate, who was also in charge of the treasury, and afterwards there were only two. There are no sub-divisions, and distances are great; so that if a Magistrate went out for a single case many others would have to wait. It appears to me that even though all this be fully admitted, some cases might have been tried by the Magistrate while on tour. Out of five cases tried in court in Pubna, four were against homeless wanderers, and could not have been tried elsewhere.

The 44 men who were discharged in Darjeeling and who are shown as tried in court were supposed to belong to a gang of 57, of whom 13 were arrested for theft and the remainder were sent up for bad livelihood. Enquiries were made regarding their antecedents in Chupra, where some lived, but sufficient evidence was not obtained. Local enquiries were made by the Joint-Magistrate in the places they had frequented in the district, but being Sarun men they were tried in court. The police acted injudiciously in sending these men up.

363. Excise cases in the division may be said to be stationary in number, while results are not quite so good. The action of the police in Rajshahye is favorably noticed by the Commissioner. In Darjeeling, too, the police are said to have done better, though there is still much room for improvement. In this district most of the cases are in connection with smuggling from foreign states.

364. Local nuisance cases have risen from 1,037 to 1,882. Bogra, Rungpore, and Julpigoree show no marked fluctuation, but the other four districts show a very great increase, as shown below:—

	1881.	1882.	Increase.
Dinagapore	87	287	200
Rajshahye	219	347	128
Pubna	98	278	180
Darjeeling	436	787	351

The increase is in all these districts ascribed to greater activity on the part of the police.

365. Judging from the number of cases, the Arms Act has nowhere been worked harshly. The Commissioner makes no remarks on this subject.

366. Class VI.

DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dacca	575	616	2	634	550	839	758	65
Furzedpore	349	294	7	287	214	348	267	75
Backergunge	380	485	3	492	406	529	451	77
Mymensingh	276	280	1	279	161	374	299	72
Total	1,580	1,695	13	1,692	1,331	2,087	1,775	289

There is a small net increase of 102 cases. Cases of vagrancy, salt cases, and cases under serial 57, have increased, while excise and Arms Act cases have decreased. The results of conviction in cases have gone up from 76.1 to 79.1 per cent, while those of persons have gone down from 87.4 to 85. In Mymensingh results are particularly bad, and Furzedpore is not much better.

367. Vagrancy cases increased from 193 to 244. Results are better than last year, and the great majority of the cases were tried on the spot. In Dacca the 13 cases tried in court were against 13 Burwars of Gonda, arrested at the Nangalbund fair.

One of the Backergunge cases was against a resident of the town tried in the cutcherry. No explanation regarding the other 10 is given.

The Commissioner is not satisfied with the decline in the number of bad livelihood cases in Mymensingh, and considers that "both the police and Magistrates should have proceeded against these men (bad characters) vigorously, more especially as crime under almost all classes and headings shows a very large increase in this district."

Regarding trial in villages the Commissioner says: "I am of opinion that the order enjoining the trial of all bad characters in their villages, though a good one, is in some respects bad. In districts like Mymensingh and Backergunge it leads to a great loss of time. In those districts officers must sometimes spend 8 or 10 days in going to, and coming from, the locality, the journey in some cases being in vain, the bad characters having heard of their coming and prudently retired across the boundary into a neighbouring district." There is no doubt that when a district is at all under-officered it may interfere unduly with other work if an officer is deputed to try a single case, and that where this is the case it would be better to try the case at headquarters; but much of this can be avoided by arranging for the trial of a number of cases in one direction at once, and by having as many of this class of case as possible tried during tour.

368. Excise cases have again decreased, and the decrease is spread over all the districts except Mymensingh, where there is a small increase of four cases. The Commissioner states that the decrease is chiefly in tari and pachwai cases.

369. There is a decrease of 29 cases under the Arms Act, spread over all districts except Dacca, where there is an increase of 8 cases. The decrease is attributed to greater care on the part of the people in taking out licenses.

370. Class VI.

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Chittagong	274	319	6	313	248	364	328	26
Noakhali	82	100	3	97	46	116	71	42
Chittagong Hill Tracts	.....	3	.....	3	1	2	1	1
Tipperah	180	97	.....	97	83	108	91	17
Total	536	518	9	509	377	590	491	86

There is again a small decrease of cases under this class, due entirely to Tipperah, the other districts showing an increase. The decrease in that district is chiefly due to a falling off in nuisance and Arms Act cases.

371. There have been 34 vagrancy cases, against 16 true cases last year. In the table given in paragraph 344, 16 of these are shown as instituted on report of the police and 18 before the Magistrate; but in the District Return A, Part I, only 1 case is shown as taken up by the police *suo motu* and 15 by order of the Magistrate. Explanation will be called for. The results in Noakholly are very bad, particularly of direct cases. Out of the 8 cases enquired into by the police, 4 ended in conviction, while out of 13 direct cases 2 only were successful. In Chittagong all 5 cases ended in conviction. In Tipperah results are a little better than in Noakholly. Out of three police cases two ended in conviction, while out of five direct cases only one was successful. All cases but one were tried on the spot.

372. Excise cases have increased from 87 to 126. The increase is in Chittagong and Noakholly, and is not explained. In Tipperah only 5 cases were reported, which must be due to inaction on the part of the police in a district where there are so many Tipperahs. The Commissioner takes no notice of this. The District Superintendent will be called on to explain.

373. In Chittagong salt cases have decreased from 154 to 135. The police are reported to have worked well, and the Commissioner, quoting Mr. Manson's report, says: "The steady increase in the sales of Government salt, and the opening of salt shops, where no duty paid salt has been sold for years, as well as the increased rewards paid for the detection of smuggling, all show there is no falling off in the activity of the police." The number of rowanadars on the borders of Arracan has also increased during the year. There were only 29 cases of illicit manufacture, against 51 last year. There is little variation in the cases under the other sections of the Act. Conviction was obtained in 117 cases, and out of 184 persons sent up 3 were acquitted and 178 convicted. In Noakholly there were only 15 cognizable cases, against 32 last year. The great majority of cases in this district are non-cognizable.

The sales in the islands have increased very little, as is shown in the annexed table, and there is not the increase which the diminution of duty would have led us to expect. I fear from the general results that the Noakholly police have given too much attention to petty cases—

		1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Sundeeep	...	3,665	8,232	9,057	9,431	9,820
Hattia	...	4,381	4,862	4,953	5,035	5,058
		8,046	13,094	14,010	14,466	14,878

## 374. Class VI.

## PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Patna	3,673	4,275	12	4,263	3,925	4,786	4,363	299
Gya	448	441	4	467	323	597	486	106
Muzahad	466	430	2	428	352	500	429	63
Mounierpore	284	423	3	420	365	432	376	51
Durghanga	183	420	.....	420	399	760	722	36
Saran	177	410	1	409	372	553	437	111
Chumparun	153	246	1	245	217	263	228	33
Total	5,384	6,045	23	6,022	5,953	7,893	7,061	798

This very marked increase occurs chiefly under local nuisances, which have increased from 4,506 to 5,413. Excise cases too have increased from 260 to 472. The increase under other headings is not sufficiently large to call for notice.



## 375. Vagrancy.

DISTRICTS.	Cases.		Cases convicted.		Persons sent up.		Convicted.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Patna ... ..	27	56	12	49	27	57	12	49
Gya ... ..	51	41	40	38	70	48	48	37
Shahabad ... ..	36	35	18	21	38	40	29	26
Mozufferpore ... ..	28	29	18	12	24	28	18	12
Durbhunga ... ..	26	20	7	17	33	20	7	17
Sarun ... ..	28	41	6	23	28	42	6	23
Chumparun ... ..	12	19	3	18	12	19	3	18
Total ...	209	243	104	178	232	254	118	182

Results are much better than last year in every district except Mozufferpore. Except Patna no district shows well as regards trial on the spot. Explanation is given, as regards Chumparun and Sarun, that the persons not tried in the villages were Domes or foreigners having no residence in the district, and I presume the same explanation applies to the other districts, though it is not given. During the year an attempt was made by the Magistrate and District Superintendent of Chumparun to settle the Domes of that district who have for so long been notorious, and who have been the subject of so much correspondence. The attempt is thus described: "In May the Inspector of Bettiah, Nakai Lal Misser, succeeded with some trouble in procuring an interview with some Domes through the instrumentality of some of their women. The result was that they signified their willingness to live in any place selected for the purpose. Two sites were selected—one at Bargaon, near the Bagaha station; and the other at Futtehpore, near the Jugaputti outpost of the Bettiah station. At these places lands were procured from the zemindars, who likewise supplied the materials with which the Domes erected huts for themselves. From that time the number of the Domes at these places has been steadily increasing until at the present time there are 172 men, women, and children at Bargaon, and 66 at Futtehpore. At Bargaon arrangements were made to provide the Domes with land, and a grant of Rs. 500 has been sanctioned by Government to provide them with cattle, ploughs, and other implements of agriculture. This is gradually being done. Some of the heads of the Domes have been appointed village chowkidars with the approval of the villagers. Steps have been taken to provide them with work in the fields, and at the present time the condition of the settlements is satisfactory. The Domes have with but little assistance succeeded in maintaining themselves, and there is every hope that they will continue to do so with a little management. The settlement is, however, merely on its trial; whether it succeeds or not remains to be seen."

The effect of this on crime will be more apparent next year, but even in 1882 only one Dome was convicted in Bettiah, against 11 in 1881. The District Superintendent of Sarun was asked to try the same scheme, but he failed to do anything, and "is not over-sanguine about the effects of the proposed measure, seeing how the general character—love of adventure, traditions and habits—of this wandering tribe militate against a civilised or honest livelihood." The Commissioner agrees with Colonel Skinner that "so long as proper measures are not adopted in the contiguous districts of the North-Western Provinces regarding the settlement of these wandering tribes, any measure to domicile them in the Behar districts can only be partially successful." I am now in communication with the Inspector-General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, on this subject, and the Sarun authorities are now disposed to try the Chumparun scheme.

Since I began to write this report I have had a representation from the District Superintendent of Chumparun that Domes from Sarun are coming to his settlements. This appears to prove that the Domes are tired of being treated as outcasts and are willing to settle if facilities be given, and in my opinion Mr. Henry, the Magistrate, and Mr. Showers, the District Superintendent of Chumparun, deserve great credit for even the partial success which has been achieved.

376. Excise cases have, as already remarked, increased by 211, the increase being spread over all the districts except Shahabad, where the decrease is



ascribed to the reduction in prosecutions for breach of licenses. The increase is most marked in Durbhunga, cases having risen from 12 to 155. The Commissioner is generally satisfied with the action of the police in excise matters, and the majority of cases were for genuine, not technical, breaches of the law.

## 377. Class VI.

## BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Monghyr ... ..	561	544	1	543	494	1,034	946	80
Bhagulpore ... ..	638	1,086	3	1,083	1,004	1,154	1,073	77
Purneah ... ..	290	212	.....	242	205	258	228	20
Sonthal Pergunnahs ... ..	218	255	.....	255	164	358	312	42
Maldah ... ..	148	164	.....	164	144	167	147	20
Total ...	1,855	2,261	4	2,267	2,011	2,971	2,706	246

The increase under this class is due to the large number of prosecutions for nuisances in Bhagulpore, which is explained thus: "The year was a very unhealthy one. There were a great number of cases of cholera in the town and suburbs, almost amounting to an epidemic, and stringent action on the part of the police in enforcing cleanliness and carrying out conservancy measures was more than usually desirable and necessary." Results are better than last year.

378. The results of vagrancy cases are shown below, and are better than last year. The increase in Purneah is due to the fact that 36 Burwars were arrested at the Caragola fair. The increase in the Sonthal Pergunnahs is due chiefly to the fact that the sub-divisional officer of Deoghur proceeded under this section against travellers by rail without tickets. As such persons had committed a specific offence, his procedure is clearly incorrect.

DISTRICTS.	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Monghyr ... ..	43	56	30	47	43	58	30	47	10	10
Bhagulpore ... ..	12	12	8	12	11	12	8	12	3	...
Purneah ... ..	23	61	16	38	23	50	18	38	5	12
Sonthal Pergunnahs ... ..	17	35	9	19	28	39	17	23	10	14
Maldah ... ..	5	3	3	2	6	3	3	2	3	1

In Monghyr 33 persons were tried in court, against 23 on the spot. No explanation is given, but it has been called for. In Purneah the cases of the 36 Burwars already referred to were tried in court, and in the Sonthal Pergunnahs 10 cases of persons travelling without tickets were so tried.

379. Excise cases increased in Monghyr and Bhagulpore, particularly in the latter. In other districts this form of crime may be said to be stationary. The Commissioner attributes the increase to increased vigilance on the part of the police.

380. Arms Act cases have greatly increased in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, owing, the Commissioner states, to rewards having been given by Magistrates to informers.

## 381. Class VI.

## ORISSA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Cuttack ... ..	534	946	2	944	797	1,965	1,790	153
Pooree ... ..	423	496	1	497	410	683	582	92
Balasore ... ..	263	468	3	465	336	507	426	78
Gurjhat ... ..	28	15	.....	15	75	28	17	11
Total ...	1,278	1,927	6	1,921	1,558	3,173	2,815	334

The increase is very marked in Cuttack and Balasore. In the former district the increase is due chiefly to nuisance cases. The Commissioner is not, however, satisfied that "the excessive increase in the resort to criminal prosecutions was altogether judicious." He also doubts whether the people of pergunnah Banki got sufficient notice that the cultivation of ganja was illegal after it had been annexed to the Cuttack district.

382. There were 14 vagrancy cases during the year (statement M includes one of 1881). Convictions were very bad in Pooree owing to a gang of five Burwars having been discharged. No cases were tried on the spot. In Cuttack one case was against a man without domicile, a second was against an inhabitant of Pooree, and two more lived in the town of Cuttack. In Pooree the Burwars above mentioned were necessarily tried in court.

383. Excise cases have greatly increased in Balasore, and to a smaller extent in Cuttack and Pooree. The annexure of Banki to Cuttack above noticed has affected the figures of that district. In the other two districts the increase is ascribed generally to increased activity on the part of the police.

384. Salt cases have decreased in Cuttack, but cases of illicit manufacture have increased, which is satisfactory in a police point of view. The Commissioner gives a table showing the fluctuation in the consumption of salt in the various protected stations, varying from 13 seers  $2\frac{1}{2}$  chittacks per head per annum in Cuttack to 2 seers  $2\frac{3}{4}$  chittacks in Tirtole. Further enquiry is being made regarding the very high consumption in Cuttack. The low consumption in 7 out of the 10 stations for which figures are given, the average consumption in all being under five seers, seems to show that there is still scope for considerable activity on the part of the police in the way of detecting illicit manufacture. The large increase of salt cases in Balasore is attributed to the action of the police, which is favorably noticed.

385. Class VI.

#### CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases Convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Hazaribagh ... ..	186	248	3	245	210	373	303	65
Lohardugga ... ..	758	804	1	803	755	837	785	44
Singbhoom ... ..	31	104	.....	104	84	145	116	29
Manbhoom ... ..	204	231	.....	27	174	345	304	38
Total ... ..	1,179	1,387	4		1,227	1,700	1,508	176

There is a very considerable increase of 204 true cases, spread over all the districts of the division, but most marked in Singbhoom, where the chief increase is in cases under other special and local laws. In Manbhoom the chief increase is also under this heading, while in Hazaribagh and Lohardugga nuisance cases account for the bulk of the increase.

386. Manbhoom still shows very bad results in excise cases, though the number of cases instituted has increased.

387. Arms Act cases have increased, but the Commissioner reports that licenses are freely given in villages surrounded by jungle.

#### RAILWAY POLICE.

388. True cases decreased from 824 to 594, a decrease of 230 cases, which is almost fully accounted for by the decrease of 228 nuisance cases. There is a small decrease of 11 cases against property.

389. The results of trial of persons in the past two years is given below :—

	Persons tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage.
1881 ... ..	720	612	93	85
1882 ... ..	484	394	79	81.4

These results are good considering the smaller number of nuisance cases.

390. 477 non-cognizable cases were enquired into, and 544 persons sent for trial, of whom 133 were concerned in cattle-trespass cases.

391. The year has been very free from heavy crime. Case No. V of last year, referred to in paragraph 508, was finally reported false, and accepted as such by the Magistrate and Commissioner. The complainant brought the charge as part of a plan to commit fraud.

Heinous crime.

In the past year the following cases took place. An emigrant returning from the Mauritius fell ill, and asked his companion, another emigrant, to take care of his money. The companion left the train about Buxar, and at Allahabad the complainant said he had gone off with his money. On enquiry the accused said he had returned the money, and as complainant died, nothing could be proved. Subsequently the mother of the accused charged the investigating Head Constable with having taken Rs. 250 belonging to her. The case against him failed on trial, but he was discharged from the force.

The second heavy case took place on 15th February, when a canvas bag containing money, which a third class passenger had placed under his head, was cut open and Rs. 1,454 abstracted. Up to date the police have failed to trace this case, but a note has lately been cashed which may give a clue. The Assistant Inspector-General has also prosecuted under section 401 a gang, which had been previously convicted at different places, and the case was pending before the sessions at the close of the year.

392. Thirty-four persons were reconvicted during the year against 21 in 1881. Great attention continues to be paid to this point, and the Assistant Inspector-General quotes several cases to show what pains are taken to get at the previous history of railway thieves. Previous convictions at Amritsar, Meerut, Lucknow, and many other places were discovered and proved against some old offenders.

Re-convictions.

393. Only 114 accidents took place during the year, against 166 in 1881. The decrease is chiefly in petty accidents. The greater part of these were injuries caused to workmen or trespassers on the line by passing trains. There were five serious accidents, which have all been reported: I.—a collision at Burdwan, due to the carelessness of the driver of a goods train, for which he was punished; II.—the derailment of the down mail near Arrah, due to defective permanent-way; III.—the derailment of the up mail near Nowadhi, due probably to a sleeper giving way; IV.—the derailment of a goods train near Bukhtearpore. The line was under repair and the working party were believed to have put in some rails badly; V.—a collision in the Howrah yard, due to the carelessness of a pointsman.

Railway accidents.

394. There were 20 true cases against 19 last year. Thirteen were petty, and in these 11 children were convicted, the plea in one case being that the boy wanted to see "the fun" when the train passed. Of the seven more serious cases, two are supposed to have been committed by the same man, a discharged khalasi, who was convicted in one of the cases. In both, chairs were placed on the line. The third case took place near Khana by placing a rail across the line. A gateman was convicted in this case, and credit was given to the Assistant Inspector-General and police concerned in this enquiry. The fourth case was pending at the end of the year. Six chairs were placed on the line and found by the *mistri*, who charges a man with having admitted placing them there. The case is a doubtful one. In the next case the fishplates at both ends of a rail were found removed. No accident took place, and it has not been discovered how this was done. The sixth case, too, led to no accident. Near Saktighur some keys were removed and some iron bell bases for fencing were laid on the line. No clue has been got in this case. In the last a driver on the loop asserted that his engine had gone over an obstruction, but none could be found. The case was, however, reported as true.

Obstruction cases.

395. Fourteen thefts were reported. All true. One person was sent up and convicted. The Sonthals about Nulhatee and Mooraroo, formerly notorious for this offence, appear inclined to begin again, and are being watched. 473 spikes were stolen against 350 last year. The action of the police in this line has not been successful.

Spike thefts.

396. One case only occurred in the Dinapore division: it was not traced.

397. The Railway Police detected 21 cases in all, of which 14 were opium, 5 siddhee, and 2 country spirit. In the 14 opium cases Rs. 2,138-6-3 were given as

rewards, and in the other 7 cases Rs. 49-8-3. I consider that in the prevention of opium-smuggling the Railway Police have done good service, and several railway employes, particularly the ticket-collector at Muddhapore, did the same:

### NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME.

398. There is again a decrease amounting to 1,804 cases under this form of crime during the year. As shown below, this is due to classes I, IV, and V:—

				Number of cases		Increase.	Decrease.
				In 1881.	In 1882.		
Abetment	...	...	...	3	2	.....	1
Class I	...	...	...	7,897	7,829	.....	68
" II	...	...	...	83	97	14	.....
" .III	...	...	...	1,360	1,398	38	.....
" IV	...	...	...	50,617	47,814	.....	2,803
" V	...	...	...	9,338	9,139	.....	199
" VI	...	...	...	12,239	12,427	188	.....
Special laws	...	...	...	21,958	22,985	1,027	.....
Total				103,495	101,691	1,267	8,071
Net decrease						1,804	

399. The decrease in class I is chiefly due to offences by public servants, which are fewer than in 1881 by 62. The fluctuation under all other headings is small. The increase under serial 12 (buying or disposing of slaves) is due to Backergunge and Mymensingh, but as process only issued in 2 of the 6 cases that took place in these districts, and no mention is made of the cases, I presume there is nothing noteworthy in them. The decrease in cases under class IV, and the increase under special laws, will be dealt with under each division. The fluctuations in the other two classes do not call for special notice.

400. The police were employed in 6,495 cases, or nearly 6·4 per cent, against 5·8 per cent last year. The increase is under classes I, IV, and special laws. Under the last the principal increase is due to cases under the Railway, Salt, Police and Chowkidari Acts and other special laws. There is no objection to the use of the police in such cases. 1,929 cases were under serial No. 27, and there can also be no objection to the use of the police in this class of case.

401. The number of cases transferred from cognizable to non-cognizable was 3,116 against 2,956, in 1881 and 2,989, in 1880. The increase is not great.

107,543 persons were summoned, against 109,015 last year; and of these, 80,808 actually appeared, against 81,519, in 1881.

				1881.	1882.
Percentage of persons convicted to persons summoned				43·6	44·7
Ditto	ditto	ditto	appearing	58·4	59·5

402.

### BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.				CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	NUMBER OF PERSONS				
				1881.	1882.		Summoned.	Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Burdwan	...	...	...	3,320	2,831	2,016	2,954	2,993	1,816	891	16
Bankoora	...	...	...	618	633	643	765	721	369	323	30
Beerbhoom	...	...	...	1,654	1,373	1,137	1,363	786	401	343	4
Midnapore	...	...	...	4,200	4,116	3,205	3,883	2,642	1,360	973	68
Hooghly	...	...	...	3,551	3,950	3,265	4,130	2,933	1,725	756	79
Howrah	...	...	...	3,377	3,594	2,110	3,640	3,310	2,195	632	113
Total				16,820	16,496	13,276	16,784	13,185	7,967	3,916	310



Hooghly and Howrah show an increase, and the rest a decrease. Howrah shows a considerable increase in forgery cases, which were instituted by the civil court. The decrease generally is not fully and satisfactorily accounted for. The general reason assigned is the low prices got by ryots for their crops, but there were plentiful crops, and this same reason is given elsewhere to account for an increase; nor is it clear why this cause should not also affect Hooghly and the rural part of Howrah.

403. Police agency was employed in 528 cases, against 515—an increase of 13 cases, which calls for no comment. Results of trial are better than last year, being 59·6 against 57·7 per cent.

404.

## PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	NUMBER OF PERSONS				
	1881.	1882.		Summoned.	Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
24-Pergunnahs ... ..	4,753	4,254	3,562	4,201	3,483	1,938	1,001	46
Nuddea ... ..	3,625	3,054	2,280	3,305	2,242	1,034	730	38
Jessore ... ..	3,394	2,920	2,426	3,720	2,756	1,432	1,084	14
Khoolna ... ..	...	1,683	1,319	1,802	1,207	600	346	17
Moorshedabad ... ..	2,950	2,914	2,690	3,628	2,251	1,287	760	40
Total ... ..	14,723	14,725	12,257	16,646	11,939	6,299	3,911	155

The difference in cases is 3 only. In Nuddea there is a considerable decrease, which is counterbalanced by the increased number of cases in the three districts of the 24-Pergunnahs, Jessore, and Khoolna as compared with the 24-Pergunnahs and Jessore last year. Results are worse, the percentage of conviction being 52·7 against 55·4. Nuddea and Khoolna show specially bad results. Only 765 cases were referred to the police, against 941 in 1881 and 1,482 in 1880. This is satisfactory, and I do not consider there is now any great abuse of the police in this division, though the number of cases in the 24-Pergunnahs might still with advantage be reduced. 72 cases in this district, however, fell under serial No. 27, under which the police are legitimately employed.

405.

## RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	NUMBER OF PERSONS				
	1881.	1882.		Summoned.	Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Dinagopore ... ..	1,473	1,481	1,125	1,147	969	474	123	36
Rajshahye ... ..	920	967	707	1,231	1,235	601	404	33
Rungpore ... ..	1,470	1,480	1,378	1,701	1,213	630	627	25
Bogra ... ..	956	869	513	684	648	315	183	23
Patna ... ..	1,857	2,033	1,594	1,880	1,665	867	539	27
Darjeeling ... ..	363	473	406	448	439	265	161	13
Jalpigoree ... ..	688	626	363	519	579	304	205	16
Total ... ..	8,037	7,729	6,086	7,600	6,768	3,466	2,127	173

Bogra and Rungpore show considerable decrease. In the other districts cases have increased.

In Bogra “the failure of the rice crop and the low price of jute” are said to have caused the decrease: that in Rungpore is not explained.

The increase in Darjeeling is said to be due to increased use of the sub-divisional court at Kurseong.

Results are worse, the percentage of convictions being 51·1 against 54·8. They are best in Darjeeling.

406. The police have been far too freely used in all districts, except Rungpore and Dinagopore, and notably so in Darjeeling, where 124 out of 473 cases were enquired into. Eighty-five of these are entered as under “other special laws,” but on enquiry it appears that 17 of these were under section 29 of Act V of 1861 and 68 under Act V (B.C.) of 1876. The District Superintendent has been called on to explain this carelessness; also why the police are so largely employed in petty municipal cases.



407.

## DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	NUMBER OF PERSONS				
	1881.	1882.		Summoned.	Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Dacca ... ..	5,452	5,354	4,445	5,390	3,110	1,951	984	71
Furzedpore ... ..	3,748	3,788	2,687	4,035	3,030	2,079	763	185
Backergunge ... ..	4,475	4,356	3,136	8,677	5,219	3,875	1,024	46
Mymensingh ... ..	3,960	4,352	3,177	3,929	3,100	1,880	1,035	149
Total ... ..	17,655	17,850	13,445	22,631	14,459	9,785	3,785	451

The small increase of 195 cases is due to the districts of Furzedpore with 40 cases more, and Mymensingh with 372 more; Dacca and Backergunge show a decrease. The increase in Mymensingh is due to the new sub-division at Netrokona. Process appears to be issued too freely in all districts except Mymensingh, and notably so in Backergunge and Dacca. The Commissioner says: "No doubt a good deal of this is due to compromise out of court, but still it is not satisfactory that the ends of justice were satisfied without the presence of 36·2 per cent of the people summoned." Results have improved, and the percentage of persons convicted is 67·6 against 64·1.

408. The number of cases investigated by the police was 2,098, of which 1,370 were under serial No. 27. The balance, 728, is not excessive, and of these again 483 were investigated before the cases were transferred from cognizable to non-cognizable.

409.

## CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	NUMBER OF PERSONS				
	1881.	1882.		Summoned.	Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Chittagong ... ..	2,316	2,695	1,900	2,896	2,110	1,235	864	26
Noakholly ... ..	3,473	3,400	2,114	2,322	1,427	844	408	20
Chittagong Hill Tracts ... ..	66	63	63	128	131	68	43	7
Tipperah ... ..	5,788	5,101	4,303	5,220	2,514	1,439	826	101
Total ... ..	11,643	11,259	8,380	10,523	6,191	3,586	2,191	157

There is a large decrease of crime under this class in Tipperah under classes IV and V; a small decrease in the Hill Tracts and in Noakholly; and an increase in Chittagong spread over all classes except II, III, and IV.

Results are better than last year, the percentage of conviction being 57·9 against 54. The percentage of persons appearing to persons summoned is also better, though still very bad in Tipperah. The figures for this district scarcely bear out the Commissioner's remark that complaints have there been carefully dealt with.

410. The police were employed in only 392 cases, of which 68 were under serial No. 27. There has been no abuse.

411.

## PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	NUMBER OF PERSONS				
	1881.	1882.		Summoned.	Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Patna ... ..	4,182	2,855	2,468	3,508	3,177	2,019	653	12
Gya ... ..	1,958	1,746	1,396	2,342	2,367	1,525	753	15
Shahabad ... ..	2,444	2,462	1,009	2,689	2,341	1,163	1,149	66
Muzafferpore ... ..	1,364	1,675	1,165	1,681	1,537	930	465	7
Durbhunga ... ..	1,072	1,017	1,390	2,065	2,217	1,876	137	24
Sarun ... ..	1,705	2,104	1,218	1,878	1,561	955	585	21
Chumpanun ... ..	1,086	1,760	1,186	847	982	534	420	18
Total ... ..	13,811	14,355	10,622	14,970	14,223	9,001	4,171	163

There is an increase of 544 cases spread over all districts except Patna and Gya and over all classes of crime except II and VI, but chiefly visible under class IV and special laws. Under this last head the chief increase is in salt cases (692) and cases under the Pound Act (369). Salt cases have very greatly increased since the working of the salt law was made over to the North-Western Provinces Central Agency. Most are very petty and end in conviction. There were 595 cases last year, the average previous to that being only 82. In 1882 there were 1,287 cases. The Commissioner does not complain of any undue severity in the institution of these cases.

Results are again better, the percentage being 63·3 against 58·4. The difference between this division and East Bengal in the number of persons summoned and those appearing is very marked. In Patna 14,970 persons were summoned and 14,222, or 95 per cent, appeared, while in Dacca 22,631 were summoned and only 14,459, or 63·9 per cent, appeared. This appears to show that the courts are seldom used in the Patna Division except to redress a real grievance, which the parties mean to fight out; while in East Bengal they are largely used as a means to an end. I am, however, of opinion that a very large amount of the cases in East Bengal which are not fought out are true cases, and a very large number of these are of a nature which the zemindar settles where ryots are less independent.

412. The police were employed in 1,328 cases, of which 113 were under serial No. 27, leaving the large number of 1,215 other cases. On examination I find that no less than 468 of these were under the Police Act, of which Gya gives 343 and Durbhunga 119. The District Superintendents of these districts will be asked to explain the large number of this class of case. 96 were nuisance cases and 209 criminal force (the greater part enquired into as cognizable). The balance is divided among the different headings. The police have undoubtedly been used too freely in non-cognizable cases in this division.

413.

**BHAGULPORE DIVISION.**

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	NUMBER OF PERSONS				
	1881.	1882.		Summoned.	Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Monghyr ... ..	2,307	2,791	2,437	2,774	2,533	1,428	1,049	48
Bhagulpore ... ..	2,074	1,609	1,398	1,598	1,082	698	374	10
Purneah ... ..	2,690	2,523	1,883	2,241	1,026	546	393	52
Bonthal Pergunnahs ... ..	3,660	3,478	2,840	3,567	2,179	1,495	570	14
Maldah ... ..	581	815	527	761	761	461	54	12
Total ... ..	12,002	11,216	9,094	10,941	7,581	4,628	2,240	136

There is a net decrease of 786 cases spread over all districts except Monghyr and Maldah, and under all classes except III and special laws.

Results are worse, 61 per cent of the persons appearing having been convicted, against 65 last year. Process seems to have been issued recklessly in Purneah, only 45·7 per cent of those summoned having appeared. The decrease in Bhagulpore is chiefly under local nuisances, and the Commissioner points out that this is made up for by the large number of this class of case, which the police sent up as cognizable. 163 cases of this district, which have been returned under other special laws, are, it appears on enquiry, really under the Municipal Act, being bye-law cases.

414. The police were employed in only 224 cases—a small proportion.

415.

**CUTTACK DIVISION.**

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	NUMBER OF PERSONS				
	1881.	1882.		Summoned.	Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Cuttack ... ..	2,870	2,544	1,534	1,869	1,357	756	398	16
Pooree ... ..	1,527	1,633	1,008	1,664	1,192	685	425	28
Balasore ... ..	1,418	1,339	590	807	524	437	298	29
Gurjhat ... ..	604	214	153	213	124	54	48	2
Total ... ..	6,319	5,730	3,280	4,553	3,497	1,932	1,169	75

There is a decrease in all the districts of the division except Pooree. No explanation of this is given; results are better, the percentage being 55·2 against 52·7. The police were employed in 228 cases, but the majority of these were taken up as non-cognizable, and no improper use has been made of the police.

416.

**CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.**

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	NUMBER OF PERSONS				
	1881.	1882.		Summoned.	Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Hasaribagh ... ..	545	563	455	697	697	334	338	22
Lohardugga ... ..	731	782	642	960	579	464	495	25
Singbhoom ... ..	135	163	98	142	144	91	51	.....
Manbhoom ... ..	1,075	853	695	1,146	1,146	711	435	2
Total ... ..	2,486	2,351	1,885	2,945	2,966	1,600	1,309	52

Crime has slightly decreased. In no district is the fluctuation so marked as to call for notice. The percentage of conviction has increased from 51 to 53·9. It is noteworthy that in Lohardugga and Singbhoom parties appear to go to court by mutual consent, as a greater number appeared before the court than were summoned.

417. Again no Bediya is reported to have been convicted of burglary in the Presidency Division, and the same supervision continues over them. Two gangs of *moohies* were convicted in Jessore—one of theft and the other of dacoity. The Punka Chur Kayasts continue to be watched, and measures have been taken to improve the supervision over the Furreedpore Kayasts. One gang of these men was partly convicted during the year at Dacca, as noted in paragraph 60. Burwars continue to come in numbers to Bengal, and many have been arrested and convicted. These men are all sent home to be released, and in time they will probably cease to find it pay them to come here. The measures taken to reform the Mughaya Domes have been detailed in paragraph 375.

418. A photographer was sanctioned for purely police work, and he has been sent to the different jails, where criminals had been collected. He has photographed 23 criminals during the year.

419. Due attention has been paid to reconvictions, and every case where the sentence appeared inadequate has been brought to the notice of the Commissioner, who in most cases called for the record and passed proper orders. I do not give the table of reconvictions at such length as last year, as divisional figures appear sufficient.

COMMISSIONERS' DIVISIONS.	Total number of persons re-convicted during the year.	Number of offenders against whom one previous conviction was proved.	Number of offenders against whom two previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom three previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom four previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom five previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom six previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom seven previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom eight previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom nine previous convictions were proved.
Burdwan ... ..	136	104	21	9	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Presidency ... ..	160	124	22	10	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Rajshahye ... ..	119	92	20	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca ... ..	116	85	17	11	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong ... ..	70	55	10	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patna ... ..	387	264	83	25	8	3	3	1	.....	.....
Bhagulpore ... ..	204	152	40	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orissa ... ..	112	79	22	8	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....
Chota Nagpore ... ..	93	69	23	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL ... ..	1,397	1,024	257	80	18	9	6	2	1	.....

There is again a decrease in the number reconvicted, but it is solely in second convictions. The number convicted twice or oftener is the same as last year.

420. I do not print the table of cases in which the sentences has appeared inadequate, as to do so takes much space, and the cases have all been duly looked into. The High Court have during the year declined to revise and enhance the sentence of a man who was lucky enough to escape recognition while being tried, and was afterwards found to be a habitual offender. This is greatly in favour of criminals, who work at a distance from home and give wrong names. I give an instance: A man giving his name as Sobrati was convicted of theft in Durbhunga. He had evidently been whipped, but nothing could be discovered regarding him, and no previous conviction could be proved before conviction. When in jail he was recognized as one Dullip Khan, who had been five times previously convicted, but the Magistrate refused to refer the case, as the High Court had ruled that no enhancement could take place. I am of opinion that the last clause of section 403, Criminal Procedure Code, read along with section 75, Penal Code, might be made to cover such a case, and when another occurs will take steps to have the point raised, and if found good, argued. It is obviously opposed to the interests of the public that a man should escape a heavy sentence, which he has legally incurred, by concealing his identity, and as cases of this kind ought to be committed, the High Court may possibly be induced to take this view.

421. Remands.

COMMISSIONERS' DIVISIONS.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Number of A forms sent up.	Number of A forms disposed of at first hearing.	Number of A forms remanded once.	Number of A forms remanded twice.	Number of A forms remanded thrice.	Number of A forms remanded four times.	Number of A forms remanded five times.	Number of A forms remanded six times.	Number of A forms remanded seven times.	Number of A forms remanded eight times.	Number of A forms remanded nine times.	Number of A forms remanded ten times.	Number of A forms remanded eleven times.	Number of A forms remanded twelve times.	Number of A forms remanded thirteen times.	Number of A forms remanded fourteen times.	REMARKS.
Burdwan	<i>Western Districts.</i>																	10 pending. 40 5 21 76 pending.
	Burdwan ... ..	738	283	199	91	54	40	23	14	5	8	3	3	3	1	...	2	
	Bankura ... ..	442	127	118	62	29	24	9	14	4	...	4	5	...	...	...	1	
	Beerbhoom ... ..	504	286	127	39	23	13	6	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Midnapore ... ..	1,283	427	396	198	128	70	62	37	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Howrah ... ..	3,078	2,133	458	199	102	64	56	29	30	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ... ..	6,657	5,355	1,379	714	414	249	184	109	124	17	13	6	6	5	1	3	
Presidency	<i>Central Districts.</i>																	33 pending. 19 52 pending. 38 pending. 13 15 68 pending.
	24-Pergunnahs ... ..	2,898	1,455	473	282	239	99	79	35	33	62	40	7	18	9	7	12	
	Nuddea ... ..	1,286	265	328	269	198	112	63	23	12	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jessore ... ..	840	246	231	146	89	45	42	21	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Khoolna ... ..	991	370	253	129	103	48	36	22	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Mooredabad ... ..	1,749	825	335	205	159	84	53	23	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ... ..	7,762	3,161	1,609	1,081	808	387	273	134	153	69	45	7	18	9	7	12	
Rajahmundry	<i>Eastern Districts.</i>																	37 pending. 33 70 pending. 27 pending. 14 42 pending. 305 pending.
	Dacca ... ..	854	221	224	178	79	79	26	5	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	
	Farrukpore ... ..	613	165	210	166	96	70	39	28	17	14	3	3	2	...	...	...	
	Backergunge ... ..	1,319	225	278	197	183	119	85	46	40	24	14	12	5	3	2	6	
	Mymensingh ... ..	1,254	305	269	238	125	119	68	65	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ... ..	4,140	910	981	779	463	387	218	144	91	39	17	16	8	3	2	6	
Chittagong	Chittagong ... ..	689	202	159	113	73	44	26	18	13	2	3	2	2	...	1	5	27 pending. 14 42 pending. 305 pending.
	Noakhally ... ..	433	46	104	85	65	46	29	17	13	7	4	3	...	...	1	...	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ... ..	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tipperah ... ..	608	147	301	158	111	72	35	41	15	10	9	5	1	3	...	...	
	Total ... ..	1,955	419	463	356	249	162	90	76	41	19	16	10	3	3	2	5	
	Total of Bengal ... ..	26,829	11,366	5,310	3,523	2,340	1,464	948	602	577	180	98	41	34	22	13	28	
Patna	Patna ... ..	1,015	260	245	117	276	26	48	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 pending. 6 7 24 29 87 pending.
	Gya ... ..	704	294	159	71	60	35	25	22	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Shahabad ... ..	1,083	231	241	201	109	90	51	32	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Muzaffarpore ... ..	519	159	144	111	47	25	10	4	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Darbhanga ... ..	746	411	155	102	37	18	10	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Samat ... ..	855	181	166	107	76	40	19	11	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chumpran ... ..	713	293	172	115	52	28	11	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ... ..	5,885	1,642	1,262	834	657	280	171	86	140	12	10	5	6	...	1	2	
Bhagalpur	Monghyr ... ..	889	406	223	123	86	43	26	13	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 pending. 14 ditto. 14 54 pending. 141 pending. 20 pending.
	Bhagalpur ... ..	586	214	142	103	36	27	14	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Purneah ... ..	749	246	163	104	52	46	45	44	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	South Pergunnahs ... ..	2,896	1,455	472	282	239	99	79	35	33	62	40	7	16	8	7	12	
	Maldah ... ..	421	49	177	91	44	25	6	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ... ..	5,801	2,370	1,177	703	507	240	172	109	117	62	40	7	16	8	7	12	
	Total of Behar ... ..	10,986	4,212	2,459	1,527	1,164	500	343	193	267	74	50	19	22	8	8	14	
Orissa	Orissa ... ..	887	260	210	162	72	87	63	29	19	11	4	2	3	2	1	3	29 pending.
	Pooree ... ..	705	199	186	137	69	55	18	9	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Balasore ... ..	630	172	163	92	53	22	10	5	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
	Gurjhat ... ..	155	18	66	22	11	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total of Orissa ... ..	2,277	649	654	414	205	138	62	44	33	12	5	3	3	2	1	3	
	Total of Orissa ... ..	2,277	649	654	414	205	138	62	44	33	12	5	3	3	2	1	3	
Chota Nagpore	<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>																	10 pending. 4 14 pending. 489 pending.
	Hasaribagh ... ..	721	274	220	121	39	35	18	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Lohardugga ... ..	578	125	186	104	65	54	22	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Singbhoom ... ..	207	64	74	27	18	9	5	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Manbhoom ... ..	440	84	74	69	56	32	28	22	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total of Chota Nagpore ... ..	1,944	547	556	321	178	130	73	35	88	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
	GRAND TOTAL ... ..	42,036	16,774	8,979	5,765	3,887	2,232	1,446	876	956	246	153	57	69	32	23	45	
	Percentage ... ..	...	39.9	21.3	13.7	9.2	5.3	3.4	2.0	2.2	.5	.3	.1	.1	.07	.05	.1	



Remands are shown in the above table. The percentage of cases decided after two hearings is given for each division for purposes of comparison with the last two years :—

	1880.	1881.	1882.
Burdwan ... ..	74.9	80.1	77.8
Presidency ... ..	66.4	64	61.4
Rajshahye ... ..	58.2	59.1	55.5
Dacca ... ..	48.1	42.5	45.8
Chittagong ... ..	60.5	50	45.1
Patna ... ..	57.9	55.7	58
Bhagulpore ... ..	69.9	67.2	63.3
Orissa ... ..	72.3	57.6	57.2
Chota Nagpore ... ..	67	72.3	56.7

Dacca and Patna have improved, and all the other divisions have fallen off. The two worst districts are Pubna and Tipperah, if the cases decided at the first two hearings only are taken into account; while, for long and repeated remands, the 24-Pergunnahs, Backergunge, Chittagong, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs show worst. This table cannot, however, as yet be considered quite reliable. In the course of inspection I have found many errors in recording remands. In one district, for instance, nothing was put down as a remand till the witnesses were heard, and one case, which had been pending nearly two months, and in which there had been several remands, was shown without one. Apart, altogether, from the figures of this table, and judging from what I have seen of police work during the year, I should say that justice suffers most from remands in Backergunge (particularly in Patuakhali), Tipperah (Brahmunbaria), and Furreedpore.

#### CONDUCT OF THE POLICE.

422. *Burdwan*.—The Commissioner says “the conduct of the police was on the whole satisfactory.” In Burdwan they have not been “particularly active or successful.” The Howrah and Hooghly police are picked out as having rendered meritorious service.

*Presidency*.—Mr. Edgar reports that although he had not seen much of the working of the police, he was “on the whole unfavorably impressed with what he had seen,” and he quotes two instances of misconduct, one of which has been noticed in paragraph 41. The Commissioner again complains of frequent transfers of officers in Nuddea and the 24-Pergunnahs; but I find there was no transfer during the year which could possibly have been avoided. The transfer of Mr. Wilkins as Deputy Commissioner to Calcutta caused one change, and as the officer selected to succeed him could not join at once a junior officer acted for six weeks. In Nuddea the same thing occurred owing to the illness and subsequent death of Mr. Parry Davis, and a junior officer acted for two months till Major Ramsay’s arrival from England. The Commissioner further remarks on the number of changes in Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors in the 24-Pergunnahs. This I much regret; but as the changes have been due almost entirely to officers going on medical leave or furlough, there was no help for it.

*Rajshahye*.—The Commissioner says: “As regards general behaviour, the conduct of the police has been fair during the year. As regards their working and detective ability, I think it has been slightly below the average on the whole, though the Rajshahye police did very well in two dacoities.”

*Dacca*.—The Commissioner remarks: “The police force in Dacca appears to me not to be in a satisfactory state. The officers and men seem to want discipline and to be deficient in smartness. In the town of Dacca there should be more European Inspectors and head constables. The town force is much demoralised. In Furreedpore the police also want organising and bad officers weeded out. In Backergunge and Mymensingh the police have done fairly well. In the latter district, however, the police force is inadequate, as has been often reported.”

Regarding the Dacca town police, the District Superintendent remarks that “the work is distasteful and hard, and affords less pay than can be earned in jute-screws or on the railway, hence frequent resignations and consequent inefficiency.” I see no means of avoiding this except by raising pay.

There is no doubt that Mymensingh is under-policed. There is but one constable to 12 square miles and to nearly 6,000 persons. Mymensingh is not a



district which can be left under-policed without bad effects, as the increase of crime in the past year shows.

*Chittagong.*—In Chittagong the conduct of the police is stated to have been “not unsatisfactory.” In Noakholly there is “no improvement.” In Tipperah “some slight improvements are reported to have taken place,” but the Commissioner considers that the number of punishments shows want of discipline. The number of police in this district is also reported insufficient.

*Patna.*—The Commissioner states that “the conduct of the police has on the whole been fairly good,” and that the few cases of misconduct were generally of a petty nature. “The police have been fairly successful in repressing crime, but have not shown any improvement in detective ability. In some districts greater attention is paid to the matter of supervision of bad characters.” I have already noticed the manner in which burglaries are dealt with in this division, and am glad to see that in Sarun, at least, strong measures are being taken to improve this state of things.

*Bhagulpore.*—The Commissioner considers the conduct of the police to be on the whole fair, but generally there has been deterioration in their work. The work of the Purneah police is considered the worst. It is more difficult to officer this district than any other in Bengal; nearly all who go there fall ill, and even those who do not get ill, lose energy and deteriorate.

*Orissa.*—The Commissioner makes no remarks himself, but quotes the remarks of the local officers. In Cuttack the conduct of the police was on the whole good, though judicial fines slightly increased. In Pooree it is reported as fair, the men behaving better than the officers. In Balasore it was “generally good,” and in the Gurjhat fair. The work done by the Orissa police in the Khond outbreak has been noticed in paragraph 52.

*Chota Nagpore.*—The Commissioner states that efforts are being made, with some hope of success, to get the sons of zemindars in Lohardugga to take service in the police. With better men in the police, and better chowkidars, he considers “things would improve more quickly than they do at present, though even now we are yearly making some advance.”

423. The following statements are herewith submitted :—

Return A (Part I).—General statement of cognizable crime.

Return A (Part II).—General statement of non-cognizable crime.

Return B.—Comparative statement of cognizable crime with result of police operations.

Return C.—General statement of thuggee, dacoity, and other professional crimes.

Return D.—Statement of additional police collected for the protection of persons and property, or quartered as a punitive measure.

Return E.—Statement showing strength, cost, distribution, and employment of police.

Supplement to Return E, showing the village police.

Return F.—Statement showing equipment, discipline, and general internal management of the force.

Return G.—Statement showing the race and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the police.

Return H.—Statement showing dismissals and resignations in the subordinate grades of the police in the Lower Provinces.

Return AA.—Statement showing the number of offences cognizable by the police reported and the number of persons convicted.

Return BB.—Statement showing the number of persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the police.

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE,  
CALCUTTA,  
The 19th July 1883.

D. R. LYALL,

Inspector-General of Police, L.P.

## APPENDICES

## Part I.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

THE LOWER PROVINCES.  
AREA OF THE LOWER PROVINCES—165,906 SQUARE MILES.  
POPULATION—65,005,351 SOULS.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES.										Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
			Average number reported during five pre- ceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in pre- vious years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by Police.		Number of cases in columns VI to VIII in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.				
							By Police <i>suo moto</i> .	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous informa- tion was given to the Police. By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to en- quire.						
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a	
115	...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
117	...	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
118, 119	...	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.														
121 to 126, 138	...	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
121 to 126, 467 and 471	...	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	148'4	143	...	5	126	4	...	60	0	5	...	
119, 116	...	Harboring an offender	25'4	11	...	...	8	1	...	5	...	4	...	
124 to 128	...	Other offences against public justice	547'4	420	...	6	373	13	...	267	15	41	...	
145 to 153, 157, 168	...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	2,217'8	2,005	2	24	1,377	231	4	818	175	600	4	
140, 170, 171	...	Persuading public servant or soldier	62'8	50	1	2	54	4	...	42	1	1	...	
Total			3,001'8	2,705	8	37	1,938	253	4	1,192	197	651	4	
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.														
302, 303, 306	...	Murder ... by thugs by dacoits by robbers by poison	3' ... 12'2 ... 23'4	4 ... 5 ... 15	...	1	4 ... 0 ... 15	...	...	2 ... 1 ... 1	...	1 ... 1 ... 2	...	
307	...	Other murders	207'0	274	...	13	269	10	...	78	21	139	1	
304, 308	...	Attempts at murder	68'4	47	...	1	46	2	...	18	9	12	...	
376	...	Culpable homicide	245'0	230	1	7	228	4	1	61	51	95	1	
376	...	Rape	330'2	256	1	9	215	23	...	31	101	10	...	
377	...	Unnatural offences	60'8	80	...	1	68	14	...	16	17	5	...	
377, 316	...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	125'8	100	...	8	101	2	...	40	3	9	...	
378, 308, 309	...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	434'0	410	2	5	413	...	1	224	25	7	...	
379, 381, 333	...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	2' ...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	
323, 326, 335	...	Grievous hurt	534'2	686	10	14	604	19	...	353	81	75	...	
336	...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	29'4	21	...	1	21	...	...	7	5	5	...	
327, 330, 333	...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	36' ...	22	...	2	11	7	...	4	5	5	...	
324	...	Hurt by dangerous weapon	878'8	982	23	20	847	27	3	369	72	48	...	
343 to 349	...	Kidnapping or abduction	266'4	304	...	6	143	48	...	34	53	24	...	
346 to 348	...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	178' ...	142	2	1	63	28	...	13	34	16	...	
372, 373	...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution	20'8	15	...	...	10	1	...	1	2	...	...	
371	...	Habitually dealing in slaves	2' ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
353, 354, 356, 357	...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	1,133'6	1,151	1	19	810	115	1	369	120	64	...	
304A, 348	...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	74'2	76	...	...	78	...	...	40	2	10	...	
Total			4,853'8	4,831	40	113	3,049	390	6	1,676	564	532	2	
CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.														
365, 367, 368	...	Dacoity	20' ...	158	...	11	153	5	...	31	37	42	26	
368, 403	...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	5'4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
364, 397, 398	...	Robbery with hurt ... by poisonous or stupefying drugs by other means in dwelling-house on the highway, between sunset and sunrise other robberies	2 ... 18'2 ... 20'8 ... 31'4 ... 149'6 ... 865	1 ... 16 ... 11 ... 33 ... 134 ... 785	...	1 ... 1 ... 1 ... 3 ... 4 ... 31	1 ... 13 ... 12 ... 32 ... 112 ... 648	...	...	10 ... 2 ... 7 ... 38 ... 129	...	4 ... 5 ... 14 ... 50 ... 167	...	
392, 393	...	Robbery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
370, 381, 382, 430 to 433, 435	...	Serious mischief and cognate offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
435, 439	...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	733'2	701	0	18	591	40	3	245	61	41	...	
434, 435, 457 to 460	...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	20,047	17,775	313	469	17,901	77	32	1,302	1,003	141	...	
449 to 452	...	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	238'6	263	2	6	217	28	1	128	32	17	...	
412, 413	...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	9'6	6	...	1	7	...	...	4	...	2	...	
Total			22,331'8	19,973	325	544	19,389	272	38	1,893	1,463	313	...	
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.														
339	...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	98'4	94	...	...	78	5	...	73	...	2	...	
339	...	Voluntarily causing hurt	7,860'2	9,721	3,203	53	2,948	591	76	2,113	131	195	...	
341 to 344	...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	3,644'6	3,243	21	65	1,536	468	6	491	512	156	...	
338, 397	...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	43'4	29	...	1	29	...	...	21	2	...	...	
374	...	Compulsory labour	4' ...	6	...	...	5	...	...	3	...	...	...	
Total			11,147'6	13,085	3,224	111	4,384	1,025	81	2,705	646	383	1	

## MENT A.

## ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1882.

Serial number.	PERSONS.														PROPERTY.						REMARKS.
	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Otherwise disposed of, e. g., died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.			Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.			
	By Police.	By order of Magistrate.					By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.					Committed to Sessions.		
	11	12	12a	13	14	15	16	17	18	18 b	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
1																		Rs.	Rs.		
2																					
3																					
4	163	33	204	1	13	190	83	18	62	14	4			8	6						
5	18	3	23			23	13		8		1			1							
6	561	76	678	1	10	667	149	2	450		1			15							
7	6,729	1,336	8,660	15	114	8,521	2,538	429	4,543	187	20			19	785	19					
	74	6	61		1	80	20	4	82	2	1			1							
	7,546	1,454	9,655	17	138	9,481	2,853	449	5,115	203	27			19	610	25					
8																					
9	59	2	41		1	40	2	24	14												
10	10		12		3	9	2	5	1	1											
11	14		19		3	16	7	7	1												
12	467	44	641	2	23	613	129	201	125	8	1		2	82	68	1					
13	46	4	62		2	58	14	10	24	1	1		1	2	7						
14	440	23	559	1	19	530	140	153	134	1				40	52						
15	168	27	205		13	192	114	21	37					18							
16	56	6	67		5	62	28	11	14					1	6						
17	88	9	104		2	104	24	11	24	29	8			5	3						
18	342	5	354	7	14	333	89	2	226	1	3			12							
19																					
20	662	136	1,063	2	25	1,036	302	40	400	89	5			108	2						
21	23	1	28		3	25	9	6		8				1	1	3					
22																					
23	25	25	55			55	24	10	4	2				1	14						
24	907	137	1,063		28	1,048	430	7	489	7	12		1	6	94						
25	280	99	403	1	21	374	196	58	34	25				7	29	32	1	1	15	15	
26	101	58	175		10	163	89	16	40	2	1			2	15						
27	11	8	19			19	10	3	3	1					2						
28																					
29	1,316	380	1,760		38	1,721	703	43	709		5			1	78		2	1	6	1	
	96	2	108		4	104	48	6	39					3	1						
	5,270	956	6,760	13	214	6,511	2,405	634	2,156	524	45	3	19	600	167	13	8	1,001	275		
30																					
31	467	22	560	1	25	534	147	177	2	136	3			26	43	114	63	53,490	7,358		
32																					
33	21		24			24	3		9	8						1		6			
	8	1	13			12	7	1	2	2						11	6	553	50		
34																4	5	91	3		
35	23	13	38		1	37	22	5	8	2						23	6	796	185		
36	106	12	127		12	115	50	1	41	8	1			11		63	35	2,059	473		
37	433	229	719		33	684	353	47	210	22	1	1	1	42	6						
38	604	129	774		43	731	290	11	345	3	8			33	1	1	1	5	5		
39	3,351	171	3,663	4	339	3,314	1,238	115	1,079	151	12		6	102	17	10,127	2,166	3,63,979	46,238		
40	374	84	375		11	364	144	4	207	3	1			5		35	22	294	194		
41	71		73			73	13	25		22	13					6	9	2,448	640		
	5,367	681	6,365	5	464	5,888	2,270	396	2,546	357	39	1	7	210	71	10,794	2,309	4,23,720	55,146		
42																					
43	115	23	140			140	14	1	114	4				7							
44	4,000	3,318	7,616	3	95	7,415	2,789	34	4,345	94	30			2	173						
45	1,908	1,397	3,490	2	73	3,342	1,779	45	1,329	6	26			3	158						
46	40		40			40	13		27												
47	8	4	12			12	5		7												
	6,131	4,643	11,127	5	168	10,940	4,550	80	5,822	108	50			5	338		3	177	104		

PERIOD—1882.

THE LOWER PROVINCES.

AREA OF THE LOWER PROVINCES—105,996 SQUARE MILES.

POPULATION—66,005,281 SOULS.

STATE

## Part I.—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES.										
			Average number reported during five pre- ceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in pre- vious years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns VI to VIII, in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
							By Police <i>suo motu</i> .	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous informa- tion was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to enquire.				
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.													
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	1,121.8	930	6	18	855	44	3	293	70	16	...
43	379 to 383	Theft { of cattle	2,182.8	1,787	11	50	1,640	131	3	797	220	66	...
44	406 to 408	" { ordinary	51,808.8	27,245	353	697	20,567	1,889	39	6,093	3,726	808	7
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	2,132.7	1,026	6	37	553	250	1	226	191	60	...
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	2,057.4	1,807	4	26	1,718	43	...	1,232	53	114	5
45	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	8,270.7	7,395	30	67	2,327	976	6	1,636	660	230	...
47	461, 463	Breaking closed receptacle	21.2	38	...	4	41	...	...	7	7	...	...
		Total	47,597.7	41,128	410	605	27,757	3,342	46	11,184	4,827	1,294	12
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.													
48	311, 400, 401	Belong to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	4.8	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...
49	Chapter XXXVIII, C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	1,431.8	1,130	...	6	677	363	...	745	9	60	1
50	296 to 297	Offences against religion	21.0	31	...	...	15	7	...	11	1	5	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Act speci- fied.	Gambling Act	130.1	116	...	3	111	6	...	110	1	11	...
52		Excise Laws	2,432.0	3,070	...	11	2,489	94	1	2,509	39	45	...
53		Railway Laws	356.4	368	...	5	325	9	...	271	2	4	...
54		Salt and Custom Laws	1,359.0	817	...	8	737	1	...	647	7	4	...
55		Stage Carriage Act	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56		Stamp Act	18	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	209, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, sec- tion 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municip- al or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	12,789.4	19,578	1	8	18,694	100	1	17,697	6	54	...
		Total	18,552.6	25,161	1	40	23,051	670	2	21,791	65	184	1
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	...	1,276.8	2,084	1	14	1,797	150	...	1,755	2	18	...
		GRAND TOTAL	1,08,761.8	1,08,080	4,004	1,764	82,255	6,012	178	42,194	7,753	3,360	49

OFFICE OF THE INSPE.-GENL. OF POLICE, L. P.;  
 FORT WILLIAM,  
 The 1st May 1883.



## MENT A.

## CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1882—concluded.

PERSONS.																			PROPERTY.				REMARKS.
Serial number.	Number arrested or appeared on other processes during the year.		Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, e. g., died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.			Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.						
	By Police.	By order of Magistrate.					By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.			By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Before being put on trial.										
													In custody of Police.					On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.			
	11	12	12a	13	14	15	16	17	a 18 b	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
43	609	60	685	2	30	653	246	28	317	2	...	...	28	...	14	10	Rs. 64	Rs. 20					
43	1,989	181	2,146	...	107	2,076	788	16	1,797	25	...	3	68	...	1,501	1,202	34,206	26,498					
44	15,145	5,033	21,293	20	1,125	20,120	8,365	142	10,419	154	9	19	979	14	17,873	9,400	3,04,505	1,11,848					
44	518	696	1,274	2	44	1,227	741	21	341	8	11	1	51	5	655	258	39,708	9,287					
45	2,804	143	3,056	10	46	3,010	950	101	1,400	67	5	...	68	19	1,607	1,629	76,399	42,613					
46	3,674	4,233	8,137	2	142	7,944	3,761	39	3,890	7	39	...	9	239	...	...	...	...					
47	9	2	11	...	...	11	3	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	25	5	617	2					
	25,048	10,298	35,652	36	1,494	35,081	14,877	347	19,610	262	110	9	32	1,437	38	21,795	12,504	4,55,490	1,90,278				
48	32	...	32	...	2	31	4	...	12	...	...	...	1	14	...	...	...	...					
49	880	269	1,210	1	6	1,203	359	1	788	4	5	1	51	...	...	...	...	...					
50	61	11	77	...	...	77	31	3	35	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...					
51	527	13	530	...	8	542	79	1	462	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
52	2,980	633	3,653	14	38	3,665	678	10	2,870	1	4	...	1	42	...	...	...	...					
53	381	63	448	3	1	444	67	...	366	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...					
54	801	143	938	...	2	929	85	...	857	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...					
55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
56	...	32	32	...	...	32	8	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
57	22,200	1,150	23,494	15	21	23,455	1,828	...	21,567	...	14	...	3	46	...	...	...	...					
	27,952	2,303	30,440	33	78	30,517	3,133	15	26,919	18	23	8	4	165	14	...	...	...					
58	2,368	293	2,679	5	9	2,661	334	5	2,307	...	...	1	3	15	...	...	...	...					
	79,672	20,607	1,03,678	114	2,565	1,00,888	30,482	1,915	62,905	1,467	300	22	89	3,184	335	32,197	11,824	8,80,388	2,45,803				

D. R. LYALL,  
Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

## STATEMENT A.

PERIOD—1882.

DISTRICT OR DIVISION—The Lower Provinces.

AREA OF DISTRICT OR DIVISION—165,996 square miles.

POPULATION—80,003,281 souls.

## Part II.—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1882.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES.						PERSONS.							REMARKS.	
			Average institutions of pre- ceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appearing before the Court, including pend- ing from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.			Waiting trial at close of year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
115	...	Abetment of offence not com- mitted, &c.	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	
117	...	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	
118, 119	...	Concealing design to commit offence	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	
Total			..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c. &c.																	
121 to 130, 503	...	Offences against the State	3 6	1	1	2	..	2	2	2	...	1	..	1	...	..	
137	...	Harbousing deserters b. master of ship	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	...	Offences against public justice	3,503 2	3,515	1,313	4,555	264	1,363	7,479	7,561	208	2,082	33	5,071	13	138	5 died and absconded.
161 to 169, 217 to 223.	...	Offences by public servants	363 4	216	35	284	35	250	340	346	30	124	14	163	1	15	1 died
193 to 200, 205 to 211, 221 to 224.	...	False evidence, false com- plaints and claims and fraudulent deeds and dis- position of property	1,418 0	1,302	600	1,902	164	1,900	2,237	2,311	200	1,040	72	799	62	125	13 died and absconded.
465 to 477	...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	188 0	198	23	219	7	193	314	349	27	152	50	33	13	34	2 died
264 to 267	...	Offences relating to weights and measures	217 2	213	37	250	99	236	303	308	10	49	1	242	..	0	
482 to 489	...	Making or using false trade- marks	7 2	6	..	6	...	4	4	4	2	..	..	2	...	..	
149, 154 to 156, 160.	...	Rioting, unlawful assem- bly, affray	214 4	228	20	245	73	173	621	620	1	164	4	436	..	21	
Total			5,545 2	5,737	2,092	7,829	612	7,227	11,201	11,513	478	3,612	185	6,747	115	352	21 died, &c.
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.																	
312 to 316	...	Causing miscarriage	117 2	54	5	80	47	5	69	82	11	39	12	1	0	10	
370	...	Buying or disposing of slaves	5	8	..	..	..	4	5	12	..	2	..	..	..	..	
Total			120 2	92	5	97	47	9	74	94	11	41	12	1	0	10	
CLASS III.—Serious offences against the Property																	
384 to 389	...	Extortion	1,209 4	1,306	2	1,308	85	826	1,051	815	114	436	4	210	..	51	1 absconded.
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.																	
348	...	Wrongful confinement	9 6	50	..	50	20	29	37	37	...	19	..	17	..	1	
352, 355, 358	...	Criminal force	48,599 4	47,893	71	47,764	1,307	35,311	40,421	23,076	2,743	9,216	6	10,672	3	423	13 died, &c.
Total			48,579 0	47,743	71	47,814	1,327	35,340	40,458	23,113	2,743	9,235	6	10,689	3	423	13 died, &c.
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.																	
417 to 420	...	Cheating	1,643 8	1,033	5	1,640	77	919	1,006	864	114	461	3	250	...	34	2 transferred.
404, 404	...	Criminal misappropriation of property	1,043 8	719	15	734	158	450	502	515	52	203	2	272	3	12	1 died.
409	...	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	128 0	220	15	235	27	165	195	188	22	68	6	75	6	10	1 absconded.
426, 427, 434	...	Mischief (simple)	7,610 8	6,511	16	6,530	297	4,261	5,396	3,429	518	1,654	10	1,515	4	97	1 died.
Total			10,419 1	9,088	51	9,139	559	5,796	7,150	5,620	708	2,416	21	2,112	13	153	5 died, &c.
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above																	
298	...	Offences against religion	36 2	33	..	33	1	12	25	27	8	17	..	..	..	..	
490 to 492	...	Criminal breach of contract of service	127 0	107	5	112	4	95	145	175	10	55	1	100	..	3	
493 to 498	...	Offences relating to marriage	3 10 1	3,774	2	3,776	114	2, 20	2,536	1,711	331	1,077	39	202	42	92	5 transferred.
500 to 502	...	Defamation	8 8	975	1	976	10	693	718	469	86	195	1	98	..	19	
504, 506 to 510	...	Intimidation and insult	1,218 6	1,196	7	1,203	30	940	1,165	609	14	316	1	309	..	26	
271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	...	Public and local nuisances	574 6	616	129	745	287	562	1,004	1,219	18	138	..	1,037	..	6	
291	...	Keeping a lottery office	3 0	..	..	8	8	7	9	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	
...	...	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI, C. P. C.	4,840 6	4,531	821	5,372	1,929	4,362	15,493	11,901	508	2,017	14	8,440	..	204	5 died.
Total			11,041 2	11,462	965	12,427	2,380	8,727	21,156	16,293	1,017	4,368	56	10,305	49	440	10 died, &c.

PERIOD—1882.

DISTRICT OR DIVISION—The Lower Provinces

AREA OF DISTRICT OR DIVISION—165,996 square miles.

POPULATION—66,005,281 souls

## STATEMENT A.

## Part II.—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1882—concluded

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME	CASES.							PERSONS.							REMARKS.
			Average institutions of preceding years	Instituted by complaint during the year	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion	Total of columns 5 and 6	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make inquiry	Number of cases in which process issued	Number of persons against whom process issued	Actually appearing before the Court including pending from last year	Discharged after appearance	Acquitted		Convicted		Waiting trial at close of year	
												By Magistrate	By High or Sessions Court	By Magistrate	By High or Sessions Court		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Special Laws, offences under which are not cognisable by the Police																
	Regulation VI of 1819 Act I (B C) of 1866 Act XVIII of 1854 Act XXXI of 1867 Act XIII of 1870 Act XXV of 1873	Ferries	37 2	25	4	29	4	26	30	34				2			
	Act VII (B C) of 1879 Act I of 1859 Act XIII of 1859 Act XI of 1878 Act V of 1861 Act II (B C) of 1854 Act XXII of 1874 Act VII (B C) of 1864 Act I (B C) of 1873 Act IV (B C) of 1845 Act XX of 1865 Act V (B C) of 1866 Act XIV of 1866 Act XVIII of 1869 Act VII of 1870 Act I of 1871 Act VI of 1871 Act XI (B C) of 1871 Act X of 1872 Chapter XXXII Act IV (B C) of 1873 Act V (B C) of 1876 Act VIII of 1876 Act XIX of 1876 Act III of 1877 Act VI (B C) of 1870 Act I (B C) of 1871 Act VIII (B C) of 1875 Act IX of 1878 Act XVI of 1878	Railway Acts  Abkari Act Merchant Shipping Act Breach of contract Arms' Act Police Act Jails Act Cantonment Act  Salt Acts Vaccination Act Pleaders and Mookdars Act Hackney Carriage Act Post Office Act Stamp Act Courts Act Pound Act Lunacy Act Census Act Contempt of Court  Registration of Births and Deaths Bengal Municipal Act Native Passengers Ships Act Dramatic Performances Act Registration Act  Village Chowkidari Acts Havildar and Jhadduggi Rural Police Act  Native Press Acts Mutiny Act Other special laws	298 4  304 1 3 275 0 111 6 459 0 25 1 40 1 28 0 31 2 5 8 107 1 15 3 261 4 1 8 271 0 10 5 1 2 26 8  121 4 5,610 0  66 1 209 0  4 507 5	422  376 15 261 148 865 1 102 1451 6 164 30 479 1 7 1 37  171 4834  2 9 35  343	10  50 9 9 7  50 2 2 9 3 54 1 1 2 1												

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE,  
FORT WILLIAM,  
The 1st May 1883

D R LYALL,  
Offg Inspector General of Police, L P

## Comparative statement of Cognisable Crime with

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Total number of cases investigated during the year, columns 6, 7, and 8 of statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		NUMBER	
			1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	Number of persons arrested.	
			1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
115	...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	...	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...
118, 119	...	Concealing design to commit offence...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.								
181 to 186, 189	...	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	1	...	...	...	...
231 to 250, 260 to 263, 467 and 471	...	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government notes	114	130	...	...	174	204
212, 216	...	Harbouring an offender	16	0	...	...	88	23
224 to 226	...	Other offences against public justice...	459	383	...	...	758	678
143 to 153, 157, 158	...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	1,569	1,612	...	...	9,005	8,069
140, 170, 171	...	Personating public servant or soldier	51	58	...	...	92	81
Total			2,212	2,195	63	56.2	10,067	9,655
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.								
302, 303, 306	...	Murder { by things " dacoits " robbers " poison	4 17 23	4 6 15	...	...	6 22 31	41 12 19
307	...	Other murders	201	279	...	...	686	641
304, 308	...	Attempts at murder	65	48	...	...	71	82
376	...	Culpable homicide	213	233	...	...	500	559
377	...	Rape	261	238	...	...	261	203
317, 318	...	Unnatural offences	51	80	...	...	54	67
305, 306, 309	...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	104	103	...	...	108	106
329, 331, 333	...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	441	411	...	...	398	354
335, 336, 335	...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	...	1	...	...	6	...
324	...	Grievous hurt	673	623	...	...	975	1,063
327, 330, 332	...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	21	21	...	...	21	28
324	...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	17	18	...	...	59	55
303 to 309	...	Hurt by dangerous weapon	861	877	...	...	1,019	1,083
346 to 318	...	Kidnapping or abduction	161	191	...	...	323	303
372, 373	...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion	121	91	...	...	186	175
371	...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	16	11	...	...	35	19
353, 354, 356, 357	...	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...
304A, 338	...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	954	926	...	...	1,703	1,760
Total			1,903	4,255	51.6	49.8	6,532	6,760
CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.								
303, 307, 308	...	Dacoity	158	159	...	...	559	560
309, 402	...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	5	...	...	...	11	...
304, 307, 309	...	Robbery with hurt { by poisonous or stupefying drugs " other means	16 16	17 12	...	...	18 19	24 13
302, 303	...	Robbery { on the highway between sunset and sunrise " other robberies	26 138	35 124	...	...	37 163	38 127
270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	...	Serious mischief and cognate offences	834	717	...	...	1,085	719
454, 455, 457 to 460	...	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal	694	643	...	...	764	774
449 to 452	...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	17,507	17,719	...	...	3,406	3,563
412, 413	...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	191	246	...	...	327	375
Total			19,578	19,700	53.4	50.9	6,414	6,385
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.								
354	...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	65	81	...	...	109	140
323	...	Voluntarily causing hurt	3,206	3,575	...	...	6,062	7,515
341 to 344	...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	1,879	1,809	...	...	3,588	3,420
350, 357	...	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	28	20	...	...	88	40
374	...	Compulsory labour	1	6	...	...	6	12
Total			5,179	5,500	41.9	42.5	10,703	11,127
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.								
453, 450	...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	903	902	...	...	670	685
379 to 393	...	Theft { of cattle " ordinary	1,745 21,467	1,780 22,489	...	...	1,911 21,083	2,196 21,293
406 to 408	...	Criminal breach of trust	771	613	...	...	1,205	1,274
411, 414	...	Receiving stolen property	1,782	1,791	...	...	3,149	3,006
447, 448	...	Criminal or house-trespass	3,158	3,309	...	...	7,804	8,137
401, 402	...	Breaking closed receptacle	30	41	...	...	5	11
Total			20,756	31,125	50.1	50.1	36,007	36,633
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.								
311, 400, 401	...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves	...	2	...	...	8	33
Chapter XIX, C. P. C.	...	Vagrancy and bad characters	561	1,040	...	...	1,322	1,210
295 to 297	...	Offences against religion	22	22	...	...	52	77
Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province			108	117	...	...	514	559
Excise Laws			2,043	2,584	...	...	3,133	3,658
Railway Laws			257	335	...	...	317	448
Salt and Customs Laws			885	738	...	...	995	938
Stage Carriage Act			...	...	...	...	...	...
Stamp Act			2	...	...	...	9	82
289, 270, 277, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	...	Public and local nuisances	10,682	18,885	...	...	10,970	23,494
Total			20,930	23,723	68.6	87.7	26,220	30,440
Other special and local laws cognizable by Police			1,899	1,947	84.2	84.6	2,613	2,679
GRAND TOTAL			83,857	88,445	61.9	63.2	98,676	103,678

## MENT B.

result of Police Operations for the year 1882.

AND PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL.						Amount of property stolen.		AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF PROPERTY RECOVERED.			
Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.				Amount.*		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
169	190										
34	23										
740	667										
8,562	8,621					5		3			
90	80										
9,899	9,481	57.7	55.0	58.7	56.0	5		3		60.0	
6	40					313	240		81		
21	9					1,112	822	798	1		
27	16					62	114		21		
625	613						35	54			
64	58										
487	539										
251	192										
50	62										
102	104										
385	333										
6											
956	1,036										
19	25					330	249	42	156		
50	55										
933	1,048					9	15	9	15		
300	374										
183	163					42		42			
35	19										
1,056	1,721					86	6	68	1		
96	104										
6,320	6,511	43.5	39.3	45.1	41.1	2,314	1,001	1,013	275	43.7	27.4
478	534					33,031	53,490	1,750	7,358		
11						230	6	91	50		
17	24					1,755	552	315	3		
19	12					2,288	91	45	106		
35	87					419	706	106	473		
150	115					3,944	2,059	975	5		
1,017	644						5				
733	731										
3,012	3,314					4,14,819	3,63,979	47,260	46,239		
323	344					596	204	127	194		
25	73					118	2,438	12	610		
5,820	5,888	46.8	45.6	51.6	49.3	4,57,420	4,22,720	50,679	55,146	11.0	13.0
109	140										
6,853	7,415										
3,505	3,342						177		104		
36	40										
6	12										
10,500	10,949	52.7	53.2	53.7	54.1		177		104		58.7
653	673					644	64	42	30		
1,787	2,076					33,045	31,206	25,099	26,494		
19,481	20,120					3,14,459	3,04,505	1,01,180	1,11,848		
1,248	1,227					55,065	39,708	16,939	9,247		
3,001	3,010					61,185	76,390	41,569	42,613		
7,714	7,984					50		6			
5	11					359	617	39	2		
34,401	35,081	49.8	49.8	52.1	52.1	4,05,853	4,55,490	1,85,174	1,90,278	39.7	41.7
8	31										
1,187	1,202										
52	77										
507	542										
3,111	3,005										
313	444					40		40			
992	929										
9	32										
19,960	23,455										
26,129	30,317	89.3	89.5	89.6	89.0	40		40		100	
2,611	2,681	87.0	86.1	87.1	86.6						
95,689	100,898	61.8	62.0	63.7	63.8	9,25,632	8,80,388	2,36,909	2,45,808	25.5	27.9

excluded from columns 16 to 19.

D. R. LYALL,

Off. Inspector-General of Police, L.P.





**S T A T E M E N T D.**

## Statement of Additional Police collected for the Protection of

## PART I.—Additional police collected for the protection of

DISTRICT.	Name of fairs or places of large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of police usually located at the place.				Detached from the Regular force.				Specially employed in addition to columns V to VIII.				Total cost under columns IX and X.	
				Officers.				Officers.				Officers.				To Government.	To local or private funds.
				Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Days.															
Burdwan ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bancoorah ...	Topobone mela of Topobonc ...	14	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Baronee mela of Diher ...	6	8,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	20	23,000	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beerbhoom ...	Kenduli ...	30	40,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bukleahur ...	8	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Birohunderpore ...	30	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	68	49,000	...	...	...	...	...	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hooghly ...	Mohuram at Hooghly ...	3	8,000	1	2	3	30	...	3	3	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oottraon at Tribeni ...	1	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shitcheaterdasi at Tarkessur ...	2	15,000	...	1	...	4	...	1	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tribeni Baronee at Tribeni ...	1	7,000	...	...	2	17	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Churuckpuja at Tarkessur ...	7	40,000	...	1	...	4	...	1	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Snanjatra at Mohesh ...	1	30,000	...	3	4	48	...	1	3	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Snanjatra, Guptipara ...	1	8,000	...	...	1	4	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bathjatra at Mohesh ...	2	50,000	...	2	4	44	...	6	11	52	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bathjatra at Guptipara ...	2	10,000	...	...	1	4	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	20	174,000	1	8	17	176	2	16	21	130	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24-Pargunnahs ...	Sagar Fair ...	7	82,324	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	55	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hurwah Gorachand Pir's Mela ...	8	15,000	...	1	1	12	1	1	5	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nyabusti Ramnabami Mela ...	1	700	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ajuntola Mela ...	1	700	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tarapookur Mela ...	1	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jafarpore Mela ...	1	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kurdah Rash Mela ...	4	5,000	...	...	1	14	1	1	2	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Panihat Rash Mela ...	3	2,000	...	...	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ghazi Shah's Mela at Banarrah ...	3	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Barriepore Rash Mela ...	7	5,000	...	1	3	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Joynagore Dolejatra ...	8	10,000	...	1	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Harinavi Rash Mela ...	3	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rash Mela, Bawali ...	3	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bewali Ruth Festival ...	8	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ditto Rash Mela ...	3	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	61	150,524	...	3	10	68	3	6	21	148	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Kiahnagur Barodole ...	3	10,000	...	1	2	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea Pat Purnima ...	2	9,000	...	...	2	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea Dhoolat ...	13	15,000	...	...	2	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ditto Dushahara ...	6	22,000	...	...	2	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kiasengunge Ambubachi ...	5	2,800	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nakaspara Surbhamungola ...	4	2,000	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ditto Brahmanitola ...	3	1,200	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kalleung Ramnabami ...	3	500	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tebatta Utram ...	7	4,000	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hogulberia Toolshoe, Behar ...	29	8,400	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorati Snanjatra ...	2	5,000	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khoksa Kalipujah ...	8	25,000	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bharanara Ramnabami ...	34	2,000	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Doorgapore ...	30	6,000	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Barangadia Kalipuja ...	13	6,000	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khulna Kunda ...	21	7,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhi Khola ...	11	6,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ujai Chundee ...	3	5,000	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Patuli Mela ...	3	2,500	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Santipore Rasbijatra ...	6	50,000	...	1	4	56	...	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oborda Maghi Purnima ...	6	19,000	...	1	2	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ghosepara Ditto ...	3	17,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bongong Goshthehar ...	4	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolia Debanandpat ...	3	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	223	223,500	...	6	22	275	...	1	1	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moorshedabad ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khulna ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dinapore ...	Allowakhia ...	12	70,000	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Neokmard ...	12	50,000	...	...	...	...	2	7	10	130	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	24	1,50,000	...	...	...	...	3	7	13	160	...	...	...	...	...	...

**MENT D.**

*Persons and Property, or quartered as a Punitive Measure.*

[illegible]

## Statement of Additional Police collected for the Protection of

## PART I.—Additional police collected for the protection of

DISTRICT.	Name of fairs or places of large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of police usually located at the place.				Detached from the regular force.				Specially employed in addition to columns V to VIII.				Total cost under columns IX & X.	
				Officers.				Officers.				Officers.				To Government.	To local or private funds.
				Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Days.															Rs. A. P.
Rajshahye	Station Godagaree Khatoor	4	13,000					1	1	2	14						.....
	" Sooltangunge	2	2,000								1						.....
	" Manda Manda	9	10,000		1	1	10										.....
	" Lalpore Boodpara	10	10,000						1		2						.....
	" Nowgong Moradpur	13	5,000								1						.....
	" Bagmara Taherpur	11	5,000		1		4										.....
	" Panchoopur Patisar	10	4,000								1						.....
	" Rhowanipur	9	3,000								1						.....
	" Koojail	25	4,000								2						.....
	" Singra Latore	6	10,000						1		2						.....
	" Kolum	5	5,000								2						.....
	" Kallygung	3	4,000								1						.....
	" Joymook	6	1,000								1						.....
Rangpore	Buroigang Nazarpore	8	4,000								1						.....
	" Charkhat																.....
	Total	121	80,000		2	1	14	1	3	2	20						.....
	Aldatpore	15	2,500								2						.....
	Goda Nirma	20	8,000						1		4						.....
	Fair at Dimla	2	4,000								1						.....
	Dankahanra	15	3,000								1						.....
	Kholahati	5	5,000							1	4						.....
	Sonakole	15	2,000								1						.....
	Chilmari	4	60,000						1		2						.....
	Sib Hari	30	5,000						1	2	4						.....
	Tushbander	15	6,000														.....
	Dorowani	16	10,000								6						.....
Bogra	Pir Shah's Mela	28	2,000								1						.....
	Rorobhita	20	1,500														.....
	Tunka (Khalahati)	34	5,000								1						.....
	Golapbag	45	15,000								4						.....
	Tulshighat	30	5,000								1						.....
	Kamda	24	12,000								1						.....
	Noonkhowa	3	7,000							1	4						.....
	Gagla	9	1,200							1	2						.....
	Total	334	1,54,200					1	3	6	43						.....
	Gopinathpore	15	7,000	1	1		7			1	8						.....
	Mahaasthan	10	9,000	1		1	3			1	4						.....
	Total	25	16,000	2	1	1	10			2	12						.....
Fubna																	.....
																	.....
Darjeeling																	.....
																	.....
Julpalgoree	Julpalgoree	15	12,000		1	1	8			1	8						.....
	Titalyah	30	1,500			1	6				4						.....
	Total	45	13,500		1	2	14			1	12						.....
Dacca	Moonshigunge Kartic Baroni	43	4,50,000					1	2	2	36						.....
	Dhamrai	78	20,000						1	1	14						.....
	Nangulbund	5	32,000						1	3	32						.....
	Total	124	5,02,000					1	4	6	82						.....
Furreedpore	Furreedpore	31	6,000							1	12						.....
	Dheokhali	7	4,000								1						.....
	Targile	14	5,000								1						.....
	Shatair	3	6,000								2						.....
	Katakur	1	1,500								1						.....
	Rajmugur	30	4,500								1						.....
	Kartipur	55	1,300							1	3						.....
	Moisar	3	1,400							1	1						.....
	Hataria	15	3,000								1						.....
	Tengra	20	4,000								1						.....
	Madaripore	7	450								2						.....
	Gopalpur	7	800														.....
	Chundiburdi	15	4,000								1						.....
	Haras	7	4,000								1						.....
	Kotalpore	1	20,000														.....
	Gopalpore	7	2,000								2						.....
	Goolunda	14	7,000					1		2	4						.....
Backergunge	Podundi	7	10,000														.....
	Total	244	84,750					1		7	37						.....
Mymensingh	Hosenpore	34	9,000								1						.....
	Kishoregunge	50	11,000	1	1	2	13				2						.....
	Sherepore	47	6,000		1	1	8				1						.....
	Porabari and Solimpore	23	7,000							1	4						.....
	Bhoogethal	30	5,000								1						.....
	Jorail	31	1,000								1						.....
	Total	230	30,000	2	2	3	20			1	10						.....



persons and property.				PART II.—Additional police quartered as a punitive measure.								REMARKS.	
Number of offences against person or property during such assembly.		Property.		Number of cases.	Strength of additional police.				Total cost of additional police, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in, or traced to, a village or place in which the additional police was established.		
Investigated by the police.	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.		Officers.								
					Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.					
13	14	15	16	17	18				19	20	21	22	23
3	2	Rs. A. P. 30 2 6	Rs. A. P. 10 6 6	1	1	1	2	12	1,246 1 6	Five months	5		
3	2	30 2 6	10 6 6	1	1	1	2	12	1,246 1 6	Five months	5		
1													
1													
5	4	33 9 7½	13 13 5										
5	4	33 9 7½	13 13 5										
				1		1*		5*	986 1 0	One year			
2	1	5 13 1½	2 11 7½										
2	1	5 13 1½	2 11 7½										
2	2												
2	2	52 0 0	45 0 0										
4	4	52 0 0	45 0 0										
3	2	3 5 0											
3	2	3 5 0											
				1	1	5	50	4	8,154 0 0	One year	Bamna, 7		
				1	1	5	50	4	1,106 11 0	One year	Madarali, 5		
				2	1	6	54		9,280 11 0	One year	12		
					1	8			587 10 0	Six months			
					1	8			587 10 0	Six months			

\* Vide Government notification dated 20th April 1880.

\* *Vide* Government notification dated 29th April 1880.

## Statement of Additional Police collected for the protection of Persons

PART I.—Additional police collected for the protection of																	
DISTRICT.	Name of fairs or places of large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of police usually located at the place.				Detached from the regular force.				Specially employed in addition to columns V to VIII.				Total cost under columns IX & X.	
				Officers.				Officers.				Officers.				To Government.	To local or private funds.
				Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14				
Chittagong	Sitakound	11	1,950			1	4	1	1	1	16						
	Mohamooni	8	6,700						1	1	12						
						1	4	1	2	2	28						
	Total	19	8,650														
Noakholly																	
Chittagong Hill Tracts																	
Tipperah																	
Patna	Baraofat	6	6,000														
	Gosameemut	2	6,000														
	Shivrat at Mokameh	4	5,000														
	Shivratree at Bykutpur	1	6,000														
	Tribanighat	1	5,000														
	Ramlila	3	10,000														
	Barni at Begumpur	1	10,000														
	Paharee Kellan	1	1,500														
	Deogoli	3	4,000														
	Gerluk Purnima	2	6,000														
	Wongori	1	8,000														
	Atina	1	8,000														
	Khodagunge	30	2,000														
	Rajgir	1	16,000					1	1	10							
	Burgan	2	15,000														
Behta	3	15,000															
Gasimeah	2	16,000					1	1	22								
Somari	9	30,000					1	3	8	149							
Mohoram at Durgha	1	25,000															
	Total	74	194,500					1	5	10	181						
Gya	Bessoon Sankrant or Chyet Sankrant and Kartic Poornia at the riverside Town, Gya.	2	10,000				2			2	16						
Shahabad	Berhumpoor fair	10	115,000			1	4	1	2	5	48						
	Ditto	10	125,000			1	4	1	2	7	50						
	Total	20	240,000			2	8	2	4	12	98						
Mosufferpore	Hajeeapore	3	51,000	1	1	1	12				8						
	Bhaironasthan Kutra	7	25,000		1	1	8			1	4						
	Sitamari	14	50,000	1	1	1	12			1	8						
	Maniari Majorgunge	9	25,000			1	4										
	Total	33	151,000	2	3	4	36			2	20						
Durbhunga	Sewrath	10	100,000						1	1	6						
	Ganges Bank	4	10,000						1	1	4						
	Total	14	110,000						2	2	10						
Saran	Sonepore Fair	20	87,000			1	3	1	4	7	60		70				
	From Patna							1	1	1	10						
	Mosufferpore								1	3	12						
	Monghyr									1	15						
	Bhagulpore									1	15						
	Shahabad									1	10						
	Chumpran									1	10						
	Total	20	87,000			1	3	2	6	14	132		70				
Chumpran	Bettiah	15	100,000	1	1	4	42			2	20						
	Arrah	8	15,000						1	2	10						
	Adapur	19	30,000		1	1	8			1	8						
	Lakhoura	8	5,000							1	4						
	Dhekaha	1	25,000							1	1						
	Trebeni	6	7,000						1	1	6						
	Total	57	172,000	1	2	5	50		3	8	49						
Monghyr																	
Bhagulpore	Siharatri at Singhosor	5	40,000						1	3	26						
	Tilwa Sankrant at Bowsee	16	25,000							2	15						
	Total	21	65,000						1	5	30						

**MENT D—continued.**

*and Property, or quartered as a Punitive Measure.*

[illegible]

## Statement of Additional Police collected for the protection of

PART I.—Additional Police collected for the protection of																	
DISTRICT.	Name of fairs or places of large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of police usually located at the place.				Detached from the Regular force.				Specially employed in addition to columns V to VIII.				Total cost under columns IX and X.	
				Officers.				Officers.				Officers.				To Government.	To local or private funds.
				Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13					
		Days.										Rs. A. P.					
Purneah	Caragolah ... ..	16	50,000	...	...	1	6	1	1	2	26	...	...	...	...	...	
	Illowakhosh in village Khonti, Bhoj-pore.	9	1,000	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	25	51,000	...	...	2	10	1	1	2	26	...	...	...	...	...	
Sonthal Petgunnahs	Deoghur Sripunchomee ... ..	4	16,000	1	1	3	20	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	
	Deoghur Sibaratri ... ..	3	12,000	1	1	3	20	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	
	Madra Purnima ... ..	5	40,000	1	1	3	19	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	
	Madhupur Boorei ... ..	2	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tantion Mela ... ..	15	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	29	78,000	3	3	9	50	...	3	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	
Maldah	Kurce ... ..	7	29,000	...	1	...	4	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ramkeli ... ..	5	13,000	...	1	...	5	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	12	42,000	...	2	...	9	...	...	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	
Cuttack	Sibaratri at Paramhaus ... ..	1	15,000	...	1	4	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Durgapuja at Cuttack ... ..	1	20,000	1	3	1	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Dolejatra, Jaspur ... ..	1	10,000	...	1	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Moharam, Cuttack ... ..	2	15,000	1	3	11	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Masanta Punchnami, Kendrapara ... ..	1	25,000	...	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Barunijatra, Jagpur ... ..	8	24,000	...	1	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	14	109,000	2	10	31	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pooree	Milan or Doljatra at Pooree ... ..	2	70,000	...	...	...	...	...	3	10	63	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sibaratrijatra at ditto ... ..	2	25,000	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	49	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chandanajatra ... ..	21	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	15	...	...	...	...	...	
	Situlsuti ... ..	1	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	
	Rukeencharan ... ..	1	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	16	...	...	...	...	...	
	Debananjatra ... ..	1	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	70	...	...	...	...	...	
	Rathajatra ... ..	20	40,000	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	88	...	...	4	132	...	
	Jhulanajatra ... ..	7	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	
	Panchak and Rohinisagor ... ..	5	80,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	108	...	...	...	58	...	
	Chundra Bhoja ... ..	2	30,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	8	...	...	...	...	
	Jhamajatra ... ..	4	40,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	17	...	...	...	...	
	Makarsankrantijatra at Atttri ... ..	20	60,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	
	Siboratra at Bhojneswor ... ..	3	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	
	Asakastomi at ditto ... ..	8	50,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	2	26	...	
	Prothomasstomi ... ..	1	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	
	Melanajatra ... ..	1	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jhulanajatra ... ..	5	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	
	Panchk katra ... ..	1	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	
	Panchdole or Melanjatra at Balunga ... ..	10	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	
	Trivenijatra ... ..	3	25,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	7	...	...	...	...	
Debananjatra ... ..	1	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...		
Doanachori ... ..	2	9,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	120	517,800	...	...	...	...	7	27	77	515	...	...	6	216	...	
Balasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gurjhat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hamaribagh	Chatra ... ..	8	17,000	...	1	2	10	...	2	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hutru ... ..	8	4,000	...	...	1	4	...	...	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	16	21,000	...	1	3	14	...	2	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Lohurdugga	Chotia Fair ... ..	15	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jagannathpore ... ..	1	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	16	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	40	...	...	...	...	...	
Singbhoom	Ohyeassa Annual Fair ... ..	28	3,000	...	...	1	13	...	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Manbhoom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL		2,048	3,533,924	13	44	115	913	27	96	230	1,964	...	...	6	285	...	277 13 0

MAGISTRAL POLICE OFFICE;

JOHN WILLIAM,

The 18th July 1881.

**MENT D—concluded.**

*Persons and Property, or quartered as a Punitive Measure.*

persons and property.				PART II.—Additional police quartered as a punitive measure.								REMARKS.
Number of offences against person or property during such assembly.		Property.		Number of cases.	Strength of additional police.				Total cost of additional police, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in, or traced to, a village or place in which the additional police was established.	
Investigated by the police.	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.		Officers.							
					Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.									
3	3	209 8 0	209 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
3	2	20 6 0	20 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
0	5	229 14 0	229 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
2	1	6 4 0	1 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
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3	2	2 8 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
5	3	8 12 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
2	2	0 10 6	0 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
2	2	0 10 6	0 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
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E FOR 1882.

and Employment of Police.

		DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE.										PROPORTIONS OF POLICE (OFFICERS AND MEN).									
Payable from Imperial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.	In District.						On Town, Municipal or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.	Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	To area. (6)			To population. (7)						
		Guards at District, Central, for Subsidiary Jails.		Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or as escort to prisoners and treasure.		On other duties.						Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns. (5)	Of towns. (5)	Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns. (5)	Of towns. (5)				
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.														
Rs.	Rs.	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34			35			36			37
97,947	.....	1	5	23	103	54	204	174	...	2,097	1,391,823	1 to 4'7	1 to 6'8	10 to 1	1 to 2,478	1 to 3,324	1 to 506				
87,531	.....	1	5	2	12	50	191	122	...	2,621	1,041,752	1 to 6'8	1 to 9'9	4 to 1	1 to 2,719	1 to 3,754	1 to 505				
64,420	.....	1	5	4	17	43	186	17	...	1,756	794,428	1 to 6'4	1 to 6'8	3 to 1	1 to 2,909	1 to 3,073	1 to 448				
1,50,354	.....	...	...	16	85	124	674	161	...	5,082	2,517,802	1 to 5'2	1 to 6'2	8 to 1	1 to 2,595	1 to 2,995	1 to 585				
1,21,252	.....	1	4	20	103	65	257	360	...	1,223	1,012,788	1 to 1'5	1 to 2'5	5 to 1	1 to 1,242	1 to 1,897	1 to 452				
67,552	37,876	...	...	4	23	40	178	377	...	476	635,381	1 to 7'	1 to 1'8	34 to 1	1 to 1,011	1 to 2,114	1 to 250				
5,40,056	37,876	4	19	68	358	382	1,590	1,211	...	13,855	7,393,954	1 to 3'8	1 to 5'6	8 to 1	1 to 2,036	1 to 2,834	1 to 458				
2,05,110	.....	1	5	11	67	115	583	501	24	2,097	1,618,420	1 to 1'6	1 to 2'5	3 to 1	1 to 1,238	1 to 1,713	1 to 530				
1,22,780	.....	...	...	10	57	82	363	273	...	3,404	2,017,847	1 to 4'3	1 to 6'5	5 to 1	1 to 2,570	1 to 3,531	1 to 461				
80,929	.....	1	10	9	72	55	230	45	...	2,276	1,577,249	1 to 5'3	1 to 6'0	7 to 1	1 to 3,753	1 to 4,145	1 to 327				
67,998	.....	...	...	4	19	52	237	33	...	2,077	1,079,948	1 to 6'0	1 to 6'5	2 to 1	1 to 3,130	1 to 3,409	1 to 464				
1,26,287	.....	...	...	6	36	99	409	227	8	2,144	1,226,790	1 to 2'7	1 to 3'8	8 to 1	1 to 1,562	1 to 2,051	1 to 415				
6,03,104	.....	2	15	40	251	403	1,922	1,079	32	11,998	7,520,254	1 to 3'0	1 to 4'0	4 to 1	1 to 2,063	1 to 2,764	1 to 465				
74,540	.....	1	6	2	27	61	289	30	...	4,118	1,514,346	1 to 9'3	1 to 10'6	5 to 1	1 to 3,640	1 to 351	1 to 531				
75,123	.....	...	...	6	32	56	269	67	...	2,361	1,338,638	1 to 5'5	1 to 6'5	8 to 1	1 to 3,120	1 to 3,619	1 to 421				
85,725	.....	1	6	6	28	71	363	29	...	3,496	2,067,964	1 to 6'9	1 to 7'3	4 to 1	1 to 4,162	1 to 4,337	1 to 480				
53,036	.....	1	5	2	12	30	171	32	...	1,498	734,358	1 to 5'7	1 to 6'4	3 to 1	1 to 2,802	1 to 3,148	1 to 318				
68,220	.....	1	5	5	25	54	235	57	...	1,847	1,511,728	1 to 4'9	1 to 5'8	14 to 1	1 to 3,528	1 to 4,054	1 to 607				
50,937	.....	...	...	18	92	21	81	36	...	1,234	155,179	1 to 4'9	1 to 6'0	3 to 1	1 to 625	1 to 690	1 to 245				
58,787	.....	2	9	2	16	43	197	13	...	2,884	581,662	1 to 10'2	1 to 10'6	2 to 1	1 to 2,062	1 to 2,136	1 to 530				
4,65,377	.....	6	31	41	232	345	1,594	264	...	17,428	7,733,775	1 to 6'9	1 to 7'7	5 to 1	1 to 3,077	1 to 3,386	1 to 1,446				
1,10,104	.....	1	4	8	58	67	260	278	...	2,797	2,116,350	1 to 4'1	1 to 6'9	14 to 1	1 to 3,130	1 to 5,068	1 to 373				
82,581	.....	1	6	6	55	64	252	43	...	2,267	1,631,734	1 to 5'3	1 to 5'8	3 to 1	1 to 3,821	1 to 3,920	1 to 2,935				
1,16,635	.....	...	...	6	34	87	353	90	...	3,649	1,900,849	1 to 6'4	1 to 7'5	3 to 1	1 to 3,334	1 to 3,891	1 to 520				
92,348	.....	1	6	6	28	73	310	88	...	6,297	3,051,966	1 to 12'3	1 to 11'9	2 to 1	1 to 5,972	1 to 5,722	1 to 787				
4,01,668	.....	3	16	26	175	290	1,175	499	...	15,000	8,700,939	1 to 6'8	1 to 8'8	5 to 1	1 to 3,983	1 to 4,957	1 to 695				
80,108	.....	1	5	47	23	22	287	61	...	2,567	1,132,341	1 to 5'7	1 to 6'6	6 to 1	1 to 2,314	1 to 2,868	1 to 421				
61,668	.....	1	5	3	23	44	219	15	...	1,641	820,772	1 to 5'3	1 to 5'5	8 to 1	1 to 2,656	1 to 2,774	1 to 344				
1,87,561	.....	...	...	2	8	53	583	.....	...	5,419	101,597	1 to 8'3	1 to 8'3	.....	1 to 158	1 to 158	.....				
63,091	.....	1	5	5	29	38	205	42	...	2,491	1,519,338	1 to 7'6	1 to 8'7	4 to 1	1 to 4,674	1 to 5,202	1 to 713				
3,00,948	.....	8	15	57	82	157	1,299	118	...	12,118	3,574,048	1 to 7'0	1 to 7'5	10 to 1	1 to 3,064	1 to 2,178	1 to 511				
24,12,253	37,876	18	98	232	1,098	1,577	7,480	3,171	32	*70,399	34,922,970	1 to 5'1	1 to 6'6	6 to 1	1 to 2,548	1 to 3,175	1 to 491				
1,84,636	.....	...	...	18	75	65	847	751	44	2,070	1,756,858	1 to 1'5	1 to 4'0	19 to 1	1 to 1,851	1 to 2,724	1 to 479				
1,18,448	.....	...	...	7	30	92	427	257	...	4,712	2,124,682	1 to 5'7	1 to 8'4	8 to 1	1 to 2,613	1 to 3,603	1 to 471				
1,01,804	.....	1	6	13	109	70	245	175	...	4,385	1,964,909	1 to 7'0	1 to 9'8	14 to 1	1 to 3,174	1 to 4,171	1 to 644				
79,875	.....	1	6	8	48	50	225	150	...	3,003	2,582,060	1 to 6'1	1 to 8'8	13 to 1	1 to 5,295	1 to 7,327	1 to 701				
70,081	.....	1	6	3	16	48	242	130	...	3,333	2,633,447	1 to 7'4	1 to 10'5	14 to 1	1 to 5,904	1 to 8,086	1 to 677				
84,014	.....	1	6	16	108	53	186	175	...	2,622	2,280,382	1 to 4'8	1 to 7'0	12 to 1	1 to 4,184	1 to 5,951	1 to 446				
58,911	.....	...	...	5	27	51	211	34	...	3,531	1,721,608	1 to 10'7	1 to 11'9	5 to 1	1 to 5,248	1 to 5,750	1 to 911				
4,97,713	.....	4	24	70	413	420	1,883	1,673	44	23,647	15,063,944	1 to 5'2	1 to 8'3	13 to 1	1 to 3,518	1 to 5,011	1 to 534				
82,015	.....	1	6	3	29	52	263	133	...	3,921	1,909,774	1 to 8'0	1 to 11'0	14 to 1	1 to 4,044	1 to 5,343	1 to 588				
84,186	.....	1	5	17	113	46	181	109	...	4,208	1,906,168	1 to 9'0	1 to 11'6	4 to 1	1 to 4,148	1 to 5,181	1 to 687				
93,261	.....	1	6	15	103	62	247	115	...	4,956	1,848,687	1 to 9'0	1 to 11'3	3 to 1	1 to 3,867	1 to 4,197	1 to 256				
75,508	.....	...	...	6	35	52	278	10	...	5,450	1,568,093	1 to 14'3	1 to 14'7	8 to 1	1 to 4,115	1 to 4,214	1 to 456				
45,957	.....	1	5	5	30	83	160	34	...	1,891	710,448	1 to 7'0	1 to 8'0	3 to 1	1 to 2,650	1 to 2,958	1 to 533				
3,80,947	.....	4	28	46	310	247	1,129	401	...	20,492	8,063,180	1 to 9'4	1 to 11'6	5 to 1	1 to 3,735	1 to 4,471	1 to 506				
10,78,600	.....	8	46	116	723	676	3,012	2,073	44	44,139	23,127,104	1 to 6'5	1 to 9'5	10 to 1	1 to 3,452	1 to 4,803	1 to 529				

\* Add Sunderbuns ... 5,976

Total ... 78,375

## STATEMENT

COMMISSIONERS' DIVISION.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE.								COST OF POLICE.											
		Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial Revenues.					Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial Revenues.		Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling Officers (Col. II), and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (Col. III). (2)	Other expenses of Col. III.		Total pay of Subordinate Officers (Cols. IV and V). (4)	Total pay of Constables of all classes (Cols. VI, VII, and VIII).	Horses and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in Cols. XI, XIII, and XIV.	Average pay of		Contingencies and all expenses other than included in Cols. XI to XVII.	Total cost.	
			Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards. (1)	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100. (1)	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Officers.			Men.	Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.				Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments. (3)	Mounted Constables.			Foot and Water Constables.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
ORISSA.	Cuttack ... ..	...	1	4	97	...	505	3	...	...	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	...	6'1	12,555	1,00,048
	Pooree ... ..	...	1	2	76	...	353	...	...	...	12,775	1,000	2,354	31,200	40,164	...	...	6'5	8,918	66,588	
	Balasore ... ..	...	1	3	84	...	390	...	...	...	4,800	1,425	2,413	21,680	27,378	...	...	6'0	6,045	72,379	
	Gurjhat ... ..	...	1	2	23	...	139	...	...	...	4,808	1,400	2,210	26,100	31,824	...	...	6'0	3,106	29,600	
	Total ... ..	...	4	11	279	...	1,387	3	...	...	...	27,175	5,725	8,387	86,980	1,00,824	...	...	6'6	30,934	2,68,615
CHOTA NAGPORE.	South-West Frontier Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hankiabagh ... ..	...	2	3	89	14	438	...	...	...	8,932	1,200	2,386	31,860	36,804	...	25	7'0	10,647	91,839	
	Lohardugga ... ..	...	2	3	93	...	406	...	...	...	9,932	1,425	2,709	33,380	29,988	...	...	6'1	7,995	85,489	
	Singhbhoom ... ..	...	1	1	25	...	140	...	...	...	5,522	700	1,998	6,280	10,956	...	...	6'8	1,615	30,071	
	Manbhoom ... ..	...	2	3	56	10	249	...	...	...	8,935	1,500	2,618	21,000	22,512	...	25	7'8	5,490	62,045	
	Total ... ..	...	7	9	256	24	1,237	...	...	...	34,321	4,825	9,781	94,500	1,00,260	...	25	6'3	25,737	2,69,424	
	Total of districts...	...	73	161	3,311	32	19,846	186	...	...	4,41,049	61,455	1,23,302	13,00,864	16,32,130	600	25	6'9	47,428	40,66,828	
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Government Railway Police ...	1	...	7	78	...	469	...	...	...	14,436	...	...	...	39,120	42,924	...	7'1	26,490	1,22,970	
	Dacca Special Reserve ... ..	...	...	1	9	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,740	8,760	...	7'8	768	14,268	
	Doomka Special Reserve ... ..	...	...	1	9	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,620	8,280	...	6'9	768	13,668	
	Bhagulpore Special Reserve ... ..	...	...	...	5	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,630	4,220	...	7'0	444	6,344	
	Inspector-General's Reserve ... ..	...	...	3	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,600	2,580	...	7'1	120	6,300	
	Special Sub-Inspectors for drug-ging cases ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,020	...	490	...	...	2,400	
	Salt guards in Orissa for different periods ...	...	...	...	69	...	461	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,785	16,862	...	6'1	679	23,326	
	Office of the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,12,081	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,500	1,15,581	
	Total ... ..	5	...	12	170	...	1,200	...	...	...	1,26,514	...	...	...	61,465	83,626	490	7'0	32,709	3,04,897	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	5	73	173	3,481	32	21,100	186	...	...	1,26,517	4,41,049	61,455	1,23,302	13,62,329	17,15,766	1,080	25	6'9	5,40,197	43,71,685

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;  
FORT WILLIAM,  
The 13th July 1893.

## E FOR 1882—concluded.

		DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE.										PROPORTIONS OF POLICE (OFFICERS AND MEN).					
Payable from Imperial Revenue.	Payable from other sources.	In District.						On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.	Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	To area. (6)			To population. (7)		
		Guards at District, Central, or Subsidary Jails.		Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or as escort to prisoners and treasure.		On other duties.						Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns. (5)	Of towns. (5)	Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns. (5)	Of towns. (5)
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.										
23	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34			35		
Rs.	Rs.																
1,00,048	.....	...	...	7	46	87	346	75	9	3,633	1,765,065	1 to 5'9	1 to 6'8	3 to 7	1 to 2,942	1 to 3,275	1 to 860
60,568	.....	2	9	3	23	69	271	56	...	2,473	888,487	1 to 5'7	1 to 6'4	2 to 1	1 to 2,056	1 to 2,232	1 to 540
72,379	.....	1	5	5	26	80	331	30	...	2,066	945,280	1 to 4'3	1 to 4'5	5 to 1	1 to 1,977	1 to 2,084	1 to 675
29,600	.....	...	...	4	24	21	115	.....	...	1,500	160,862	1 to 6'0	1 to 6'0	.....	1 to 609	1 to 609	.....
2,68,616	.....	3	14	10	118	257	1,103	161	9	9,762	3,789,604	1 to 5'7	1 to 6'4	3 to 1	1 to 2,256	1 to 2,421	1 to 723
91,839	.....	1	6	6	48	83	338	56	2	7,021	1,104,742	1 to 13'0	1 to 14'5	9 to 1	1 to 2,046	1 to 2,227	1 to 584
85,469	.....	...	...	7	40	82	310	50	2	12,045	1,609,244	1 to 24'2	1 to 27'0	3 to 1	1 to 3,237	1 to 3,539	1 to 638
30,071	.....	1	5	2	10	24	113	7	...	3,753	453,775	1 to 22'4	1 to 23'4	7 to 1	1 to 2,717	1 to 2,905	1 to 689
62,045	.....	1	5	6	25	51	189	43	...	4,147	1,088,228	1 to 13'0	1 to 14'9	1 to 1	1 to 3,817	1 to 3,764	1 to 870
2,69,424	.....	3	16	21	123	240	961	155	4	26,966	4,225,989	1 to 17'7	1 to 19'0	6 to 1	1 to 2,774	1 to 3,035	1 to 505
40,23,832	87,876	32	172	388	2,062	2,730	12,556	5,560	89	151,266	668,065,757	1 to 6'6	1 to 8'7	6 to 1	1 to 2,798	1 to 3,516	1 to 513
36,891	86,079	...	...	.....	.....	64	499	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14,268	.....	...	...	.....	.....	10	100	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13,668	.....	...	...	.....	.....	10	100	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,344	.....	...	...	.....	.....	5	50	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,300	.....	...	...	.....	.....	3	30	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,400	.....	...	...	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23,328	.....	...	...	.....	.....	60	481	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,16,581	.....	...	...	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,16,778	86,079	...	...	.....	.....	187	1,200	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42,47,730	1,23,955	32	172	388	2,062	2,937	13,816	5,560	89	151,266	66,065,757	1 to 6'2	1 to 8'0	6 to 1	1 to 2,636	1 to 3,311	1 to 513
Add Sunderbans										...	151,266	66,065,757					
										...	65,070						

a Area as per census	...	...	...	1,50,558		b Population as per census	...	...	...	6,68,01,456	
Deduct Calcutta	...	...	...	31		Deduct Calcutta and Suburbs	...	...	...	6,34,658	
Balance	...	...	...	1,50,557		Balance	...	...	...	6,60,06,798	
Add Khond mehal	...	...	...	709		Add Khond mehal	...	...	...	58,959	
Total	...	...	...	1,51,266		Total	...	...	...	6,60,65,757	
Add Sunderbuns	...	...	...	5,970							
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	1,57,242							

c Area of the Sunderbuns is divided among the districts of 24-Pergunnahs, Khulna, and Backergunge.

D. R. LYALL,  
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

## SUPPLEMENT TO STATEMENT E FOR 1882.

PROVINCE.	Commissioners' Division.	Name of district.	VILLAGE AND TOWN POLICE NOT SUBJECT TO RULES OF REGULAR POLICE.				Total annual cost.
			Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average annual emoluments of each man.	By whom paid.	
BENGAL	Burdwan	<i>Western Districts.</i>					Rs. A. P.
		Burdwan ... ..	12,358	24'4	19'8	By villagers, both under Act VI and Regulation XX, and chakran land.	2,44,983 0 0
		Bankura ... ..	7,896	21'7	32'9	Ditto ditto ... ..	2,88,116 0 0
		Beerbhoom ... ..	7,481	26'2	16'4	Ditto ditto ... ..	1,53,422 5 0
		Midnapore ... ..	10,230	41'6	16'6	Ditto ditto ... ..	1,70,537 0 0
	Presidency	Hooghly ... ..	4,889	45'7	27'6	Ditto ditto ... ..	1,84,630 0 0
		Howrah ... ..	1,433	63'7	35'3	Ditto ditto ... ..	50,673 0 0
		Total ... ..	44,277	31'6	22'4		9,94,365 5 0
		<i>Central Districts.</i>					
		24-Pergunnahs ... ..	3,326	67'6	53'8	By villagers, all under Act VI	1,75,646 10 0
		Nuddea ... ..	4,368	79'9	45'4	„ villagers, both under Act VI and Regulation XX.	1,86,118 8 0
		Jessore ... ..	3,154	71'9	40'5	Ditto ditto ... ..	1,37,984 2 0
		Mooredabad ... ..	4,078	61'7	36'	Ditto ditto ... ..	1,46,804 0 0
		Khulna ... ..	1,976	77'9	43'8	Ditto ditto ... ..	58,536 0 0
		Total ... ..	16,892	71'4	43'6		7,37,039 4 0
	Rajahmhye	Dinagore ... ..	4,475	60'2	26'7	By villagers, both under Act VI and Regulation XX.	1,12,720 8 0
		Rajahmhye ... ..	3,319	69'9	34'6	Ditto ditto ... ..	1,24,515 0 0
		Bungpore ... ..	4,707	68'9	36'2	Ditto ditto ... ..	1,70,849 0 0
		Bogra ... ..	1,908	53'2	41'9	Ditto ditto ... ..	80,059 7 0
		Pubna ... ..	2,307	90'5	49'3	Ditto ditto ... ..	1,05,687 0 0
BEHAR	Dacca	Darjeeling ... ..	1,215	79'4	52'5	Ditto ditto ... ..	63,840 0 0
		Jalpigoree ... ..					6,67,670 15 0
		Total ... ..	17,731	68'6	37'6		
		<i>Eastern Districts.</i>					
		Dacca ... ..	3,502	86'2	39'6	By villagers, both under Regulation XX and Act VI.	1,38,885 0 0
	Chittagong	Furzedpore ... ..	3,014	73'2	35'7	Ditto ditto ... ..	1,07,792 0 0
		Backergunge ... ..	4,542	50'	37'5	Ditto ditto ... ..	1,80,645 0 0
		Mymensingh ... ..	6,267	65'4	43'	Ditto ditto ... ..	3,00,816 0 0
		Total ... ..	17,325	66'9	42'		7,28,138 0 0
		Chittagong ... ..	2,003	106'4	31'9	By villagers, both under Regulation XX and Act VI.	71,851 0 0
	Patna	Noakholly ... ..	3,019	41'	38'8	The punchayets recover the pay from villagers, both under Regulation XX and Act VI.	78,360 0 0
		Chittagong Hill Tracts ... ..	2,721	66'	39'3	Ditto ditto ... ..	1,07,144 0 0
		Tipperah ... ..					2,57,355 0 0
		Total ... ..	6,748	101'9	37'8		33,84,569 8 0
		Total for Bengal ... ..	102,968	53'1	32'8		
	Bhagalpore	Patna ... ..	3,137	78'3	29'6	By villagers, both under Act VI and Regulation XX.	93,103 0 0
		Gya ... ..	6,221	55'	27'3	Ditto ditto ... ..	1,69,422 0 0
		Ranabhad ... ..	4,912	58'8	22'9	Ditto ditto ... ..	1,13,359 15 3
		Moradpore ... ..	4,696	75'3	30'3	Ditto ditto ... ..	1,42,663 0 0
		Durbhunga ... ..	4,843	70'9	31'6	Ditto ditto ... ..	1,53,420 0 0
ORISSA	Orissa	Saran ... ..	5,187	68'4	19'7	Ditto ditto ... ..	1,02,536 0 0
		Chumpan ... ..	2,313	12'2	30'1	Ditto ditto ... ..	69,698 0 0
		Total ... ..	31,341	70'8	26'9		8,44,203 15 3
		<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>					
		Monghyr ... ..	3,585	75'8	33'5	By zemindars and villagers, both under Act VI and Regulation XX.	1,20,308 0 0
	Orissa	Bhagalpore ... ..	3,695	85'8	23'	Ditto ditto ... ..	81,392 6 0
		Purneah ... ..	7,948	37'9	21'9	Ditto ditto ... ..	1,74,790 0 0
		Sonthal Pergunnahs ... ..	3,813	65'2	13'9	Ditto ditto ... ..	58,354 8 6
		Maldah ... ..	1,595	79'2	47'1	Ditto ditto ... ..	75,328 8 0
		Total ... ..	20,636	61'3	24'4		5,05,068 6 6
		Total for Behar ... ..	51,977	67'3	25'9		12,40,371 5 8
	Orissa	Outtaek ... ..	5,553	60'7	18'3	By sagirdars and villagers ... ..	1,01,947 3 0
		Poorve ... ..	2,045	66'9	12'3	Ditto ditto ... ..	25,171 0 0
		Balasore ... ..	2,853	57'3	24'7	By sagir land and villagers ... ..	70,481 15 4
		Gurjhat ... ..	356	56'2	11'4	„ Government land as confirmed jagir and villagers.	4,065 0 0
		Total ... ..	10,807	60'8	18'6		3,01,665 3 4
CHOTA NAGPORE	Chota Nagpore	<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>					
		Hasaribagh ... ..	5,556	33'	18'9	By semindars and ryots ... ..	1,11,324 0 0
		Lohardugga ... ..	3,342	36'2	22'9	„ semindars ... ..	80,202 14 8
		Singbhoom ... ..	544	156'8	17'8	„ villagers ... ..	9,329 8 0
		Manbhoom ... ..	5,556	81'9	16'8	Partly by village and service land and semindar and digwars.	84,990 0 0
	Orissa	Total ... ..	15,398	48'3	19'3		2,96,845 6 8
		Government Railway Police ... ..	.....	.....	.....		.....
		Total ... ..	.....	.....	.....		.....
		GRAND TOTAL ... ..	121,060	57'1	23'8		32,51,493 6 9
		<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>					

\* Act VI of 1870 is not extended to this district.

ANNUAL POLICE OFFICE;

SALT WIRELESS.

7th July 1902.

R. D. LAL.

Inspector-General of Police, L. P.



**S T A T E M E N T   F .**

## Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General

COMMISSIONER'S DIVISION.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	ARMAMENT OF THE FORCE.						PUNISHMENTS.								
		Total sanctioned strength.				Number provided with fire-arms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own departmental officers.	Punished judicially					
		Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.						Under Police Act.				Under sections 300, 301, 342, Penal Code.	
											Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
BENGAL.																
Western Districts.																
Burdwan	Burdwan	4	23	60	474	100	76	435	1	13	2	13	65	1	...	1
	Bankura	3	12	45	323	60	25	297	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	3	10	34	234	50	16	234	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	6	31	111	820	120	36	799	2	2	27	31	96	214	...	...
	Howrah Municipality	3	23	73	705	60	50	708	1	...	13	16	17	94	...	...
	Howrah	3	8	16	355	...	6	371	...	...	...	...	...	104	...	...
	Howrah	2	8	30	201	28	17	201	1	11	...	3	15	39	...	...
	Total	22	119	380	3,109	418	226	3,080	3	9	99	69	178	636	...	1
Central Districts.																
Presidency	24-Pargunnahs	6	37	142	1,128	113	30	1,078	2	7	79	1	26	58	255	...
	Nuddea	5	29	70	679	37	41	705	...	1	27	...	6	23	105	...
	Jessore	4	26	36	354	39	37	351	...	...	22	1	19	23	110	...
	Mooredabad	4	25	56	686	60	29	700	1	1	23	1	17	33	125	...
	Khulna	3	20	36	296	23	26	190	...	...	4	...	5	13	43	...
	Total	22	135	369	3,110	272	163	2,994	3	9	155	3	73	153	657	...
Rajshahye	Dinapore	4	20	40	350	100	30	276	...	1	30	...	25	70	315	...
	Rajshahye	3	20	43	362	43	23	259	...	1	21	...	11	24	129	...
	Rangpore	4	22	51	424	90	42	371	...	1	16	...	12	19	123	...
	Borra	3	10	32	217	25	30	193	...	...	3	...	4	20	37	...
	Pubna	3	13	47	309	60	30	280	...	1	7	...	4	17	38	...
	Darjeeling	3	5	24	205	88	20	150	...	2	23	...	8	49	25	...
	Jalpigoree	2	11	3	234	110	29	18	...	5	11	...	6	10	48	...
	Total	20	100	281	2,101	516	227	1,846	1	11	111	...	73	209	809	...
Eastern Districts.																
Dacca	Dacca	6	20	70	688	124	45	598	...	...	36	...	8	23	163	...
	Farrukpore	4	17	51	351	60	69	338	...	1	47	...	11	31	61	...
	Raichur	4	24	57	473	40	45	490	...	...	22	...	28	31	115	...
	Mymensingh	5	21	58	425	33	34	436	...	2	25	...	8	30	63	...
	Total	19	92	236	1,939	256	197	1,861	2	6	130	...	55	105	400	...
Chittagong	Chittagong	3	16	53	373	140	24	291	...	1	22	...	11	27	116	...
	Noakhali	3	17	28	260	47	17	241	...	1	7	...	7	8	32	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	4	10	34	266	623	36	...	...	1	4	...	8	13	13	...
	Tippurah	3	13	30	278	110	16	198	...	...	4	...	10	14	73	...
	Total	13	56	149	1,507	909	83	730	2	6	87	...	36	49	233	...
	Total of Bengal	96	500	1,417	11,759	2,371	892	10,329	11	41	532	3	305	693	2,515	...
BEHAR.																
Patna	Patna	7	22	102	1,167	169	16	1,255	...	...	18	...	6	23	104	...
	Gya	4	19	85	700	120	38	494	...	2	21	...	15	76	195	...
	Shahabad	5	15	70	527	90	16	531	...	1	7	...	8	41	80	...
	Moudouppore	3	13	53	413	38	6	426	...	...	9	...	9	26	32	...
	Darbhanga	3	12	43	366	90	22	374	...	...	5	...	7	25	127	...
	Saran	2	14	63	464	90	32	431	...	1	17	...	13	63	270	...
	Champaran	2	15	41	269	61	53	213	...	2	9	...	17	41	71	...
	Total	26	111	459	3,931	649	183	3,678	2	2	7	...	75	297	873	...
Bhagalpore	Monohyr	3	14	47	421	81	33	398	...	1	6	...	9	29	63	...
	Bhagalpore	3	16	57	451	154	24	330	...	...	4	...	3	12	54	...
	Purneah	3	17	61	447	80	34	444	...	1	13	...	13	31	123	...
	Southern Pargunnahs	3	17	45	423	215	42	239	...	...	8	...	4	10	93	...
	Malda	2	9	29	227	50	13	205	...	2	10	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	18	73	239	1,968	396	135	1,576	1	4	43	...	20	101	344	...
	Total of Behar	44	184	698	5,917	1,235	318	5,249	3	6	110	...	104	398	1,217	...
ORISSA.																
Orissa	Outback	4	16	51	508	37	20	531	...	1	7	...	5	21	53	...
	Poor	3	10	46	353	29	18	419	...	3	13	...	8	33	61	...
	Balasore	3	14	70	380	30	68	388	...	1	7	...	12	23	37	...
	Gurjals	3	2	20	139	194	10	...	...	...	...	...	4	14	36	...
	Total	11	43	237	1,380	298	111	1,336	...	5	29	...	1	24	96	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.																
Chota Nagpore	South-West Frontier Agency	3	19	70	446	160	48	330	...	1	...	...	14	37	108	...
	Hamirpore	3	21	65	406	139	16	439	...	...	18	...	15	39	45	...
	Lohardugga	1	6	21	130	38	28	10	...	...	1	...	4	17	48	...
	Manbhoom	2	12	44	280	60	68	204	...	...	14	...	1	12	27	...
	Total	9	58	200	1,261	478	160	983	1	2	47	...	1	43	104	...
Inspector-General's Reserve																
Government Railway Police																
Special Sub-Inspector for drug- ging cases																
	Total	10	11	37	330	...	16	336	...	3	21	...	4	20	174	...
GRAND TOTAL																

**MENT F.**

*Internal Management of the Force for the year 1882.*

[illegible]

## STATE

Showing the Race and Religion or Casts of Officers

COMMISSIONERS' DIVISION.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	RACE.									
		Europeans.				Burmans.				Natives.	
		District or Assistant District Superintendents.		Subordinate Officers.		District or Assistant District Superintendents.		Subordinate Officers.		District or Assistant District Superintendents.	
		Military or Civil.	Unconvenanted.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>BENGAL.</b>											
<i>Western Districts.</i>											
BURDWAN	Burdwan		1	1				1		1	82
	Bankura		1								56
	Beerbhoom						1				46
	Midnapore										141
	Hooghly		2								105
	Howrah	1									47
	Howrah Municipal Police			1			3				19
	Total	1	4	2			1	3	1	1	466
<i>Central Districts.</i>											
PRESIDENCY	24 Pargunnahs		2	2							173
	Nuddea		2								89
	Jessore		1								80
	Moorshedabad		2				1				115
	Khulna								1		56
	Total		7	2			1			1	503
RAJSHAHY	Dinapore		5								60
	Rajshahy		1			1					83
	Bangore		1			1					76
	Bogra	1									42
	Patna		2								58
	Darjeeling		1	1			2				39
	Jalpigoree	1									41
	Total	2	10	1		2	2				381
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>											
DACCA	Dacca and Special Reserve		2	1				1	1		47
	Furzedpore		2								46
	Backergunge		2								86
	Mymensingh		2								74
	Total		8	1				1	1		253
CHITTAGONG	Chittagong		1	2							68
	Noakhali		1								45
	Chittagong Hill Tracts		3				2	1			47
	Tippurah		1						1		43
	Total		6	2			2	1		1	203
	Total of Bengal	3	27	8		2	1	7	3	3	1,897
<b>BEHAR.</b>											
PATNA	Patna		2	2							124
	Gya		2	1							107
	Shahabad		1								85
	Moufferspore		1								85
	Darbhanga		1					1			55
	Suran		1	1							76
	Chumpanan		1								55
	Total	3	9	4				1			567
BHAGULPORE	Monghyr		1	1			1				60
	Bhagulpore and Special Reserve		1								72
	Furneah		1								78
	Southal Pargunnahs and Special Reserve								1		
	Maldah		2	1							56
	Total	2	6	1			1			1	367
	Total of Behar	5	15	5			1	1			874
<b>ORISSA.</b>											
ORISSA	Cuttack	1		1				1			96
	Pooree		1		1			1			71
	Balasore		1								81
	Gurjhat		1								21
	Total	1	3	1	2			2			269
<b>CHOTA NAGPORE.</b>											
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>											
CHOTA NAGPORE	Hamaribagh		2	1							28
	Lohardugga		2	1	1						87
	Singbhoom		1	1							37
	Manbhoom		2								58
	Total		7	3	1						204
	Government Railway Police		1	3	3		2	3		1	64
	Total		1	3	3		2	3		1	64
	GRAND TOTAL	9	68	20	11	2	1	11	11	4	2,398





## H.

**STATEMENT of Dismissals and Resignations in the Subordinate Grades of the Police of the Lower Provinces during the year 1882.**

COMMISSIONER'S DIVISION.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	Total strength of the force at commencement of the year.			Number of men included in column I, discharged on reduction.			Number of dismissals from all other causes.			Number of resignations.			Percentage of dismissals (from other causes than reduction) and of resignations together on the whole strength of each branch of the force as shown in column I.			
		I.			II.			III.			IV.			V.			
		Regular police.	Railway police.	Municipal police.	Regular police.	Railway police.	Municipal police.	Regular police.	Railway police.	Municipal police.	Regular police.	Railway police.	Municipal police.	Regular police.	Railway police.	Municipal police.	
BENGAL.	Western Districts.																
	Burdwan	533			19			14			57			18.5			
	Bankura	372						6			9			4.1			
	Barabhoon	272						10			17			9.9			
	Midnapore	956			25			34			75			11.4			
	Hoojly	812			14			14			60			9.1			
	Howrah	250		377				12		21	20		84	15.8		27.8	
	Total	3,186		377	58			90		21	238		84	10.2		27.8	
	Central Districts.																
	24-Pergunnahs	1,316						85			187			22.3			
Nudda	783			12			28			79			15.4				
Jessore	420			26			22			38			14.2				
Khulna	303			20			4			8			5.9				
Moorshedabad	783			8			25			35			7.6				
Total	3,505			66			167			347			14.6				
Rajshahye	Dinapore	405	9		2			31			21			15.8			
	Rajshahye	423			18			22			21			10.0			
	Bangalore	461	37					17	1		25			9.1	2.7		
	Bogra	237						3			11			5.4			
	Patna	370						8			21			7.8			
	Darjeeling	247						25			16			16.8			
	Jalpaigore	268						16			28			14.9			
	Total	2,436	46		20			422	1		141			10.8	2.1		
Dacca	Eastern Districts.																
	Dacca	648			15			33			62			14.6			
	Special Reserve	110						3			11			12.7			
	Farrakpore	410			12			53			20			17.5			
	Backergunge	588			36			23			16			5.3			
	Mymensingh	494			12			27			19			7.4			
Total	2,228			74			138			113			11.2				
Chittagong	Chittagong	442						27			28			11.9			
	Noakhali	308						9			7			5.1			
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	642						5			16			3.2			
	Tipperah	318			8			4			4			2.5			
Total	1,710			3			45			55			5.7				
Total for Bengal		13,065	46	377	221			562	1	21	892		84	11.1	2.1	27.8	
BEHAR.	Patna																
	Patna	1,298			62			18			46			5.9			
	Gya	611			63			28			9			4.3			
	Shahabad	615			19			8			5			2.3			
	Mouaffore	498			18			9			3			2.6			
	Durbunga	445			17			5			6			2.4			
	Saran	536						18			7			4.3			
	Chumparun	325			8			12			3			4.6			
Total	4,516			234			98			81			5.9				
Bhagalpore	Monghyr	465			9			7			11			3.1			
	Bhagalpore	473			21			6			13			3.9			
	Do. Special Reserve	59									12			2.7			
	Farrakka	554						15			51			5.9			
	South Patna	379			1			7			9			2.4			
	Dumka Special Reserve	110						1			21			1.9			
	Maldah	267			4			12			10			4.1			
	Total	2,417			35			48			106			6.9			
Total for Behar		6,333			369			146			187			4.9			
ORISSA.	Orissa																
	Orissa	606			1			8			5			2.3			
	Pooree	481						16			7			3.3			
	Balasore	474						8			5			2.7			
Gurjhat	163						3			5			4.9				
Total	1,674			1			25			28			3.4				
CHOTA NAGPUR.	South-West Frontier Agency.																
	Hazaribagh	351			35			7			8			3.9			
	Lohardigha	456			23			20			12			4.3			
	Manbhum	163			8			9			1			5.1			
	Manbhum	317						14			2			4.1			
	Total	1,287			66			50			23			4.9			
	Government Railway			563					24			72			15.4		
	Total		563						24			72			15.4		
GRAND TOTAL		22,073	628	377	647			795	65	21	1,128	72	84	8.3	15.4	27.8	

NOTE.—The actual force as it stood after the amalgamation of municipal with the regular police. Force as it stood after the transfer of British sub-division to Kuluha. Force as it stood after the transfer of British sub-division to Orissa.

## STATEMENT AA.

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Burdwan Division in the year 1882.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	BURDWAN DIVISION.													
			Burdwan.		Banooora.		Beerbhoom.		Midnapore.		Hoogfly.		Howrah.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	115 ... ..	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117 ... ..	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ... ..	Concealing design to commit offence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.														
2	181 to 184, 185 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	237 to 250, 260 to 263, 467, and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes ...	1	...	1	1	...	...	12	2	2	...	3	2	19	5
4	325, 316 ... ..	Harbouring an offender ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
5	224 to 236 ... ..	Other offences against public justice ...	5	7	7	5	4	6	19	18	13	16	10	4	88	59
6	148 to 153, 157, 158 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	27	50	19	73	7	7	40	89	58	163	28	17	179	419
7	140, 170, 171 ... ..	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	...	1	1	2	2	2	2	...	...	1	1	6	6
		Total ...	33	87	28	80	13	15	74	111	73	199	42	24	463	496
		CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.														
8		by things ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	1	8	4	14
9	302, 303, 306 ... ..	Murder ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	...
10		by dacoits ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11		by robbers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12		by poison ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	307 ... ..	Other murders ... ..	2	1	9	...	3	1	14	8	2	...	2	...	32	10
14	304, 308 ... ..	Attempts at murder ... ..	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	7	3
15	304, 308 ... ..	Culpable homicide ... ..	5	2	1	1	1	1	7	3	8	6	...	...	23	14
16	376 ... ..	Rape ... ..	6	...	...	1	...	...	11	4	4	1	1	...	22	6
17	377 ... ..	Unnatural offences ... ..	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
18	317, 318 ... ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	3	3	...	...	7	5
19	305, 306, 309 ... ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	9	7	8	6	1	...	8	6	10	6	9	...	45	27
20	329, 331, 335 ... ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	325, 326, 328 ... ..	Grievous hurt ... ..	11	11	13	20	4	4	14	16	29	20	10	18	61	84
22	328 ... ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	327, 330, 333 ... ..	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	324 ... ..	Hurt by dangerous weapon ... ..	15	10	8	8	6	6	32	11	44	29	15	2	124	61
25	303 to 309 ... ..	Kidnapping or abduction ... ..	3	2	3	3	3	...	18	4	18	2	3	...	45	11
26	346 to 348 ... ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	19	9	4	...	...	...	24	9
27	372, 373 ... ..	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
28	371 ... ..	Habitually dealing in slaves ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	26	15	2	1	7	...	23	10	92	37	30	12	185	75
30	304A, 338 ... ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	3	2
		Total ...	83	48	47	36	28	13	163	81	221	105	73	39	614	323
		CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property or against Property only.														
31	325, 327, 328 ... ..	Dacoity ... ..	5	5	2	1	1	...	13	27	6	8	3	3	30	46
32	360, 402 ... ..	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	304, 307, 308 ... ..	Robbery with hurt ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	302, 303 ... ..	Robbery { by poisonous or stupefying drugs by other means ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	2	3
35	370, 393, 395, 436 to 438, 439 to 440.	Robbery { in dwelling-house on the highway between sunset and sunrise ... other robberies ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
36	423, 429 ... ..	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	9	1	4	...	3	...	81	7	29	19	12	1	88	28
37	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, and maiming animals ...	6	10	2	3	15	13	20	16	9	2	6	2	58	46
38	444, 454, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	263	43	220	31	128	15	501	90	473	47	90	22	1,074	396
39	449 to 453 ... ..	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	3	1	2	3	7	13	7	8	18	2	10	7	48	34
40	412, 413 ... ..	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
		Total ...	290	63	236	33	135	41	583	154	542	80	123	36	1,929	406

## STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Burdwan Division in the year 1882.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH FURNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	BURDWAN DIVISION—concluded.													
			Burdwan.		Bancoora.		Beerbhoom.		Midnapore.		Hooghly.		Howrah.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.																
33	334 ... ..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	3	2	9	11	..	..	1	1	1	1	3	4	17	19
34	335 ... ..	Voluntarily causing hurt ... ..	290	180	180	127	104	49	338	119	341	164	231	120	1,414	789
35	341 to 344 ... ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	20	16	8	12	21	6	171	51	128	70	20	23	368	178
36	336, 337 ... ..	Bad act causing hurt or endangering life ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	374 ... ..	Compulsory labor ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ...		313	198	137	180	125	55	511	171	472	226	244	147	1,803	987
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.																
38	433, 435 ... ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	2	..	3	..	4	..	5	2	12	3	2	4	38	9
39	379 to 383 ... ..	Theft ... { of cattle ... ..	30	17	29	13	34	19	77	53	14	7	7	9	191	117
40	384 to 388 ... ..	... { ordinary ... ..	525	201	205	146	437	197	1,211	437	613	315	463	251	2,783	1,547
41	403 to 408 ... ..	Criminal breach of trust ... ..	20	7	5	4	44	5	123	15	124	7	50	13	371	50
42	413, 414 ... ..	Receiving stolen property ... ..	35	31	23	38	15	12	49	57	50	48	37	34	209	220
43	447, 448 ... ..	Criminal or house-trespass ... ..	94	65	24	25	75	30	353	118	395	218	123	148	1,064	624
44	451, 453 ... ..	Breaking closed receptacle ... ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Total ...		706	341	290	226	609	283	1,923	681	1,408	596	688	458	5,624	2,597
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																
45	311, 400, 401 ... ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, decoits, robbers and thieves ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	Chapter XIX, C. P. C. ...	Vagrancy and bad characters ... ..	6	9	12	11	2	4	58	50	12	7	13	7	108	88
47	295 to 297 ... ..	Offences against religion ... ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
48	..	Cognisable offences under the Gambling Act ... ..	..	..	5	25	2	3	4	19	5	6	3	7	19	60
49	..	Cognisable Excise Laws ... ..	23	15	31	33	120	104	67	64	75	73	68	70	384	369
50	..	— Railway Laws ... ..	28	21	..	..	4	9	..	..	10	9	25	23	68	61
51	..	— Salt and Custom Laws ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	80	..	..	7	6	113	86
52	..	— Stage Carriage Act ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	..	— Stamp Act ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	299, 277, 278, 280, 281, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ... ..	753	708	53	49	154	159	324	364	2,097	1,985	1,895	2,099	5,275	5,423
	Total ...		809	811	101	118	283	279	559	577	2,200	2,080	2,013	2,211	5,364	6,076
55	.....	Other special and local laws cognisable by Police ... ..	81	79	6	6	86	81	63	48	10	9	13	13	363	261
	GRAND TOTAL ...		2,315	1,596	845	649	1,300	747	3,874	1,823	4,926	3,307	3,199	3,985	16,469	11,055

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE,  
FORT WILLIAM  
The 1st May 1883.

D. B. LYALL,  
Offy. Inspector-General of Police, L.P.

**E**

## STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Presidency Division in the year 1882.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH FURNISHED.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	PRESIDENCY DIVISION—continued.											
			24-Pargunnahs.		Nuddea.		Jessore.		Moohadedabad.		Khoojna.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<b>CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.</b>														
38	324	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	4	5	1	1	5	5	.....	.....	7	9	17	20
39A	325	Voluntarily causing hurt	342	243	369	153	360	172	398	157	193	112	1,602	848
39	321 to 324	Wrongful restraint and confinement	93	53	86	61	45	17	45	13	57	51	322	194
40	325, 327	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
41	324	Compulsory labour	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		<b>Total</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>2,012</b>	<b>1,067</b>
<b>CLASS V.—Minor offences against the Property.</b>														
42	425, 426	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	32	15	49	19	19	11	25	10	19	12	144	67
43	379 to 382	Theft ... of cattle ...	70	51	45	22	38	18	30	12	29	11	212	84
		... ordinary ...	982	323	1,190	422	509	108	664	268	340	161	3,703	1,385
44	405 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	65	17	96	22	49	5	74	10	15	5	299	59
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	41	30	133	117	35	35	43	52	25	21	280	263
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	324	158	265	115	231	116	186	97	78	43	1,124	529
47	451, 452	Breaking closed receptacle	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1,515</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>1,778</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>1,027</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>5,775</b>	<b>2,326</b>
<b>CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.</b>														
48	311, 400, 401...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad characters	17	10	47	37	53	29	19	11	18	8	154	95
50	326 to 327	Offences against religion	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	5	2
51		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	9	25	1	1	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	11	33
52		Excise Laws	568	522	30	26	50	38	121	121	50	42	819	759
53		Railway Laws	11	8	29	27	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	42	37
54		Salt and Custom Laws	84	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	123	224	203
55		Stage Carriage Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56		Stamp Act	.....	.....	9	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	5
57	326, 327, 329, 330, 331, 332, 335 to 337, 338, 339 to 344, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	700	709	554	549	90	97	738	959	80	74	2,305	2,388
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1,391</b>	<b>1,352</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>1,106</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>3,470</b>	<b>3,536</b>
58	.....	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	261	324	19	22	32	31	27	27	91	126	430	530
		<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>4,705</b>	<b>2,942</b>	<b>3,917</b>	<b>2,080</b>	<b>2,267</b>	<b>1,136</b>	<b>3,092</b>	<b>3,040</b>	<b>1,742</b>	<b>1,175</b>	<b>15,745</b>	<b>6,234</b>

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE,  
FORT WILLIAM,  
The 1st May 1883.

D. R. LYALL,  
Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L.P.



[illegible]

## STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of offences cognisable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Rajshahye Division in the year 1882.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHED.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	RAJSHAHYE DIVISION—concluded.															
			Dinapore.		Rajshahye.		Rungpore.		Bogra.		Pubna.		Darjeeling.		Julpigoree.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.																		
38	324 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	2	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	1	1	7	11
39	325 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	67	46	89	48	190	116	123	33	124	63	74	58	77	43	744	446
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	64	39	76	52	89	26	60	24	70	17	30	40	22	19	411	238
41	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	7	8	1	1	11	12
	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		134	89	167	102	279	142	184	118	197	85	111	95	101	64	1,173	696
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.																		
42	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-break- ing ...	13	5	151	13	24	6	6	3	23	6	1	1	7	3	230	37
43	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... { of cattle ...	24	25	43	41	32	28	36	23	10	13	41	20	15	13	210	160
44	406 to 408 ...	... { ordinary ...	622	189	580	229	419	190	375	187	200	124	463	350	247	134	2,085	1,403
45	411, 414 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	78	3	39	6	44	5	42	3	48	4	60	20	22	8	822	51
46	421, 424 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	68	53	13	12	36	34	35	42	22	20	23	15	22	20	209	194
47	444, 446 ...	Criminal or house-trespass ...	100	32	88	100	86	46	97	64	91	49	59	50	136	65	637	406
	461, 463 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2
	Total ...		890	307	894	401	642	310	591	324	508	217	627	460	449	243	4,601	2,562
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																		
48	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	Chapter XIX, O. P. O.	Vagrancy and bad characters ...	12	1	19	11	19	10	23	17	12	3	44	...	15	16	144	58
50	396 to 397 ...	Offences against religion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	8
51		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act ...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	47	...	...	13	51
52		Excise Laws ...	40	95	41	41	22	13	24	28	13	10	67	64	13	15	220	207
53		Railway Laws ...	6	10	58	64	6	6	27	27	...	...	43	47	2	2	144	156
54		Salt and Custom Laws ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55		Stage Carriage Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56		Stamp Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
57	299, 277, 279, 280, 281, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	287	263	347	362	67	68	41	52	278	265	797	753	75	72	1,882	1,824
	Total ...		348	304	465	478	114	97	118	132	304	278	954	910	105	105	2,408	2,304
58	...	Other special and local laws cognisable by Police ...	11	7	47	44	4	4	10	9	10	13	100	153	8	12	260	241
	GRAND TOTAL ...		1,865	811	2,217	1,331	1,891	824	1,204	774	1,542	863	2,026	1,704	936	535	11,081	6,942

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE,  
FORT WILLIAM,  
The 1st May 1883.

D. R. LYALL,  
Offy. Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

## STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of offences cognisable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the  
Dacca Division in the year 1882.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Dacca Division.									
			Dacca.		Furzedpore.		Backergunge.		Mymensingh.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	115 ... .. 117 ... .. 118, 119 ... ..	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ... .. Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ... .. Concealing design to commit offence ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.										
2	151 to 156, 158 ... ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	227 to 259, 260 to 263, 467, and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	2	4	.....	.....	3	1	8	8	13	13
4	312, 316 ... ..	Harbouring an offender ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	3	1
5	224 to 228 ... ..	Other offences against public justice ... ..	19	20	12	13	17	19	21	19	69	71
6	143 to 153, 157, 168 ... ..	Rioting or unlawful assembly ... ..	88	326	97	193	121	235	302	362	608	1,176
7	140, 170, 171 ... ..	Personating public servant or soldier ... ..	1	2	1	1	3	3	4	2	9	8
		Total ...	110	353	110	207	144	318	339	392	702	1,299
		CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.										
8	302, 303, 306 ... ..	Murder { by thugs ... .. " dacoits ... .. " robbers ... .. " poison ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9		Other murders ... ..	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
10		Attempts at murder ... ..	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
11		Culpable homicide ... ..	11	4	6	.....	9	6	24	31	50	40
12		Rape ... ..	6	3	8	1	5	.....	8	1	27	5
13		Unnatural offences ... ..	7	1	.....	.....	3	.....	5	.....	15	1
14		Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ... ..	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	5	1
15		Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ... ..	15	9	9	7	11	8	5	4	40	23
16		Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17		Grievous hurt ... ..	23	14	32	19	25	23	38	35	115	91
18		Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ... ..	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
19		Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
20		Hurt by dangerous weapon ... ..	28	19	52	35	126	41	30	18	234	115
21		Kidnapping or abduction ... ..	7	2	14	3	27	8	36	.....	84	13
22		Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion ... ..	32	3	.....	1	13	3	5	1	53	.....
23		Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution ... ..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....
24		Habitually dealing in slaves ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25		Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ... ..	58	31	25	12	58	43	106	83	244	169
26		Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ... ..	3	2	3	2	3	2	1	1	10	7
		Total ...	198	96	170	82	302	135	234	181	954	494
		CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.										
27	305, 307, 308 ... ..	Dacoity ... ..	2	4	2	.....	2	5	7	7	13	16
28	309, 309 ... ..	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	304, 307, 308 ... ..	Robbery with hurt { by poisonous or stupefying drugs ... .. " by other means ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	302, 39 ... ..	Robbery { in dwelling-house ... .. " on the highway between sunset and sunrise ... .. " other robberies ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
31	370, 381, 382, 436 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ... ..	23	3	12	.....	18	.....	45	10	98	13
32	423, 429 ... ..	Mischief by killing, maiming, or poisoning animals ... ..	16	4	19	3	34	5	80	23	149	40
33	454, 455, 457 to 460 ... ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ... ..	558	90	387	22	232	42	527	74	1,754	238
34	440 to 453 ... ..	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ... ..	3	6	12	15	3	4	3	2	21	27
35	412, 413 ... ..	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ... ..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	7
		Total ...	606	107	433	40	840	87	660	131	2,043	335
		CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.										
36	324 ... ..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ... ..	1	1	3	3	3	3	9	15	16	23
37	323 ... ..	Voluntarily causing hurt ... ..	255	157	350	221	356	108	613	220	1,874	708
38	341 to 344 ... ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement ... ..	174	60	159	59	239	51	533	184	1,168	394
39	336, 337 ... ..	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ... ..	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	3	3
40	374 ... ..	Compulsory labour ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	431	219	512	263	599	163	1,219	424	2,761	1,068

STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of offences cognisable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Dacca Division in the year 1882.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH FORFEITABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	DACCA DIVISION—concluded.									
			Dacca.		Furreedpore.		Backergunge.		Mymensingh.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.												
42	452, 454 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	32	27	16	5	27	10	87	38	123	80
43	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... { of cattle ... ordinary ...	25	21	25	20	54	34	98	65	200	140
44	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	540	233	617	135	555	197	1,188	528	2,878	883
45	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	40	7	32	5	40	7	34	9	155	23
46	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass ...	60	90	31	31	55	67	61	64	267	258
47	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	171	173	196	94	134	55	541	315	1,043	537
Total ...			868	551	920	290	874	370	1,982	719	4,644	1,930
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.												
48	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. O.	Vagrancy and bad characters	48	44	77	63	87	65	41	29	253	201
50	296 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	18	7	18
51	Cognisable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Cognisable offences under the Gambling Act...	3	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	18
52		Excise Laws	28	29	44	46	152	151	73	53	297	309
53		Railway Laws	.....	.....	7	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	9
54		Salt and Custom Laws...	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	63	.....	.....	61	63
55		Stage Carriage Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	293, 277, 278, 280, 281, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Stamp Act	.....	.....	9	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	19
57		Public and local nuisances...	527	630	135	109	152	148	110	123	924	1,010
Total ...			606	731	272	246	453	427	229	253	1,563	1,637
58	.....	Other special and local laws cognisable by Police	23	27	22	21	32	24	51	46	133	113
GRAND TOTAL ...			2,849	2,083	2,439	1,149	2,744	1,493	4,772	2,036	12,804	6,871

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE,  
FORT WILLIAM.  
The 1st May 1883.

D. R. LYALL,  
Off. Inspector-General of Police, L.P.

## STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of offences cognisable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Chittagong Division in the year 1882.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CHITTAGONG DIVISION.									
			Chittagong.		Noakholly.		Chittagong Hill Tracts.		Tipperah.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	115 ... ..	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	117 ... ..	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	118, 119 ... ..	Concealing design to commit offence ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.										
4	151 to 154, 155 ... ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy ... ..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
5	237 to 259, 260 to 263, 467, and 471. ... ..	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes ... ..	4	1	4	1	1	.....	2	.....	11	2
6	312, 318 ... ..	Harbouring an offender ... ..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
7	234 to 236 ... ..	Other offences against public justice ... ..	7	11	8	9	.....	.....	10	14	25	34
8	143 to 153, 157, 158 ... ..	Rioting or unlawful assembly ... ..	70	129	61	202	2	7	132	294	365	632
9	140, 170, 171 ... ..	Personating public servant or soldier ... ..	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	5	4
		Total ... ..	86	143	73	212	3	7	146	310	398	672
		CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.										
10	302, 303, 306 ... ..	Murder ... .. { by thugs " dacoits " robbers " poison	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	307 ... ..	Other murders ... ..	7	4	3	.....	1	.....	4	2	15	6
12	307 ... ..	Attempts at murder ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5	3
13	304, 308 ... ..	Culpable homicide ... ..	6	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	9	1	20	1
14	376 ... ..	Rape ... ..	5	1	7	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	16	1
15	377 ... ..	Unnatural offences ... ..	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	10	2	16	2
16	317, 318 ... ..	Exposure of infants, or concealment of birth ... ..	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....
17	305, 304, 309 ... ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ... ..	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	9	5	15	5
18	329, 331, 333 ... ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	323, 326, 335 ... ..	Grievous hurt ... ..	7	3	13	6	.....	.....	36	33	55	48
20	328 ... ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
21	327, 330, 332 ... ..	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....
22	334 ... ..	Hurt by dangerous weapon ... ..	44	21	23	13	.....	.....	24	25	90	59
23	335 to 339 ... ..	Kidnapping or abduction ... ..	8	1	6	.....	1	.....	5	2	23	3
24	340 to 343 ... ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion ... ..	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	17	3	18	8
25	372, 373 ... ..	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	371 ... ..	Habitually dealing in slaves ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	353, 354, 355, 357 ... ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ... ..	29	20	23	21	3	2	57	42	112	85
28	304a, 336 ... ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ... ..	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	2	1	5	3
		Total ... ..	116	61	87	46	5	2	185	121	393	230
		CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.										
29	305, 307, 308 ... ..	Dacoity ... ..	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	7	.....
30	309, 403 ... ..	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	304, 307, 308 ... ..	Robbery with hurt ... .. { by poisonous or stupefying drugs ... .. by other means ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	302, 303 ... ..	Robbery ... .. { in dwelling-house on the highway between sunset and sunrise other robberies ... ..	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	1	.....	3	3
33	370, 381, 382, 430 to 433, 435 to 440. ... ..	Serious mischief and cognate offences ... ..	56	7	13	2	.....	.....	34	3	102	12
34	438, 439 ... ..	Mischief by killing, maiming or poisoning animals ... ..	11	7	9	1	1	.....	50	15	71	21
35	454, 455, 457 to 460 ... ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ... ..	110	19	121	15	2	6	221	34	454	74
36	449 to 453 ... ..	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ... ..	11	10	4	6	.....	.....	14	8	29	24
37	412, 413 ... ..	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ... ..	189	43	150	27	3	6	324	68	666	124
		CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.										
38	334 ... ..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ... ..	2	2	2	2	.....	.....	8	12	13	16
39	335 ... ..	Voluntarily causing hurt ... ..	108	29	104	62	1	4	321	285	534	390
40	341 to 344 ... ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement ... ..	44	15	70	39	5	7	130	43	249	104
41	336, 337 ... ..	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	374 ... ..	Compulsory labour ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ... ..	154	56	176	103	6	11	459	340	795	510



## STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Chittagong Division in the year 1882.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH FURNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CHITTAGONG DIVISION—concluded.									
			Chittagong.		Noakholly.		Chittagong Hill Tracts.		Tipperah.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.												
43	453, 456 ... ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ... ..	15	11	39	33	.....	.....	85	83	139	77
43	379 to 383 ... ..	Theft ... { ordinary ... ..	18	8	28	14	.....	.....	90	10	66	32
44	406 to 408 ... ..	Criminal breach of trust ... ..	338	101	222	75	27	22	589	208	1,176	406
44	411, 414 ... ..	Receiving stolen property ... ..	89	6	43	5	1	2	40	5	173	18
46	447, 448 ... ..	Criminal or house-trespass ... ..	30	26	25	10	1	1	37	28	93	84
46	447, 448 ... ..	Criminal or house-trespass ... ..	142	62	127	106	1	2	226	156	496	323
47	461, 462 ... ..	Breaking closed receptacle ... ..	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Total ...			638	214	485	253	30	27	897	450	2,145	944
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.												
48	311, 400, 401 ... ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. C. ...	Vagrancy and bad characters ... ..	5	5	21	8	.....	.....	6	3	34	16
50	296 to 297 ... ..	Offences against religion ... ..	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
51	Cognisable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Cognisable offences under the Gambling Act ... ..	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6
52		Excise Laws ... ..	107	77	19	18	.....	.....	5	5	131	100
53		Railway Laws ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54		Salt and Customs Laws ... ..	158	178	10	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	154	190
55		Stage Carriage Act ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	263, 277, 279, 280, 281, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Stamp Act ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57		Public and local nuisances ... ..	32	27	52	24	2	1	77	77	143	129
Total ...			286	296	89	62	2	1	90	85	467	444
58	.....	Other special and local laws cognisable by Police ...	33	32	11	9	.....	.....	7	6	51	47
GRAND TOTAL ...			1,497	835	1,071	712	40	54	2,208	1,370	4,825	2,971

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;  
FORT WILLIAM,  
The 1st May 1883.

D. B. LYALL,  
Offy. Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

## STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Patna Division in the year 1882.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	PATNA DIVISION.															
			Patna.		Gya.		Shahabad.		Muzaffer-pore.		Durbhunga.		Sarun.		Chumparan.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	115 ... ..	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	117 ... ..	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	118, 119 ... ..	Concealing design to commit offence...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ... ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.																	
4	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	27 to 259, 260 to 263, 467, and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes ... ..	12	9	3	2	4	1	1	...	2	1	2	1	1	...	23	14
6	212, 216 ... ..	Harbouring an offender ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	224 to 226 ... ..	Other offences against public justice...	16	11	5	3	13	8	10	21	6	4	10	19	10	13	70	79
8	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly ... ..	16	29	51	86	42	166	31	99	15	30	22	72	22	58	202	540
9	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	1	2	1	2	1	9	5
	Total ... ..		45	40	63	92	61	176	42	120	25	36	36	93	35	73	307	638
	CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.																	
10	302, 303, 306 ...	Murder { by thugs ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11		„ dacoits ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12		„ robbers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13		„ poison... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	307 ... ..	Other murders ... ..	10	...	7	5	7	1	6	3	2	2	9	6	4	3	45	20
15	304, 306 ... ..	Attempts at murder ... ..	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	3	2	...	...	6	5
16	374 ... ..	Culpable homicide... ..	9	2	6	...	5	3	5	2	5	1	7	7	6	...	43	15
17	377 ... ..	Rape ... ..	8	1	5	2	8	3	2	2	3	1	7	2	14	2	47	13
18	317, 318 ... ..	Unnatural offences ... ..	2	...	...	...	8	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	3
19		Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ... ..	5	3	5	3	11	8	8	4	3	2	7	5	6	1	45	26
20	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	10	6	30	12	61	36	8	6	2	2	20	8	5	3	136	78
21	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt ... ..	25	28	21	16	41	34	6	5	12	5	19	16	11	8	135	112
23	328 ... ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ... ..	3	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	7	3
24	327, 330, 333 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	324 ... ..	Hurt by dangerous weapon ... ..	17	6	18	8	20	2	11	7	13	3	19	5	...	...	112	10
26	363 to 369 ... ..	Kidnapping or abduction ... ..	6	...	...	...	3	...	4	1	1	...	5	...	14	5	20	36
27	346 to 348 ... ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	6	...
28	372, 373 ... ..	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
29	371 ... ..	Habitually dealing in slaves ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	18	7	31	18	30	17	11	7	6	1	12	18	12	3	130	71
31	304a, 338 ... ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ... ..	5	2	5	2	...	...	2	1	2	2	3	3	...	...	17	10
	Total ... ..		121	67	130	66	186	117	67	30	62	22	111	72	74	25	753	398
	CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.																	
32	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity ... ..	...	...	7	11	1	2	...	1	...	...	4	2	...	...	12	16
33	399, 402 ... ..	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with { by poisonous or stupefying drugs ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35		„ { by other means ... ..	1	...	3	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4
36	392, 393 ... ..	Robbery { in dwelling-house ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37		„ { on the highway between sunset and sunrise ... ..	6	4	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	5
38		„ { other robberies ... ..	2	...	5	3	4	3	1	3	...	...	7	1	7	4	26	14
39	370, 381, 382, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	12	4	34	9	20	10	8	3	12	6	5	...	6	1	108	33
40	428, 429 ... ..	Mischief by killing, maiming, or poisoning animals ... ..	23	16	18	10	20	13	9	6	15	10	9	3	25	3	119	61
41	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ... ..	908	65	1,904	92	392	36	441	38	622	42	850	76	536	67	5,653	416
42	449 to 452 ... ..	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ... ..	1	1	12	1	9	4	3	5	6	6	4	4	7	3	47	24
43	413, 413 ... ..	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ... ..		953	90	1,983	128	458	69	468	58	635	64	870	86	592	78	5,978	573

## STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of offences cognisable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Patna Division in the year 1882.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	PATNA DIVISION—concluded.															
			Patna.		Gya.		Shahabad.		Moruffepore.		Durbhunga.		Sarun.		Chumpanun.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.																		
38	334 ... ..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ... ..	1	1	...	...	10	14	2	1	5	6	...	...	1	1	19	23
38a	323 ... ..	Voluntarily causing hurt ... ..	273	144	346	59	1,663	293	95	56	101	31	263	148	61	48	2,623	779
39	341 to 344 ... ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement ... ..	15	7	33	7	35	11	31	15	43	20	44	14	51	19	251	93
40	336, 337 ... ..	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
41	374 ... ..	Compulsory labour ... ..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	Total ...		291	152	379	66	1,708	318	129	72	149	57	309	164	133	68	3,098	897
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.																		
42	453, 456 ... ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ... ..	3	2	16	10	10	6	9	5	4	1	1	1	7	7	56	32
43	379 to 382 ... ..	Theft ... of cattle ... ..	23	13	60	29	74	37	28	17	51	21	42	32	45	23	323	171
44	406 to 408 ... ..	Criminal breach of trust ... ..	828	327	683	187	789	277	623	242	797	297	597	271	659	259	4,970	1,860
45	411, 414 ... ..	Receiving stolen property ... ..	40	15	19	6	26	10	29	8	33	9	13	2	16	6	181	56
46	447, 448 ... ..	Criminal or house-trespass ... ..	113	104	45	68	51	63	44	37	18	24	34	39	120	106	425	441
47	461, 463 ... ..	Breaking closed receptacle ... ..	73	41	75	46	277	144	158	43	123	34	367	108	136	67	1,209	542
	Total ...		1	1	...	...	...	...	16	...	9	2	...	...	...	...	36	3
	Total ...		1,081	503	898	346	1,227	537	907	351	1,040	388	654	513	983	467	7,190	3,105
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																		
48	311, 400, 401 ... ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad characters ... ..	56	49	43	37	35	26	29	12	20	17	41	23	19	18	243	183
50	295 to 297 ... ..	Offences against religion ... ..	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
51	Cognisable offences under the Act in force in the Province ...	Cognisable offences under the Gambling Act ... ..	19	91	1	6	5	20	...	...	4	31	5	8	...	...	34	156
52		Excise Laws ... ..	83	64	76	63	26	23	29	14	155	149	36	53	86	78	491	443
53		Railway Laws ... ..	60	65	3	3	10	8	5	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	79	82
54		Salt and Custom Laws ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55		Stage Carriage Act ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56		Stamp Act ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 281, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ... ..	3,797	3,810	303	365	328	333	325	309	203	490	328	353	131	127	5,415	5,787
	Total ...		4,017	4,079	426	474	406	409	339	340	383	689	410	437	236	225	6,287	6,652
58	.....	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police ... ..	253	304	15	12	24	20	34	36	37	34	...	...	10	3	378	409
	GRAND TOTAL ...		6,766	5,234	3,894	1,184	4,082	1,646	2,036	1,016	2,341	1,299	2,799	1,365	2,063	938	23,971	12,672

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE,  
FORT WILLIAM,  
The 1st May 1883.

D. B. LYALL,  
Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L.P.

## STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Bhagulpore Division in the year 1882.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	BHAGULPORE DIVISION.											
			Monghyr.		Bhagulpore.		Purneah.		Sonthal Pergunnahs.		Maldah.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	115 ... .. 117 ... .. 118, 119 ... ..	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ... Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. Concealing design to commit offence	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		<b>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.</b>												
2	181 to 186, 188 ... ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	227 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes ...	2	2	7	4	1	1	1	.....	8	1	14	8
4	212, 216 ... ..	Harbouring an offender ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	224 to 226 ... ..	Other offences against public justice ...	5	3	8	11	9	18	6	6	4	2	32	40
6	143 to 153, 157, 158 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	40	85	15	54	23	79	8	53	15	32	106	303
7	140, 170, 171 ... ..	Personating public servant or soldier ...	1	1	3	3	3	5	2	1	1	1	10	11
		Total ...	49	91	33	72	41	103	17	60	23	36	162	363
		<b>CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.</b>												
8	302, 303, 306 ... ..	Murder ... .. { by thugs ... .. { " dacoits ... .. { " robbers ... .. { " poison ... ..	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....
9	307 ... ..	Other murders ...	7	1	4	2	3	13	11	2	1	.....	26	18
10	304, 308 ... ..	Attempts at murder ...	1	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	1	2	2	7	7
11	306, 308 ... ..	Culpable homicide ...	8	2	3	8	4	2	.....	1	2	.....	19	11
12	370 ... ..	Rape ...	3	1	1	.....	3	3	11	1	10	.....	28	5
13	377 ... ..	Unnatural offences ...	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	5	5
14	317, 318 ... ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	6	4	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	10	5
15	305, 306, 309 ... ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	10	6	6	3	3	2	5	1	2	1	26	13
16	329, 331, 333 ... ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	325, 326, 335 ... ..	Grievous hurt ...	11	5	12	9	8	2	15	21	4	1	50	38
18	328 ... ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	327, 330, 332 ... ..	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession ...	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
20	324 ... ..	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	6	2	5	.....	18	10	4	9	8	6	41	28
21	363 to 369 ... ..	Kidnapping or abduction ...	2	1	1	.....	6	.....	2	.....	2	1	13	2
22	346 to 348 ... ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion ...	.....	.....	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	3	10	3
23	372, 373 ... ..	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1
24	371 ... ..	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	.....	.....	6	5	5	17	13	10	9	10	57	38
26	304A, 338 ... ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ...	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	2
		Total ...	72	33	48	30	68	46	64	48	48	21	300	178
		<b>CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.</b>												
27	395, 397, 398 ... ..	Dacoity ...	1	.....	1	.....	8	2	3	.....	3	6	16	8
28	396, 402 ... ..	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	394, 397, 398 ... ..	Robbery with hurt. { by poisonous or stupefying drugs ... { by other means ...	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....
30	392, 393 ... ..	Robbery ... { on the highway between sunset and sunrise ... { other robberies ...	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	3 3	1 1	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	3 18	1 4
31	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	38	25	11	.....	6	.....	10	2	7	.....	72	27
32A	423, 429 ... ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming animals ...	10	8	17	15	22	15	21	23	17	12	97	73
33	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	402	30	456	37	339	26	903	46	197	14	2,297	153
34	449 to 453 ... ..	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	2	3	4	3	1	.....	2	1	5	5	14	13
35	413, 413 ... ..	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
		Total ...	460	68	493	55	394	47	943	75	230	39	2,520	264

## STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Bhagulpore Division in the year 1882.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	BHAGULPORE DIVISION—concluded.											
			Monghyr.		Bhagulpore.		Purneah.		Sonthal Pergunnah.		Maldah.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<b>CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.</b>														
39	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	76	40	100	77	125	66	71	75	50	37	423	236
39A	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	34	7	36	30	113	47	21	13	37	15	241	112
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	1	2	...	...	3	1	1	4	...	...	5	7
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	3
41	374	Compulsory labor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	112	49	136	107	242	115	95	96	87	52	672	419
<b>CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.</b>														
42	455, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	15	4	10	6	58	9	5	4	19	5	107	28
43	379 to 383	Theft ... of cattle	31	21	38	25	68	61	114	83	21	15	272	205
43	...	... ordinary	598	295	492	231	940	310	1,456	583	306	131	3,702	1,350
44	405 to 408	Criminal breach of trust...	28	12	22	7	101	10	16	4	22	7	189	40
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	73	60	48	69	60	49	31	29	13	9	225	210
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	121	84	117	81	323	154	185	89	97	81	843	469
47	461, 463	Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
		Total	866	476	727	419	1,550	573	1,808	592	478	248	5,429	2,308
<b>CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.</b>														
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad characters	56	47	12	12	51	38	35	23	3	2	157	122
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	...	Cognisable offences under the Gambling Act	10	47	5	11	...	...	...	...	1	2	16	60
52	...	Excise Laws	90	77	51	44	33	40	77	115	14	10	265	286
53	...	Railway Laws	10	6	5	2	...	...	13	13	...	...	28	21
54	...	Salt and Custom Laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	...	Stage Carriage Act...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	...	Stamp Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	298, 277, 279, 280, 281, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	373	765	1,013	1,004	106	99	30	23	125	119	1,647	2,009
		Total	540	942	1,086	1,073	190	177	155	173	143	133	2,114	2,496
58	.....	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	4	4	...	...	52	51	100	139	21	14	177	206
		GRAND TOTAL	2,102	1,663	2,523	1,756	2,537	1,112	3,182	1,183	1,030	543	11,574	6,257

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE,  
FORT WILLIAM,  
The 1st May 1883.

D. R. LYALL,  
Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L.P.



## STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of offences cognisable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Orissa Division in the year 1882.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	ORISSA DIVISION.									
			Cuttack.		Pooree.		Balasore.		Gurjhat.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	115 ... ..	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117 ... ..	Abetting commission of offence by public &c. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ... ..	Concealing design to commit offence ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.										
2	131 to 136, 138 ... ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	227 to 259, 260 to 263, 467, and 471 ... ..	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes ... ..	9	4	1	...	5	3	...	...	15	7
4	212, 216 ... ..	Harbouring an offender ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
5	224 to 226 ... ..	Other offences against public justice ... ..	3	2	2	2	5	4	3	1	12	9
6	143 to 163, 167, 158 ... ..	Rioting or unlawful assembly ... ..	31	37	22	73	18	20	3	24	74	154
7	140, 170, 171 ... ..	Personating public servant or soldier ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
		Total ... ..	43	43	25	75	29	27	6	27	103	172
		CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.										
8		Murder { by thugs ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		" dacoits ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10		" robbers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11		" poison ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	302, 303, 306 ... ..	Other murders ... ..	6	3	5	2	1	...	1	2	13	7
13	307 ... ..	Attempts at murder ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
14	304, 308 ... ..	Culpable homicide ... ..	3	1	2	...	2	1	3	1	10	3
15	370 ... ..	Rape ... ..	2	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	8	...
16	377 ... ..	Unnatural offences ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
17	317, 318 ... ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ... ..	8	5	3	1	3	1	...	1	14	6
18	305, 306, 309 ... ..	Attempts at, and abetment of, suicide ... ..	12	7	8	4	2	1	3	2	25	14
19	329, 331, 333 ... ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
20	325, 326, 335 ... ..	Grievous hurt ... ..	13	15	4	3	2	2	...	...	19	20
21	328 ... ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ... ..	4	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	6	2
22	327, 330, 332 ... ..	Hurt for purpose of extorting property of confession ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...
23	324 ... ..	Hurt by dangerous weapon ... ..	19	4	24	6	13	7	4	3	60	30
24	363 to 369 ... ..	Kidnapping or abduction ... ..	6	1	2	1	2	1	...	...	10	3
25	346 to 348 ... ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	4
26	372, 373 ... ..	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
27	371 ... ..	Habitually dealing in slaves ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	363, 364, 366, 367 ... ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ... ..	18	11	8	3	5	7	1	...	32	21
29	304a, 338 ... ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ... ..	2	1	7	5	...	...	1	...	10	6
		Total ... ..	95	49	68	26	33	20	19	13	215	108
		CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.										
30	395, 397, 398 ... ..	Dacoity ... ..	3	...	1	...	5	4	...	...	9	4
31	399, 402 ... ..	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398 ... ..	Robbery with hurt... { by poisonous or stupefying drugs ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	392, 398 ... ..	" by other means ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	370, 381, 382, 430 to 433, 435 to 440 ... ..	Robbery { in dwelling-house ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	438, 439 ... ..	" on the highway between sunset and sunrise ... ..	3	1	3	3	6	2	...	...	12	6
36	454, 455, 457 to 460 ... ..	Other robberies ... ..	8	4	14	11	9	19	3	2	34	36
37	449 to 453 ... ..	Serious mischief and cognate offences ... ..	11	8	13	9	3	...	2	2	29	19
38	412, 413 ... ..	Mischief by killing, maiming, or poisoning animals ... ..	145	31	145	39	104	18	46	12	500	100
39	449 to 453 ... ..	Lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ... ..	2	3	19	7	...	...	1	...	23	9
40	412, 413 ... ..	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	412, 413 ... ..	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ... ..	172	46	195	69	187	43	52	16	606	174
		CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.										
38	384 ... ..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ... ..	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
39	383 ... ..	Voluntarily causing hurt ... ..	124	43	92	42	143	36	8	6	366	127
40	341 to 344 ... ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement ... ..	78	36	23	5	88	21	1	...	139	63
41	336, 337 ... ..	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
42	374 ... ..	Compulsory labour ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ... ..	204	82	114	47	181	58	9	6	506	198
		CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.										
43	463, 466 ... ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ... ..	28	4	2	1	2	3	...	...	32	8
44	379 to 383 ... ..	Theft { of cattle ... ..	37	18	31	10	22	18	28	43	108	89
45	406 to 408 ... ..	" ordinary ... ..	883	203	771	361	486	189	93	101	2,233	934
46	411, 414 ... ..	Criminal breach of trust ... ..	64	17	87	8	40	4	5	3	196	32
47	447, 448 ... ..	Receiving stolen property ... ..	33	35	15	22	33	33	2	6	83	95
48	461, 463 ... ..	Criminal or house-trespass ... ..	312	115	181	71	159	39	10	63	662	278
49	461, 463 ... ..	Breaking closed receptacle ... ..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
		Total ... ..	1,358	483	1,078	463	743	285	138	206	3,316	1,436

## STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing the number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Orissa Division in the year 1882.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	ORISSA DIVISION—concluded.									
			Cuttack.		Pooree.		Balasore.		Gurjata.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.											
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. C. ...	Vagrancy and bad characters ...	5	4	7	1	2	3	...	...	14	7
50	226 to 227	Offences against religion ...	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	6	...
51		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act ...	9	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	41
52		Excise Laws ...	74	76	52	46	112	76	14	17	232	215
53		Railway Laws ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54		Salt and Custom Laws ...	121	123	16	18	158	149	...	...	295	290
55		Stage Carriage Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56		Stamp Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	260, 277, 279, 280, 281, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws ...	Public and local nuisances ...	670	1,402	353	446	148	187	...	...	1,171	2,005
		Total ...	879	1,646	432	511	421	384	15	17	1,747	2,558
58	.....	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police ...	67	144	60	71	47	43	...	...	180	257
		GRAND TOTAL ...	2,818	2,492	1,978	1,268	1,640	859	239	265	6,675	4,898

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;  
FORT WILLIAM,  
The 1st May 1883.

D. R. LYALL,  
Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L.P.

## STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the  
Chota Nagpore Division in the year 1882.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.									
			Hazaribagh.		Lohardugga.		Singbhoom.		Manbhoom.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	115 ... .. 117 ... .. 118, 119 ... ..	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ... .. Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ... .. Concealing design to commit offence ... ..	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....
		Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.										
2	131 to 136, 138 ... ..	Offence relating to Army and Navy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	237 to 259, 260 to 263, 467, and 471 ... ..	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	2	.....	6	8	.....	.....	2	3	10	11
4	212, 216 ... ..	Harbouring an offender	8	11	8	10	1	1	5	3	22	25
5	224 to 226 ... ..	Other offences against public justice	13	32	10	13	1	11	16	41	40	97
6	143 to 154, 167, 168 ... ..	Rioting or unlawful assembly	2	1	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	140, 170, 171 ... ..	Personating public servant or soldier	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total	25	44	20	35	2	12	23	47	76	138
		CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.										
8		Murder { by thugs ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9		" dacoits ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	302, 303, 306 ... ..	" robbers ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11		" poison ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12		Other murders ... ..	8	6	8	5	4	1	4	3	24	15
13	307 ... ..	Attempts at murder ... ..	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	6	1
14	304, 308 ... ..	Culpable homicide ... ..	4	.....	7	6	.....	.....	3	1	14	7
15	376 ... ..	Rape ... ..	5	.....	14	3	1	.....	8	1	24	4
16	377 ... ..	Unnatural offences ... ..	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2
17	317, 319 ... ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ... ..	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	1	4	3
18	305, 306, 309 ... ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ... ..	5	3	11	4	.....	.....	5	2	21	9
19	329, 331, 333 ... ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	325, 326, 335 ... ..	Grievous hurt ... ..	9	5	10	7	5	3	10	14	43	29
21	328 ... ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
22	327, 330, 332 ... ..	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
23	324 ... ..	Hurt by dangerous weapon ... ..	6	1	6	1	.....	.....	21	6	33	6
24	363 to 369 ... ..	Kidnapping or abduction ... ..	2	1	7	2	1	1	4	.....	14	4
25	346 to 348 ... ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion ... ..	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	2	.....	7	1
26	372, 373 ... ..	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	371 ... ..	Habitually dealing in slaves ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ... ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	16	6	10	9	.....	.....	4	7	30	22
29	304A, 338 ... ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5	3
		Total	63	20	93	44	11	5	67	35	234	110
		CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.										
30	365, 397, 398 ... ..	Dacoity ... ..	9	1	4	2	.....	.....	2	.....	15	3
31	399, 403 ... ..	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	394, 397, 398 ... ..	Robbery with hurt... { by poison or stupefying drugs... " by other means ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	392, 398 ... ..	Robbery ... { in dwelling-house " on the highway between sunset and sunrise " other robberies ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440 ... ..	Serious mischief and cognate offences ... ..	18	12	5	.....	2	.....	33	10	58	23
34A	438, 439 ... ..	Mischief by killing, maiming, or poisoning animal ... ..	7	4	13	8	1	1	5	.....	26	13
35	454, 455, 457 to 460 ... ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, having made preparation for hurt ... ..	430	47	211	42	30	3	259	23	930	115
36	449 to 453 ... ..	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ... ..	6	2	5	.....	1	.....	11	15	23	17
37	412, 413 ... ..	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total	475	66	247	63	34	4	317	104	1,073	175
		CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.										
38	334 ... ..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ... ..	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
38A	323 ... ..	Voluntarily causing hurt ... ..	53	37	29	14	16	5	85	39	183	96
39	341 to 344 ... ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement ... ..	15	6	50	18	.....	.....	19	7	87	31
40	336, 337 ... ..	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ... ..	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
41	374 ... ..	Compulsory labour ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total	73	44	82	34	16	5	104	46	274	129
		CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.										
42	453, 456 ... ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ... ..	11	7	12	2	2	.....	6	2	31	11
43	379 to 382 ... ..	Theft ... { of cattle ... .. " ordinary ... ..	75	54	65	91	11	32	56	28	305	206
44	406 to 408 ... ..	Criminal breach of trust ... ..	587	379	477	252	46	37	637	220	1,747	894
45	411, 414 ... ..	Receiving stolen property ... ..	17	11	5	2	1	1	11	1	34	15
46	447, 448 ... ..	Criminal or house-trespass ... ..	18	24	26	50	7	1	25	27	78	168
47	461, 462 ... ..	Breaking closed receptacle ... ..	115	95	139	67	8	73	46	20	308	198
		Total	821	570	727	464	75	84	781	304	2,404	1,423

## STATEMENT AA—concluded.

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Chota Nagpore Division in the year 1882.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION—concluded.									
			Hasaribagh.		Lohardugga.		Singbhoom.		Manbhoom.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.											
48	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ...										
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. C. ...	Vagrancy and bad characters ...	4	3	13	11			11	9	24	23
50	286 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	1		1	5					2	5
51		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act ...	5	23	4	12				3	9	38
52		Excise Laws ...	12	18	43	33	32	27	59	52	146	130
53		Railway Laws ...										
54		Salt and Custom Laws ...										
55		Stage Carriage Act ...										
56		Stamp Act ...										
57	286, 277, 279, 280, 281, 282, 285 to 287, 288, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws ...	Public and local nuisances ...	109	149	633	603	24	31	90	150	915	993
		Total ...	131	193	744	714	56	58	169	214	1,100	1,189
58		Other special and local laws cognizable by Police ...	117	110	60	61	48	58	62	90	287	319
		GRAND TOTAL ...	1,704	1,053	1,979	1,415	212	226	1,523	788	5,448	3,482

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE,  
FORT WILLIAM,  
The 1st May 1883.

D. R. LYALL,  
Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

## STATEMENT BB.

Statement showing the number of Persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognisable by the Police in the Districts of the Burdwan Division in the year 1882.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	BURDWAN DIVISION.													
			Burdwan.		Bankoora.		Beerbhoom.		Midnapore.		Hooghly.		Howrah.		Total.	
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	115 117 118, 119	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. Concealing design to commit offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.														
2	121 to 130, 505	Offence against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 229.	Offences against public justice	274	223	116	86	40	29	371	280	203	159	140	111	1,147	848
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	6	5	1	...	3	2	24	8	1	1	8	5	43	21
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	49	16	34	21	17	6	118	56	47	9	39	9	304	117
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	7	1	5	1	1	...	12	7	9	1	46	22	80	32
8	284 to 287	Offences relating to weights and measures	5	4	1	1	1	...	21	15	6	6	9	5	...	...
9	382 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	146, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	19	10	26	26	4	4	7	7	20	17	10	10	55	74
		Total	339	239	193	135	66	42	533	353	289	173	252	162	1,702	1,124
		CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.														
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	1	...	1	...	...	...	10	3	5	1	5	...	23	4
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	1	...	1	...	...	...	10	3	5	1	5	...	23	4
		CLASS III.—Serious offences against the Property.														
13	384 to 389	Extortion	12	1	2	...	12	1	73	8	9	4	13	6	123	20
		Total	12	1	2	...	12	1	73	8	9	4	13	6	123	20
		CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.														
14	315	Wrongful confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	9
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	890	236	378	173	354	106	680	294	834	416	403	179	3,643	1,364
		Total	890	236	378	173	354	106	680	294	834	416	403	179	3,643	1,364
		CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.														
16	417 to 420	Cheating	28	7	5	3	28	5	40	17	34	7	57	24	180	69
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	19	4	1	1	14	6	20	12	18	2	19	8	90	33
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	1	...	...	...	1	...	7	3	3	1	...	...	15	4
19	423, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	81	28	22	6	33	12	70	23	97	36	37	9	340	114
		Total	128	39	28	10	74	23	137	53	132	46	113	41	632	214
		CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.														
20	298	Offences against religion	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
21	490 to 493	Criminal breach of contract of service	1	1	1	1	...	...	9	8	...	...	...	...	11	10
22	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	55	8	10	...	21	...	38	10	91	16	33	8	248	39
23	500 to 502	Defamation	2	...	2	...	6	...	34	8	21	1	13	8	78	7
24	504, 506, to 510	Intimidation and insult	20	10	6	...	6	5	34	10	77	38	6	...	149	72
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 300.	Public and local nuisances	67	61	8	7	33	26	121	106	39	24	130	118	398	344
26	294A	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	...	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLII, C. P. C.	561	478	18	4	40	11	183	116	286	153	161	108	1,251	670
		Total	706	558	45	12	106	44	421	262	515	233	343	234	2,136	1,342
		Special laws, offences under which are not cognisable by the Police.														
	Regulation VI of 1819	Ferries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Act I (B.O.) of 1863	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	XXXI of 1864	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	XIII of 1870	Railway Acts	86	80	...	...	32	29	...	...	59	53	37	27	214	189
	XXV of 1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	XXI of 1866	Abkaree Act	54	48	9	4	7	6	10	6	16	9	63	40	189	113
	I of 1869	Merchant Shipping Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	XIII of 1869	Breach of contract	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	XXXI of 1860	Arms Act	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V of 1861	Police Act	...	...	1	...	3	3	18	12	1	...	15	...	...	...
	II (B.O.) of 1864	Jails Act	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
	XXII of 1864	Cantonment Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VII (B.O.) of 1864	Salt Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	I (B.O.) of 1875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IV (B.O.) of 1865	Vaccination Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	XX of 1866	Pledgers and Mooktears Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V (B.O.) of 1866	Hackney Carriage Act	2	2	...	...	63	57	...	...	54	50	21	17	140	126
	XIV of 1866	Post Office Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	XVIII of 1869	Stamp Act	18	10	19	18	...	...	21	17	11	11	7	6	70	62
	VII of 1870	Court-fees Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	I of 1871	Pound Act	30	21	12	8	54	26	109	30	63	22	20	15	344	123
	VI of 1871	Emigration Act	...	...	2	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1
	XI (B.O.) of 1871	Census Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	X of 1872, Chapter XXXII.	Contempt of Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	Registration of Births and Deaths	14	10	5	5	...	...	30	154	65	54	16	14	129	241
	IV (B.O.) of 1873	Bengal Municipal Act	614	537	3	3	...	...	244	...	726	640	1,522	1,325	3,169	2,505
	V (B.O.) of 1876	Native Passengers' Ships Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VIII of 1876	Dramatic Performances Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	XIX of 1876	Registration Act	6	3	...	...	1	1	22	...	...	...	...	...	30	4
	III of 1877	Mutiny Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	Other special laws	14	12	3	1	5	1	142	120	7	5	103	74	273	213
		Total	891	723	51	30	170	125	600	385	1,003	845	1,876	1,573	4,594	3,690
		GRAND TOTAL	2,977	1,814	691	369	784	401	2,474	1,360	3,354	1,726	3,097	2,195	12,675	7,967





## STATEMENT BB—continued.

Statement showing the number of Persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognisable by the Police in the Districts of the Rajshahye Division in the year 1882.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.															
			Dinapore.		Rajshahye.		Rungpore.		Bogra.		Pubna.		Darjeeling.		Julpigoree.		Total.	
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	115 ... ..	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117 ... ..	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ... ..	Concealing design to commit offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.																	
2	131 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137 ... ..	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	173 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 238, 161 to 160, 217 to 223, 198 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	Offences against public justice ...	228	137	68	51	170	91	66	52	120	78	21	19	41	23	713	449
5	...	Offences by public servants	7	2	5	3	6	3	2	2	3	...	3	1	8	1	34	12
6	...	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ...	43	11	33	22	40	25	9	2	38	9	3	1	18	8	190	78
7	405 to 477 ... ..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents ...	5	2	3	1	6	...	2	...	3	1	3	2	1	...	23	6
8	264 to 267 ... ..	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	2	1	6	6	4	2	2	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	12
9	482 to 489 ... ..	Making or using false trade-marks ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	...	...	3	2	2	2	...	...	77	23	34	29	2	2	118	59
	Total		285	134	116	85	234	123	81	56	242	110	65	53	71	35	1,094	615
	CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.																	
11	312 to 316 ... ..	Causing mi-carriage ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
12	370 ... ..	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Total		...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
	CLASS III.—Serious offences against the Property.																	
13	384 to 389 ... ..	Extortion ... ..	56	19	29	16	40	4	41	6	17	5	3	...	13	2	199	53
	CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.																	
14	315 ... ..	Wrongful confinement ...	392	204	600	247	373	105	196	121	468	194	118	56	178	93	2,325	1,110
15	353, 355, 358 ... ..	Criminal force ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		392	204	600	247	373	105	196	121	468	194	118	56	178	93	2,325	1,110
	CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.																	
16	417 to 430 ... ..	Cheating ... ..	2	...	23	8	15	2	8	2	13	2	1	...	10	2	72	16
17	403, 404 ... ..	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	5	4	1	1	7	2	2	1	12	10	4	3	14	7	45	28
18	409 ... ..	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. ...	2	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	3	1	1	...	2	1	10	4
19	426, 427, 434 ... ..	Mischief (simple) ... ..	35	17	46	17	60	30	57	27	69	36	20	10	19	9	306	146
	Total		44	23	71	27	82	34	69	30	97	49	26	13	45	19	433	194
	CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																	
20	396 ... ..	Offences against religion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
21	400 to 402 ... ..	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	403 to 406 ... ..	Offences relating to marriage ...	47	...	62	10	8	4	57	6	56	11	4	14	2	1	23	16
23	500 to 502 ... ..	Defamation ... ..	4	...	17	2	11	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	5	1	373	41
24	504, 506 to 510 ... ..	Intimidation and insult ...	2	...	4	4	6	2	3	2	4	...	...	7	1	4	48	5
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290 ... ..	Public and local nuisances ...	13	13	1	1	6	5	33	21	43	40	...	6	38	37	143	123
26	294A ... ..	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
27	...	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI, O.P.O. ...	11	5	58	30	70	52	83	39	494	321	12	6	100	64	822	516
	Total		77	20	143	47	180	65	180	67	601	374	82	39	196	114	1,400	726

## STATEMENT BE—continued.

Statement showing the number of Persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognisable by the Police in the Districts of the Rajshahye Division in the year 1882.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.																	
			Dinagopore.		Rajahahye.		Rangpore.		Bogra.		Pubna.		Darjeeling.		Julpigore.		Total.			
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	<i>Special laws, offences under which are not cognisable by the Police.</i>																			
	Regulation V 1819	Fornice ... ..	...	...	3	3	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5		
	Act I (B.C.) of 1865	Railway Act ... ..	...	...	...	...	29	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	21	50	48		
	XXVI of 1867	Abkaree Act ... ..	...	...	41	34	7	5	...	...	1	...	4	1	2	2	55	48		
	XIII of 1870	Merchant Shipping Act ... ..	...	...	19	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	10		
	XXV of 1873	Breach of contract ... ..	...	...	10	7	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	10		
	XXI of 1866	Arms Act ... ..	...	...	27	25	5	4	3	2	15	15	...	...	12	9	68	59		
	V of 1861	Police Act ... ..	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3		
	II (B.C.) of 1864	Jails Act ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1		
	XXII of 1864	Cantonment Act ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...		
	VII (B.C.) of 1864	Salt Acts ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	I (B.C.) of 1873	Vaccination Act ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	IV (B.C.) of 1865	Pleaders and Mooktears Act ... ..	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1		
	XX of 1865	Hackney Carriage Act ... ..	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2		
	V (B.C.) of 1866	Post Office Act ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	4	2		
	XIV of 1866	Stamp Act ... ..	35	33	...	...	16	15	5	4	5	4	20	18	2	2	83	76		
	XVIII of 1869	Court fees Act ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...		
	VII of 1870	Pound Act ... ..	22	7	48	28	69	27	41	20	62	23	19	9	21	7	282	121		
	I of 1871	Emigration Act ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	VI of 1871	Census Act ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	XI (B.C.) of 1871	Contempt of Court ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	4	4		
	X of 1872 Chapter XXXII	Registration of Births and Deaths ... ..	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10		
	IV (B.C.) of 1873	Bengal Municipal Act ... ..	17	6	74	51	13	8	6	6	100	67	5	5	...	...	215	143		
	V (B.C.) of 1876	Native Passengers' Ships Act ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	VIII of 1876	Dramatic Performances Act ... ..	...	...	3	3	3	2	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	21	8		
	XIX of 1876	Registration Act ... ..	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	III of 1877	Mutiny Act ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Other Special Laws ... ..	...	7	5	5	5	124	115	...	...	19	19	82	69	...	...	237	213		
	Total ... ..	...	99	56	244	179	275	209	59	33	213	135	132	104	56	41	1,060	759		
	GRAND TOTAL	...	953	474	1,202	601	1,188	630	625	315	1,638	867	426	265	563	304	6,595	3,456		

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE,  
FORT WILLIAM,  
The 1st May 1883.

D R. LYALL,  
Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L.P.

## STATEMENT BB—continued.

Statement showing the number of Persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognisable by the Police in the Districts of the Dacca Division in the year 1882.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	DACCA DIVISION.									
			Dacca.		Furzedpore.		Backergunge.		Mymensingh.		Total.	
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	116 ... ..	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	117 ... ..	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	118, 119 ... ..	Concealing design to commit offence ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.											
2	121 to 130, 308 ... ..	Offences against the State ... ..	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
3	137 ... ..	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	178 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228. ... ..	Offences against public justice ... ..	223	101	393	318	212	170	451	335	1,379	1,014
5	181 to 189, 217 to 223 ... ..	Offences by public servants ... ..	14	4	3	.....	11	5	19	12	49	21
6	183 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424 ... ..	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property. ... ..	130	24	41	10	62	17	70	23	303	74
7	465 to 477 ... ..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents. ... ..	7	1	0	.....	10	1	8	6	31	8
8	264 to 267 ... ..	Offences relating to weights and measures ... ..	2	2	2	.....	3	2	3	2	10	6
9	483 to 489 ... ..	Making or using false trade-marks ... ..	.....	.....	28	23	11	7	.....	6	65	61
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ... ..	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ... ..	20	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ... ..	396	237	474	331	311	202	557	384	1,738	1,174
	CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.											
11	312 to 316 ... ..	Causing miscarriage ... ..	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	7	1
12	370 ... ..	Buying or disposing of slaves ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
		Total ... ..	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	1	8	1
	CLASS III.—Serious offences against the Property.											
13	384 to 389 ... ..	Extortion ... ..	3	2	12	1	24	5	59	9	98	17
	CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.											
14	315 ... ..	Wrongful confinement ... ..	1,221	737	531	310	488	262	1,138	810	3,378	2,139
15	352, 355, 358 ... ..	Criminal force ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ... ..	1,221	737	531	310	488	262	1,138	810	3,378	2,139
	CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.											
16	417 to 420 ... ..	Cheating ... ..	24	9	9	3	25	11	34	8	92	31
17	403, 404 ... ..	Criminal misappropriation of property ... ..	9	5	8	4	8	3	28	14	53	25
18	409 ... ..	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	2	1	9	2	16	9	27	12
19	426, 427, 434 ... ..	Mischief (simple) ... ..	223	115	43	20	53	14	191	93	509	242
		Total ... ..	255	129	62	28	95	30	269	124	631	311
	CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.											
20	298 ... ..	Offences against religion ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	400 to 403 ... ..	Criminal breach of contract of service ... ..	35	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	23
22	403 to 408 ... ..	Offences relating to marriage ... ..	64	11	44	7	62	5	167	32	337	85
23	500 to 503 ... ..	Defamation ... ..	14	7	8	.....	.....	.....	17	4	39	11
24	504, 506 to 510 ... ..	Intimidation and insult ... ..	4	1	23	3	11	6	10	13	54	22
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290 ... ..	Public and local nuisances ... ..	71	69	13	14	15	9	24	18	125	110
26	294A ... ..	Keeping a lottery office ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	.....	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL and XLI, C. P. C. ... ..	53	37	1,506	1,257	3,403	3,133	323	237	5,740	4,664
		Total ... ..	241	180	1,596	1,281	3,961	3,153	533	304	6,370	4,886
	Special laws, offences under which are not cognisable by the Police.											
	Regulation VI of 1819 ... ..	Ferries ... ..	9	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	0
	Act I (B.C.) of 1866 ... ..	Railway Acts ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	XXVIII of 1854 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	XXXI of 1867 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	XIII of 1870 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	XXV of 1873 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	XXI of 1866 ... ..	Abkaree Act ... ..	51	24	.....	.....	12	9	63	62	123	95
	I of 1859 ... ..	Merchant Shipping Act ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	XIII of 1869 ... ..	Breach of contract ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	XXXI of 1860 ... ..	Arms Act ... ..	33	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	V of 1861 ... ..	Police Act ... ..	60	80	66	36	11	11	14	5	141	83
	II (B.C.) of 1864 ... ..	Salts Act ... ..	3	2	.....	.....	5	5	2	2	10	9
	XXII of 1864 ... ..	Cantonment Act ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	VII (B.C.) of 1864 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	I (B.C.) of 1873 ... ..	Salt Acts ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	128	119	.....	.....	128	119
	IV (B.C.) of 1865 ... ..	Vaccination Act ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	XX of 1865 ... ..	Pleaders and Mooktears Act ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	V (B.C.) of 1866 ... ..	Hackney Carriage Act ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	XIV of 1868 ... ..	Post Office Act ... ..	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	8	4
	XVIII of 1869 ... ..	Stamp Act ... ..	11	7	63	53	20	21	26	16	123	97
	VII of 1870 ... ..	Court-fees Act ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	I of 1871 ... ..	Pound Act ... ..	105	79	36	15	52	25	200	122	399	241
	VI of 1871 ... ..	Emigration Act ... ..	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
	XI (B.C.) of 1871 ... ..	Census Act ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	X of 1872, Chapter XXXII ... ..	Contempt of Court ... ..	1	1	.....	.....	13	13	8	3	.....	17
	IV (B.C.) of 1873 ... ..	Registration of Births and Deaths ... ..	30	26	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	33	28
	V (B.C.) of 1876 ... ..	Bengal Municipal Act ... ..	533	403	.....	.....	8	7	18	13	563	423
	VIII of 1876 ... ..	Native Passengers' Ships Act ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	XXX of 1876 ... ..	Dramatic Performances Act ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	III of 1877 ... ..	Registration Act ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	13	2	16	8
	.....	Mutiny Act ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	Other Special Laws ... ..	93	72	2	1	12	11	22	21	129	105
		Total ... ..	920	676	169	106	274	223	372	248	1,735	1,255
		GRAND TOTAL ... ..	3,416	1,913	2,845	2,079	5,173	3,875	2,971	1,880	14,008	9,785

## STATEMENT BB—continued.

Statement showing the number of Persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognisable by the Police in the Districts of the Chittagong Division in the year 1882.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CHITTAGONG DIVISION.									
			Chittagong.		Mookhally.		Chittagong Hill Tracts.		Tipperah.		Total.	
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	115 117 118, 119	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. Concealing design to commit offence	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....
		Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.											
3	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	137 172 to 190, 201 to 204, 215 to 218, 227, 228	Harbouring deserters by master of ship Offences against public justice	182 .....	129 .....	232 .....	148 .....	40 .....	28 .....	195 .....	137 .....	649 .....	443 .....
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	19	10	4	1	3	3	2	1	28	15
6	198 to 200, 208 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	41	9	89	28	.....	.....	72	30	262	67
7	435 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	16	2	12	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	30	3
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	7	7	19	19	.....	.....	7	5	33	31
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	.....	14	2	2	.....	.....	6	2	46	18
10	140, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total	303	171	338	198	43	31	284	175	968	575
11	CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.											
	512 to 516 570	Causing miscarriage Buying or disposing of slaves	2 .....	..... .....	4 .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	7 .....	1 .....	13 .....	1 .....
		Total	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	7	1	13	1
12	CLASS III.—Serious offences against the Property.											
	584 to 589	Extortion	15	8	17	.....	5	2	13	1	60	11
13	CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.											
14	515	Wrongful confinement	.....	.....	.....	187	23	5	920	519	1,797	961
15	523, 555, 558	Criminal force	485	250	360	187	23	5	920	519	1,797	961
		Total	485	250	360	187	23	5	920	519	1,797	961
16	CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.											
17	417 to 420	Cheating	20	1	33	9	7	7	10	1	76	18
18	403, 404	Ordninal misappropriation of property	14	9	5	4	.....	.....	7	5	26	16
19	400	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	4	4	7	6
20	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	219	74	64	31	5	.....	177	71	454	176
		Total	258	84	93	45	13	8	189	81	563	218
21	CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.											
22	326	Offences against religion	12	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	480 to 483	Criminal breach of contract of service	38	.....	44	4	4	.....	76	12	163	16
24	482 to 488	Offences relating to marriage	.....	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	500 to 503	Defamation	7	2	15	2	.....	.....	18	5	31	9
26	504 to 510	Intimidation and insult	45	18	15	3	3	3	8	3	71	23
27	371 to 370, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	2	2	20	21	.....	.....	25	13	43	36
28	384A	Keeping a lottery office	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	.....	Offences under Chapt. XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLII, C. P. C.	252	139	150	138	1	1	599	436	1,002	714
		Total	337	169	241	168	20	16	716	469	1,334	831
30	Special laws, offences under which are not cognisable by the Police.											
31	Regulation VI of 1819	Ferries	.....	.....	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	15
32	Act I (B.C.) of 1806	Railway Acts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	XXVIII of 1854	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	XXIX of 1857	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	XXV of 1873	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	XXI of 1858	Abkaree Act	.....	.....	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	I of 1859	Merchant Shipping Act	48	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	46
38	XXIX of 1859	Breach of contract	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	XXIX of 1860	Arms Act	.....	.....	19	9	.....	.....	7	7	10	9
40	V of 1861	Police Act	22	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	25	60	55
41	II (B.C.) of 1862	Jails Act	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	6	6
42	XXII of 1864	Cantonment Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	VII (B.C.) of 1864	Salt Acts	116	111	170	139	.....	.....	.....	.....	296	250
44	I (B.C.) of 1873	Vaccination Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	IV (B.C.) of 1865	Pleaders and Mooktars Act	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
46	XX of 1868	Hackney Carriage Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	V (B.C.) of 1866	Post Office Act	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	XIV of 1869	Stamp Act	53	40	27	15	.....	.....	31	30	111	90
49	XVIII of 1869	Court-fee Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	VII of 1870	Pound Act	279	194	46	23	.....	.....	145	71	473	395
51	I of 1871	Emigration Act	8	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
52	VI of 1871	Census Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53	XX of 1871	Contempt of Court	.....	.....	25	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54	X of 1873, Chapter XXXII	Registration of Births and Deaths	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55	IV (B.C.) of 1873	Bengal Municipal Act	2	3	15	13	.....	.....	41	39	56	54
56	V (B.C.) of 1873	Native Passengers' Ships Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57	VIII of 1870	Dramatic Performance Act	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58	XXX of 1873	Registration Act	33	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
59	III of 1877	Mutiny Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60	.....	Other Special Laws	69	68	4	3	10	5	13	11	.....	.....
		Total	670	564	325	246	20	6	274	122	1,090	999
		GRAND TOTAL	2,000	1,235	1,407	844	124	60	2,412	1,490	5,024	3,593





## STATEMENT BE—continued.

Statement showing the number of Persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognisable by the Police in the Districts of the Bhagulpore Division in the year 1882.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	BHAGULPORE DIVISION.											
			Moughayr.		Bhagulpore.		Purneah.		Sonthal Pergunnahs.		Maldah.		Total.	
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	115 ... ..	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117 ... ..	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ... ..	Concealing design to commit offence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c. &c.													
2	121 to 130, 505 ... ..	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137 ... ..	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	173 to 190, 201 to 205, 213 to 215, 227, 228 ... ..	Offences against Public Justice ...	105	58	93	74	121	81	71	62	131	96	521	374
5	161 to 168, 217 to 223 ... ..	Offences by public servants ...	4	3	1	1	12	9	7	5	4	4	34	23
6	123 to 200, 206 to 214, 421 to 424 ... ..	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ...	69	31	40	27	21	16	25	15	11	6	160	95
7	465 to 477 ... ..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents ...	8	5	6	3	11	2	8	4	...	...	33	14
8	264 to 267 ... ..	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	1	1	3	2	7	0	20	17	1	1	32	27
9	483 to 489 ... ..	Making or using false trade-marks ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	1
10	140, 154 to 156, 160 ... ..	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	30	14	3	2	0	0	69	62	...	...	144	84
		Total ... ..	223	112	147	110	184	123	202	163	147	107	903	617
	CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.													
11	512 to 516 ... ..	Causing miscarriage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
12	370 ... ..	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
	CLASS III.—Serious offences against the Property.													
13	364 to 369 ... ..	Extortion ...	9	3	12	3	31	9	11	6	43	22	100	43
	CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.													
14	315 ... ..	Wrongful confinement ...	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5
15	332, 355, 358 ... ..	Criminal force ...	586	192	338	181	236	143	633	305	225	150	2,056	1,031
		Total ... ..	596	197	338	181	236	143	633	305	225	150	2,066	1,036
	CLASS V.—Minor offences against the Property.													
16	417 to 420 ... ..	Cheating ...	7	4	10	4	44	9	29	13	13	4	103	34
17	403, 404 ... ..	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	14	5	5	3	18	13	31	19	23	14	91	54
18	409 ... ..	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, ...	7	2	5	1	1	1	9	7	24	7	41	18
19	425, 427, 434 ... ..	Mischief (simple) ...	7	26	39	13	78	41	210	109	93	25	496	214
		Total ... ..	101	37	59	21	141	64	279	148	153	50	733	320
	CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.													
20	296 ... ..	Offences against religion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	400 to 493 ... ..	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	493 to 498 ... ..	Offences relating to marriage ...	24	5	10	...	20	2	35	4	3	3	93	14
23	500 to 502 ... ..	Defamation ...	7	1	1	1	7	1	51	20	1	...	67	23
24	504, 506 to 510 ... ..	Intimidation and insult ...	14	4	2	2	9	6	82	31	7	6	84	52
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290 ... ..	Public and local nuisances ...	19	19	56	50	1	1	10	10	6	6	92	86
26	296A ... ..	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	...	Offences under Chapter XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI, O. P. U. ...	104	62	15	9	28	12	35	16	42	29	224	128
		Total ... ..	169	91	84	63	65	22	183	84	59	44	559	303
	Special Laws, offences under which are not cognisable by the Police.													
	Regulation VI of 1819 ... ..	Ferries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Act I (B. C.) of 1800 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	XXXI of 1867 ... ..	Railway Acts ...	45	45	12	12	...	...	106	102	...	...	104	159
	XXXII of 1867 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	XXXIII of 1870 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	XXXIV of 1873 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	XXXV of 1873 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	XXXVI of 1856 ... ..	Abkaree Act ...	15	6	...	...	8	7	21	19	7	4	51	36
	I of 1839 ... ..	Merchant Shipping Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	XXXVII of 1839 ... ..	Breach of contract ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	XXXVIII of 1860 ... ..	Arms Act ...	...	...	50	47	...	...	3	3	...	...	63	50
	V of 1861 ... ..	Police Act ...	...	...	...	...	9	9	3	3	11	10	23	22
	II (B. C.) of 1864 ... ..	Jails Act ...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
	XXXIX of 1869 ... ..	Cantonment Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VII (B. C.) of 1864 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	I (B. C.) of 1873 ... ..	Salt Acts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IV (B. C.) of 1865 ... ..	Vaccination Act ...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	4	3
	XX of 1869 ... ..	Pleaders and Mooktears Act ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
	V (B. C.) of 1866 ... ..	Hackney Carriage Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	XIV of 1866 ... ..	Post Office Act ...	5	4	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	11	10
	XXXVIII of 1869 ... ..	Stamp Act ...	8	7	4	3	7	5	21	21	45	38	88	74
	VII of 1870 ... ..	Courts Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	I of 1871 ... ..	Pound Act ...	110	57	116	46	167	88	132	77	31	35	286	238
	VI of 1871 ... ..	Emigration Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	16	...	...	19	16
	XI (B. C.) of 1871 ... ..	Census Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	X of 1874 Chapter XXXII ... ..	Contempt of Court ...	15	15	8	8	...	...	5	5	...	...	35	25
	IV (B. C.) of 1873 ... ..	Registration of Births and Deaths ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	V (B. C.) of 1876 ... ..	General Municipal Act ...	1,138	843	84	72	82	53	68	558	16	12	1,754	1,376
	VIII of 1876 ... ..	Native Passenger Ships Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	XIX of 1876 ... ..	Dramatic Performances Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	LII of 1877 ... ..	Registration Act ...	29	6	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	25	10
	...	Mining Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	Other Special Laws ...	2	2	160	139	21	21	84	51	...	...	267	230
		Total ... ..	1,368	988	434	310	297	185	835	727	123	66	2,970	2,307
		GRAND TOTAL ... ..	2,485	1,428	1,972	696	974	566	2,155	1,455	749	463	7,465	4,943

## STATEMENT BB—continued.

Statement showing the number of Persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognisable by the Police in the Districts of the Orissa Division in the year 1882.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	ORISSA DIVISION.									
			Cuttack.		Pooree.		Balasore.		Gurjaha.		Total.	
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
1.	115 ... 117 ... 118, 119 ...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. Concealing design to commit offence ...	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.	121 to 130, 506 ...	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c. Offences against the State ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3.	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4.	178 to 190, 201 to 204, 215 to 218, 227, 228 ...	Offences against public justice ...	71	51	40	30	98	61	14	11	221	183
5.	161 to 163, 117 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	6	2	5	3	2	.....	8	3	16	6
6.	198 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424 ...	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ...	39	12	56	20	45	18	.....	.....	130	86
7.	445 to 477 ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged docu- ments ...	.....	.....	3	.....	7	1	.....	.....	10	1
8.	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	4	2	5	5	23	19	1	1	33	27
9.	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks ...	.....	.....	26	26	14	14	3	3	42	42
10.	149, 164 to 186, 190 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	110	67	135	68	187	113	20	16	454	279
11.	312 to 316 ...	CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person. Causing miscarriage ...	1	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	4	1
12.	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	1	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	4	1
13.	384 to 389 ...	CLASS III.—Serious offences against the Property. Extortion ...	4	3	6	3	3	.....	.....	.....	13	6
14.	315 ...	CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person. Wrongful confinement ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15.	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	551	200	335	138	277	146	47	15	1,210	659
		Total ...	551	200	335	138	277	146	47	15	1,210	659
16.	417 to 420 ...	CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property. Cheating ...	25	13	13	2	13	7	3	1	54	23
17.	403, 404 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	15	11	15	4	5	5	6	6	41	24
18.	409 ...	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. ...	3	3	1	.....	3	1	.....	.....	7	4
19.	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	96	25	102	41	145	65	27	9	370	140
		Total ...	139	52	131	47	160	76	36	16	473	191
20.	286 ...	CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above. Offences against religion ...	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1
21.	490 to 493 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22.	495 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	9	1	17	6	6	2	8	1	40	10
23.	500 to 503 ...	Defamation ...	12	4	8	1	5	.....	.....	.....	27	5
24.	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation and insult ...	16	7	35	22	11	5	.....	.....	63	34
25.	371 to 376, 378, 284, 287, 288, 290 ...	Public and local nuisances ...	19	6	4	2	16	6	.....	.....	39	13
26.	394A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3
27.	.....	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI, C. F. C. ...	100	62	24	21	57	46	.....	.....	181	140
		Total ...	164	104	88	52	97	59	10	1	350	216
	Special laws, offences under which are not cognisable by the Police.											
	Regulation VI of 1819 ...	Ferries ...	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
	Act I (B. C.) of 1866 ...	Railway Acts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Act XVIII of 1854 ...	Abkaree Act ...	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	5	4	3	6
	Act XXXI of 1867 ...	Merchant Shipping Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Act XIII of 1870 ...	Breach of contract ...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
	Act XXV of 1873 ...	Arms Act ...	43	37	4	4	3	1	1	.....	51	40
	Act XXI of 1866 ...	Police Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Act I of 1869 ...	Jails Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Act XIII of 1869 ...	Cantonment Act ...	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1
	Act XXXI of 1860 ...	Salt Acts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Act V of 1861 ...	Vaccination Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Act VII (B. C.) of 1864 ...	Pleaders and Mooktears Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Act XXII of 1864 ...	Hackney Carriage Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Act IV (B. C.) of 1873 ...	Post Office Act ...	1	1	58	36	30	23	.....	.....	60	60
	Act XX of 1865 ...	Stamp Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Act V (B. C.) of 1866 ...	Court-fees Act ...	76	29	51	12	23	12	1	.....	121	85
	Act XVIII of 1866 ...	Pound Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Act VII of 1870 ...	Immigration Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Act I of 1871 ...	Census Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Act XX of 1873, Chapter XXXII ...	Contempt of Court ...	34	21	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7
	Act IV (B. C.) of 1873 ...	Registration of births and deaths ...	26	61	297	317	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	23
	Act V (B. C.) of 1876 ...	Bengal Municipal Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Act VIII of 1876 ...	Native Passengers' Ships Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Act XIX of 1876 ...	Dramatic Performances Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Act III of 1877 ...	Registration Act ...	4	4	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7
	.....	Mutiny Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	Other special laws ...	124	115	56	50	1	1	2	.....	213	159
		Total ...	373	270	468	341	63	43	9	6	913	689
		GRAND TOTAL ...	1,941	766	1,164	685	795	457	128	54	3,423	2,398

( 58 )  
**STATEMENT BB—concluded.**

*Statement showing the number of Persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognisable by the Police in the Districts of the Oota Nagpore Division in the year 1882.*

Serial Number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	OOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.									
			Hazaribagh.		Lohardugga.		Singbhoim.		Manbhoim.		Total.	
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	115 ... ..	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	117 ... ..	Abetting commission of offence by public &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	118, 119 ... ..	Concealing design to commit offence	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c. &c.											
5	121 to 130, 305	Offences against the State	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	131	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	173 to 190, 201 to 204, 215 to 218, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice	123	76	149	106	11	10	238	175	570	397
8	221 to 223, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	4	2	13	6	2	2	..	..	20	10
9	125 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	16	9	64	25	2	..	23	10	104	44
10	425 to 427	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	2	1	14	1	..	..	20	..	26	2
11	224 to 227	Offences relating to weights and measures	4	2	7	1	..	..	6	6	17	9
12	428 to 430	Making or using false trade marks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	125, 126 to 130, 130	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	..	..	9	7	..	..	..	..	9	7
		Total	148	20	255	146	15	12	238	191	754	439
14	CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.											
15	213 to 215	Causing miscarriage	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
16	270	Buying or disposing of slaves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
17	CLASS III.—Serious offences against the Property.											
18	224 to 229	Extortion	11	3	30	20	1	1	15	13	57	37
19	CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.											
20	215	Wrongful confinement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	222, 225, 226	Criminal force	267	101	418	187	45	23	276	157	1,006	468
		Total	267	101	418	187	45	23	276	157	1,006	468
22	CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.											
23	417 to 420	Cheating	11	2	21	10	2	1	18	8	52	31
24	421, 422	Criminal misappropriation of property	18	13	2	..	..	..	11	6	31	16
25	423	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	2	1	10	5	1	..	..	..	18	6
26	424, 427, 428	Mischief (simple)	35	24	41	16	8	7	112	63	198	130
		Total	66	20	74	31	11	8	141	97	293	175
27	CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above											
28	229	Offences against religion	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
29	429 to 432	Criminal breach of contract of service	..	..	12	13	1	..	..	..	17	13
30	433 to 435	Offences relating to marriage	20	11	26	9	1	1	..	..	78	15
31	436 to 438	Defamation	16	8	7	5	..	..	5	4	28	17
32	439 to 442	Intimidation and insult	3	2	10	7	27	23	31	9	71	40
33	443, 444 to 446	Public and local nuisances	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
34	221 to 276, 277, 284, 287, 295, 299	Keeping a lottery office	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	280A	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL and XLII, C. P. C.	2	2	23	10	8	8	102	78	134	86
		Total	53	14	78	43	47	31	154	95	323	183
36	CLASS VII.—Special laws, offences under which are not cognisable by the Police.											
37	Regulation VI of 1819	Ferries	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
38	Act I (B.O.) of 1855	Railway Acts	20	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	15
39	XXIII of 1854	Abkars Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	XXIII of 1857	Merchant Shipping Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	XXIII of 1870	Breach of contract	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	XXV of 1873	Arms Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	XXVI of 1880	Police Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	XXVI of 1880	Jails Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	XXVI of 1880	Contaminated Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	XXVI of 1880	Salt Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	XXVI of 1880	Vaccination Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	XXVI of 1880	Plovers and Heeklers Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	XXVI of 1880	Hackney Carriages Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	XXVI of 1880	Post Office Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	XXVI of 1880	Stamp Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	XXVI of 1880	Court-fees Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	XXVI of 1880	Found Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	XXVI of 1880	Registration Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	XXVI of 1880	Census Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	XXVI of 1880	Contempt of Court	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	XXVI of 1880	Registration of Births and Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	XXVI of 1880	Regal Municipal Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
59	XXVI of 1880	Native Passenger Ships Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	XXVI of 1880	Dramatic Performances Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	XXVI of 1880	Registration Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
62	XXVI of 1880	Army Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63	XXVI of 1880	Other special laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	127	57	20	27	25	16	220	220	425	266
		GRAND TOTAL	275	204	264	464	166	61	1,144	611	2,004	1,000



## \* RESOLUTION.

### POLICE.

*Darjeeling, the 8th October 1883.*

#### READ—

The Report on the Administration of the Police Department for the year 1882.

#### Read again—

The Reports for the years 1880 and 1881, and the orders of Government recorded thereon.

The Government of India, in their letter No. 402, dated the 18th September 1882, having desired that the Annual Report on the Administration of the Police Department should be curtailed by the omission of unimportant matter and needlessly minute details, the necessary instructions were issued to the Inspector-General of Police. The Report, though still of considerable length, is shorter than that of the preceding year. It does not, however, appear to the Lieutenant-Governor that it could be made briefer than it now is without impairing its usefulness as a history of the working of the Department and the state of crime in the province, and depriving this Government of information required to enable it to deal with its police arrangements. The Report was not received by Government until a month after it was due. This delay was caused in part by the fact that none of the divisional reports, with the exception of that for the Rajshahye Division, were submitted by the dates on which they were due, and partly to the fact that incorrect figures for Statement E were sent up, necessitating the entire revision of this statement in the office of the Inspector-General. The Lieutenant-Governor requests the attention of Divisional Commissioners to the matter, as delay necessarily retards the submission of the complete Report to Government, and affects the orders which the Lieutenant-Governor may consider necessary to issue on important questions long after the occurrences to which they relate.

2. The most important change during the year was the amalgamation of the municipal with the regular police. As stated in the Resolution on the Report for 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor decided, in connection with the scheme of Local Self-Government, on relieving all municipalities, excepting the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta and Howrah, of all police charges. In accordance with this policy, the municipal, the cantonment and the regular police were amalgamated, the entire cost of the force being borne by Government from the 1st April 1882. The increased charge to Government in consequence of the arrangement amounted to nearly Rs. 4,97,000. The effect of the arrangement is to place the municipal police on a level with the rest of the force. This should, Mr. Lyall considers, secure better men for town work, though it will probably render the force less attractive, and keep good men from enlisting, as town work is more arduous and more responsible than general police duties. Already a difficulty is felt in large towns of getting men to remain in the force. At first they are ready enough to enlist, but the high price of labour soon induces them to seek more remunerative employment. The consequence is that constant changes occur in the force, and that raw and inefficient men have to be employed in the performance of duties which require training and experience. In order to remedy this evil, Mr. Lyall suggests that "probably it will be found best to keep the police of the larger towns, particularly in Central and East Bengal, a separate body, while the police of smaller municipalities remain an integral part of the district force." To this special force Mr. Lyall would give higher salary, with a view of inducing the men to remain in it. The subject calls for careful consideration, and there seems little doubt that some steps must be taken to prevent the constant changes to



which the Inspector-General refers, and which must naturally have the effect of diminishing the efficiency of the police. The Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to receive a special report containing in full detail the proposals which the Inspector-General would make, and showing the extra cost that the scheme would involve.

3. The original budget grant for the Police Department for the year was Rs. 37,01,620, in which was included a grant of Rs. 1,65,370 for the police of the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The grant was, however, in consequence of the amalgamation of the municipal and regular police, increased by a further sum of Rs. 4,96,929. The actual expenditure during the year was approximately Rs. 39,63,251, as compared with Rs. 36,56,559 in 1881. The strength of the regular force on the 31st December 1882, including the civil and frontier force in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, but excluding the Railway and the reserve police, the Howrah municipal police and the police employed temporarily in Orissa during the salt manufacturing season, was 77 superior officers, 3,480 subordinate officers, and 19,405 constables. It having been found that the Sonthals did not appreciate the motives of Government in allowing police administration to be carried on through their headmen, it was thought that advantage might be taken of this fact to break up the feeling of clanship amongst them which had been the cause of disturbances in the district, and at the same time to improve the administration in Sonthalia by re-establishing the regular police system. During the past year this system was accordingly introduced into all the sub-divisions in the Sonthal Pergunnahs with two exceptions. The old village police and village officers have not, however, been abolished, but they now work in subordination to the Police Department. Since the close of the year the general introduction of the scheme for improving the status of investigating officers by the substitution of 5th grade sub-inspectors for head constables at important outposts has been sanctioned.

4. The cost of the police employed on purely police work was Rs. 26,15,202, as compared with Rs. 21,54,600 in 1881, the increase of Rs. 4,60,602 being due to the amalgamation of the municipal and cantonment police with the regular force. The total cost of this portion of the force on the average was 7·6 pies per head of the population, the cost being 8·4 pies per head in Bengal Proper including the Chittagong Hill Tracts, 8·4 pies in Orissa, 8·5 pies in Chota Nagpore and 6 pies in Behar. The following table shews the proportion to area and to population of the men employed on purely police work :—

PROVINCES.	Number of police.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Proportion of police to area.	Proportion of police to population.
Bengal (inclusive of Chittagong Hill Tracts) ... ..	11,767	76,875	34,922,970	1 to 5·1	1 to 2,648
Behar ... ..	6,134	44,139	23,127,104	1 to 6·5	1 to 3,452
Orissa ... ..	1,414	9,762	3,789,694	1 to 5·7	1 to 2,256
Chota Nagpore ... ..	1,424	26,966	4,225,989	1 to 17·7	1 to 2,774
Total ... ..	20,739	1,57,242	66,065,757	1 to 7·5	1 to 3,185

In comparing the police force in Lower Bengal as regards its number and cost with that entertained in other places, Mr. Lyall remarks: "We have but one policeman where Bombay and the Punjab have three, and Madras and the North-Western Provinces two; while the incidence of cost per head of population is in Bombay over three times what it is in Bengal, in the Punjab it is nearly three times, in Madras somewhat less than twice, and in the North-Western Provinces more than 50 per cent. over the cost in Bengal." The Inspector-General considers that in parts of Bengal the police force is insufficient in number, and he points out that in four districts there is only one policeman to above 5,000 persons, and in six, one to above 4,000, while there are only six districts in which there is one policeman to less than 1,250

persons. The following table given in the Report compares the strength to area and to population of the police force in the various Presidencies:—

PROVINCE.	Number of police sanctioned.	Area in square miles.	Population.	PROPORTION OF POLICE		Cost of police.	Incidence of cost of police per head.
				To area.	To population.		
						Rs.	A. P.
Madras (a) ...	23,881	139,693	30,480,895	1 to 5·8	1 to 1,276	35,89,695	1 10·6
Bombay and Scinde (b) ...	18,240	124,489	15,579,373	1 to 6·8	1 to 854	30,44,659	3 1·5
North-Western Provinces and Oude (c) ...	33,126	93,183	43,062,222	1 to 2·8	1 to 1,209	42,31,039	1 6·8
Punjab (d) ...	20,466	102,255	17,611,498	1 to 4·9	1 to 860	31,16,137	2 9·9
Bengal (e) ...	24,227	157,242	66,065,757	1 to 6·5	1 to 2,727	41,98,498	1 0·2
	or 25,052			or 1 to 6·3	or 1 to 2,637	or 42,56,104	or 1 0·4

"(a) The figures are taken from Appendix A, pages ii and iii of the Report of 1881, deducting cost of the Madras City Police and of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General (except orderlies).

"(b) The figures for column 2 are taken from paragraph 17 of the Government Resolution corrected from statement E for the different divisions, so as to include in the statement the same figures as other provinces. Eighty municipal police have been added in the Northern and Central Divisions, and nine District Superintendents in the Southern Division and Scinde. The cost is that given in paragraph 17, minus the total of column 11 of statement E. The proportions in paragraph 17 of the Government Resolution appear to be wrong, and correct figures are given.

"(c) The figures are taken from statement E, pages 12B to 15B of the Report for 1881, deducting column XI from the cost.

"(d) The figures are taken from statement E of the Report for 1881, except the proportions, which are either wrong or not worked in the same way as in other provinces. Cost of inspecting agency is omitted.

"(e) The figures are taken from statement E for 1882. The upper figures exclude the special reserves and the extra salt police; the lower include these."

Two sets of figures are given in the above statement for Bengal, the first excluding and the second including the special reserves, which do no police work, but are semi-military bodies retained for special emergencies, and the salt police entertained in Orissa for a few months only during the year. Mr. Lyall concludes by observing: "The increase of crime in Mymensingh and Tipperah, and the way in which house-breakers have got the better of the police in the Patna Division (four of the seven districts which are mentioned above as having from 4,000 to 5,000 persons to each policeman), show clearly that more policemen are wanted for those districts." A partial increase may be necessary in places, but to make the comparison complete, the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to know if the proportion of crime to population and police is greater in Bengal than in other provinces. There is little doubt that we have to deal with a generally peaceable community in these provinces, and if we can take credit for that, there is scarcely any necessity for contrast with the more costly establishments of other parts of India. Before, therefore, sanctioning any increase to the general force, the Lieutenant-Governor would wish the Inspector-General to consider and report whether it is possible to make any such re-distribution of the existing police as would enable him to strengthen those districts in which more men are required, without a general increase to the Police Department.

5. Since the expiration of the past year, the batta allowance granted on account of the dearness of provisions to constables in the two lowest grades in the reserve in Midnapore, Hooghly, Howrah, the 24-Pergunnahs and Moorshedabad has been extended to men of the same grades in the reserve in the district of Jessore. The Commissioner of Burdwan suggests the extension of the batta system to all constables in the fourth grade stationed in towns on the banks of the Hooghly, and also recommends an increase to the pay of the Howrah Police. Both these proposals can most conveniently be dealt with when considering the report which the Inspector-General will submit on the establishment of a separate force for large towns, and the Lieutenant-Governor will therefore postpone the consideration of them till the report is received. Any increase to the pay of the police in the town of Howrah would, the Lieutenant-Governor observes, involve an increase in the allotment of police in the municipal budget of that town, as in it the municipal police have not been amalgamated with the regular police, and only one-fourth of the charges on account of the force is paid by Government.

6. The reference made in the Report to the working of the Chowkidari Act is much more brief than in former reports, as the subject is now under separate consideration. The entire chowkidari system appeared to the Lieutenant-Governor to require revision, and he accordingly appointed a Commission to enquire into the matter. The Commission, after visiting various districts, and making all the necessary enquiries, has submitted a full report on the

subject, which is now before Government. As the matter will be separately dealt with, the Lieutenant-Governor does not deem it necessary to allude further to it in the present Resolution.

7. The strength of the Railway Police was the same as during the preceding year. The orders of the Government of India on the Report of the Commission appointed to enquire into the working of the Government Railway Police on the East Indian Railway have been received, and the details will now be gone into. Mr. Lyall should report what special arrangements he would propose to make for the police on the other lines, on none of which, he remarks, is the present system found to be satisfactory. The strength of the Frontier Force remained unaltered during the year. Partly on account of the weakness of the force, and partly to rumours of threatened raids, 10 officers and 96 men were sent from various districts in Bengal to the Hill Tracts, and remained there until the rainy season was over. On a subsequent demand for reinforcements, as the force had fallen, owing to casualties, below its sanctioned strength, 6 officers and 124 men were sent.

8. The percentages of the officers below the rank of sub-inspectors, who could read and write, was lower than in 1881, the percentage having fallen in the case of head-constables from 82 to 80 per cent., and in the case of constables from 30 to 28. The decrease is attributed to the amalgamation, as the percentages amongst the municipal police were lower than those amongst the regular police. The Inspector-General reports, however, that many constables can now read and write, as well as speak, English.

9. It has been decided to substitute sniders for the carbines with which the police were armed. The cost of the weapons which the Government of India have been asked to supply will be Rs. 2,18,360, and the expenditure will be spread over three years, a portion only of the force being supplied with the new weapons each year. During the current year it is proposed to supply them to the police of 13 districts. The total outlay during the year on police buildings was Rs. 1,00,150.

10. The number of casualties in the force during the past year amounted to 3,949 or 15·8 per cent. of the entire force, as against 2,222 or 11·25 in 1881; of these 1·2 per cent. were due to retirement on pension or gratuity, as against 0·7 in 1881; 5·2 per cent. to resignations, as against 4·1; 3·4 per cent. were dismissed, as against 3·1; 2·4 died, as against 2 in the preceding year; 3 per cent. were discharged, as compared with 1·3; and 0·6 deserted, as compared with 0·05 in 1881. The increase under retirements is due to the fact that many of the old police have now served their time. The death-rate was higher than during the preceding year, and exceeded the average death-rate amongst the entire population, which was 2·04 during the past year. The death-rate was highest in Burdwan and Hooghly, in which districts it was 5·5 and 5·1 per cent. respectively, as compared with 3·54 and 2·47 per cent. for the entire population of those districts. No doubt the excess is in part explained by the complete registration of deaths in the force, while that of the population is not complete; but even allowing for this, the mortality is high. In the Hill Tracts of Chittagong intermittent fever, with the consequent enlargement of the spleen and lung diseases, were the most prevalent complaints. The medical officer has made proposals regarding the improvement of the hospitals and barracks, and has recommended warmer clothing and a more ample supply of drugs. Water-proof sheeting has been recently supplied to the men as a protection against inclement weather and night camping, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that there may be a decrease in the number of cases of lung disease.

11. There was an increase in the number of punishments during the year, as compared with 1881. The following table shows the numbers during the last two years:—

		Judicial convictions under the Penal Code.	Under Act V of 1861.	Departmental punishments.
1881	.. .. .	355	243	5,053
1882	.. .. .	381	300	6,997

The punishments were more numerous than in 1881, owing to the amalgamation of the forces; but while the percentage under the last head, amongst



both officers and men, was somewhat larger than in 1881, under the other two heads in both classes the percentages were slightly less. There were four cases of torture in which the police were implicated during the year. In three of these they were convicted and punished under the Penal Code. In the fourth, when the evidence for the prosecution broke down in the course of the trial, there were sufficient grounds for departmental action, and the police officers were dismissed from the service. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to note that all these offenders met with their deserts. It is the very worst kind of offence of which a police officer can be guilty, and in every case of the kind the charge should be prosecuted to the end.

12. During the year Rs. 11,786, as compared with Rs. 8,126 in 1881, were distributed as good-conduct allowances, and at the close of the year 8,146 men wore good-conduct stripes, as compared with 7,238 at the close of 1881. The number of officers and men specially rewarded for courage, ability, or address was 2,307, as compared with 1,335 in 1881. The amount of the treasure escorted during the year was Rs. 13,77,97,442; none of it was lost.

13. There were 199 fairs held, at which over  $3\frac{1}{2}$  millions of persons were present. No serious offences, and only 151 petty offences, were reported. This gives about four offences to every 100,000 persons attending the fairs—a very satisfactory result.

14. In consequence of the Khond outbreak in Kalahandi, in the Central Provinces, which adjoins the Tributary Mehals of Orissa, police were sent from Cuttack and the Gurjhat Mehals to the frontier, and subsequently a body of 40 police were sent from Pooree. The latter force, Mr. Lyall reports, “started within an hour and a half of receipt of orders, fully equipped for service, and marched 53 miles under arms, each man carrying 40 rounds of ball ammunition and his kit, crossing four large rivers and one smaller, all in flood, in 66 hours”—a very creditable performance. The Lieutenant-Governor has already acknowledged the good services done by the police on and beyond the frontier on this occasion under Mr. Sandilands.

15. The report refers to the important duty of inspection. The tours of the Inspector-General and of the Deputy Inspectors-General appear to have included the head-quarters of all districts but two. Several sub-divisions were also inspected; but the Lieutenant-Governor gathers from the independent reports of the Commissioners of Divisions, which are quoted, that these inspections are too often very mechanical, and that especially as regards the tours of District Superintendents and Inspectors they are too much limited to the examination of books and registers of arms and accoutrements, and do not touch the weightier matters of the working of the police. The Inspector-General has issued a circular upon the subject, and the Lieutenant-Governor would impress upon him the necessity of seeing that, with the aid of the Deputy Inspectors-General under his orders, the work of inspection is not restricted to the external appearance of things, but should embrace the more important considerations as to the extent and character of crime in different districts, the relations of the people towards the police, and the means by which the former can be better induced to co-operate with the Department in the suppression of crime, and in giving prompt information regarding its occurrence. A District Superintendent will do much more good in his jurisdiction by mixing with the people and securing their good will than in formally inspecting thannas. It is to be feared that there is still too much of antagonism between the people in the country and the police; and it would be worth while to try and overcome it.

16. As regards the general analysis of crime in these provinces, it is stated that there was an increase of 4,827 in the number of cases reported, as compared with the number reported in 1881; but the number was not much in excess of that in the two preceding years, and was less than in any of the years 1874 to 1878, though the number in 1877 only exceeded it by nine. The number of cases reported in each of the last nine years was as follows:—

1874 ...	...	126,122	1877 ...	...	108,989	1880 ...	...	108,275
1875 ...	...	120,838	1878 ...	...	113,621	1881 ...	...	104,153
1876 ...	...	117,559	1879 ...	...	108,771	1882 ...	...	108,980

Although there was an increase in the total number of cases, it is satisfactory to observe that there were only 320 more offences against property; minor offences against the person, and local nuisance cases, being mainly responsible for the increase shown. The Inspector-General considers that the decrease in the number of cases of offences against property, which has taken place since 1879, when there were 10,226 more cases than in the year under report, may be accepted as "a real diminution in this class of crime." The Lieutenant-Governor concurs with Mr. Lyall in thinking that there is no reason to consider that crime is now more frequently concealed than formerly, and he therefore accepts as satisfactory the decrease in the class of cases which most affect the welfare of the people. The favourable results are attributed by the Inspector-General to the prosperous condition of the people, the effective surveillance over bad characters, and the exemplary punishment of habitual offenders. After deducting from the total number of cases those declared to be false and those falling under Class VI (Public and Local Nuisance cases, &c.), the true cases during the past year amounted to 74,046, exceeding those in the preceding year by 1,498, while it was less than the number in any of the six years which preceded 1881.

17. The number of cases declared to be false was 7,753 in 1882, as compared with 7,549 in 1881; the percentage of such cases was almost the same as in the preceding year, the percentages being 7.1 and 7.2 respectively. The percentages in the different divisions varied from 3.6 in Bhagulpore to 12 in Orissa. As compared with the preceding year, there was an increase in the Chittagong, Burdwan and Patna Divisions, and a decrease in the other divisions. The large number of cases declared to be false in the Rungpore district is stated by the Magistrate to be "due to Magistrates accepting cognizable cases on petition which the police had refused, and sending them for enquiry, or to their accepting cases so exaggerated by mookhtears as to appear cognizable and ordering enquiry," and he exonerates the police from blame. Steps have, it is said, been taken to prevent the indiscriminate entertainment of such cases. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the measures adopted may have the desired effect, but care should be taken that the officers do not proceed to the other extreme and refuse to entertain cases which should be taken up. An explanation has been called for by the Inspector-General of Police of the large number of cases declared to be false in the district of Furreedpore, and the Lieutenant-Governor will await a further report on the subject when the information has been furnished. The percentage of the cases reported by the police to be false, but which the Magistrate found to be true, was 7.7, the same as in the preceding year. Circular No. I of 1877, regarding the treatment of reports of cases declared by the police to be false, was not, it is stated, observed by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Brahmunberiah in Tipperah, and the Inspector-General attributes this to the fact that that officer was overworked. The Lieutenant-Governor is aware that Brahmunberiah is a heavy sub-division; but he finds that there was a second officer for 11 months of 1882 stationed there, and he cannot therefore accept the plea of overwork as a sufficient excuse for the Sub-Divisional Officer's non-observance of distinct orders. Criminal prosecutions were instituted in 1,442 cases, and in 491 cases convictions were obtained, the number of persons punished being 523. The largest number of prosecutions was instituted in the 24-Pergunnahs (105) and Jessore (102); convictions were, however, obtained in only 32 and 23 cases respectively. The best results were obtained in Chumparun, where the proportion of convictions to prosecutions was 48 to 75, and in Manbhoom, in which district, out of 33 cases instituted, convictions were obtained in 21. Comparing the results in divisions, the best results were obtained in the Patna Division, in which convictions were obtained in 49 per cent. of the cases instituted, and the worst in the Burdwan and Dacca Divisions, in which convictions were obtained in 25.3 per cent. only. The results in Behar were better than in Bengal. This the Inspector-General attributes partly to the fact that false cases are more cleverly concocted in Bengal, making it more difficult to obtain a conviction; and partly to only 14.8 per cent. of the false cases having been prosecuted in the former province, while 21.7 per cent. were prosecuted in the latter. The Commissioner of Dacca, in remarking on the amount of work entailed on officers in first trying the original case, and then the charge for making a false



complaint, says that the work falls on the Joint-Magistrate, or full-powered Deputy Magistrates, and suggests that Magistrates exercising second class powers should be empowered to try persons charged with bringing false cases. Mr. Lyall does not think that the Legislature would be prepared to adopt the suggestion, and it is certainly not one which the Lieutenant-Governor could support. False cases are not usually of a simple character; they are, as Mr. Lyall observes, for the most part carefully prepared, and have a certain amount of truth mixed up in them, and it is necessary that the officer trying the persons instituting such cases should have more experience than an officer exercising second class magisterial powers would be likely to possess. Mr. Lyall would extend the power which Magistrates now have of granting compensation under section 250 of the Code of Criminal Procedure in summons cases to more serious cases. The Lieutenant-Governor is not satisfied that this would have the desired effect in stopping the institution of false cases. It would no doubt furnish a more summary procedure, which Mr. Lyall thinks might with advantage be substituted for the formal trial of persons bringing false complaints, and in some classes of cases it might be well if judicial officers had such powers: but as a rule the institution of a false charge is an offence which demands a severer punishment than a mere fine, which is what the award of compensation to be paid by the complainant in the original case practically amounts to. It is true that in more serious cases the complainant could be prosecuted; but with the alternative of the easier procedure before them, Magistrates would be liable to adopt it, and thus save the trouble and delay of a regular trial, and persons who deserve a substantial punishment would escape with a mere fine, and that perhaps a nominal one; while on the other hand such a rule might operate as a deterrent to *bona fide* complaints. The Lieutenant-Governor is not disposed to criticise very minutely the actual results of the prosecutions which have been instituted. He considers, as has already been stated on previous occasions, that the mere institution of a case against the person bringing a palpably false complaint is in itself of benefit, whether a conviction follows or not; and he thinks that prosecutions might with advantage be instituted in such cases more freely than they are at present, even if the result is, as it too frequently must be, a decrease in the percentage of convictions obtained.

18. There has been a gradual increase in the number of cases not enquired into, the numbers being 1,659, or 1·5 per cent., in 1879; 2,389, or 2·2 per cent., in 1880; 3,692, or 3·5 per cent., in 1881; and 4,004, or 3·6 per cent., during the past year. The percentage of cases of hurt not enquired into was 32·9, as compared with 28·3 in 1881 and 11·2 in 1880. Out of the 4,004 cases in which the police refused to enquire in the first instance, enquiry was in 178 cases ordered by the Magistrate. Simple hurt having, under the new Code of Criminal Procedure, been made a non-cognizable offence, such cases will now be omitted from the number of cases shown as not enquired into, and there will probably therefore be a falling off in the number shown in the Report for the current year. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that the Inspector-General is able to report that the procedure of the police under section 117 of Act X of 1872 was generally correct. The number of cases not enquired into in Shahabad amounted to nearly 29 per cent. of the total number of cases not enquired into in these Provinces. As, however, out of 1,153 such cases, 1,146 were cases of hurt, the large proportion does not call for any special remark.

19. The number of cases enquired into during the year, including direct cases in which no investigation was made by the police, was 99,165, as compared with 94,462 in 1881. Excluding 10,720 cases which were taken up direct by Magistrates, the number enquired into by the police was 88,445, as compared with 83,857 in 1881 and 87,764 in 1880. The percentage of convictions in these cases was slightly better than in the two preceding years, being 47·7, as compared with 46·6 in 1881 and 46 in 1880. The Inspector-General brings to notice the different way in which, under the different Local Governments, direct cases, that is cases which are taken up by the Magistrate without the intervention of the police, are treated. In Bengal and the North-Western Provinces direct cases, as well as those enquired into by the police, are shown in column IV of Form A, Part I; in column VII only.

those direct cases which are enquired into are shown in Bengal, while in the North-Western Provinces all direct cases, whether enquired into or not, are entered; in the Central Provinces direct cases are entered in column IV only; in Bombay the practice varies in different districts; while in Madras and the Punjab direct cases are not shown in the statement at all. Such varieties of practice render comparisons between the returns for different provinces difficult and misleading. It is clear from its heading that Statement A, Part I, was intended to be a return of all cognizable crime. As no information was given in Form A, Part I, regarding the number of direct cases in which convictions were obtained, the Lieutenant-Governor has recently sanctioned the addition to it of a column,—column V(a)—in which will be shown the number of convictions in cases shown in columns IV and V, and by deducting the number of convictions in cases into which the police enquired which is shown in the statement, the number of convictions in direct cases can be ascertained.

20. During 1882 the number of persons under arrest amounted to 103,678, as compared with 98,576 under arrest in the preceding year. Of these, 100,888 persons appeared before a court, and 96,769 were actually tried. Of the latter, 64,372, or 62·1 per cent. of those arrested, were convicted, as compared with 40,965, or 61·8 per cent., convicted in 1881. The percentage of persons convicted to those tried was 66·5, as compared with 66·2 in 1881. The percentages were highest in Darjeeling (82·6), Patna (81·5), Howrah (78·2), Cuttack (75·3), Singbhoom (74·5), Gurjhats (74), Bhagulpore (71·8) and Durbhunga (70·4); and worst in Furreedpore (46·1), Pubna (48·8), Jessore (51·5), Midnapore (53·5), Mymensing (54·4), Rungpore (54·6) and Backergunge (55·3). The Inspector-General attributes the bad results in Furreedpore to the delay in disposing of cases in that district. He also refers to Pubna and the subdivisions of Patuakhally and Brahmumberiah as exhibiting similar delays. The subject has been already brought to the notice of Government, and the special attention of all district and sub-divisional officers has been drawn to the matter. The work in the Furreedpore district is heavy, and an addition to its staff may become necessary; but it is clearly the duty of all district officers more carefully to supervise the work of their subordinates in this respect and to insist on cases being more promptly disposed of. As compared with the number of cases investigated, the percentages of cases in which convictions were obtained were highest in Howrah (77·6), Darjeeling (68·8), Patna (67·5) and Hooghly (66·4); the lowest being in the Sonthal Pergunnahs (21·5), Gya (22·1), Rungpore (25·6) and Manbhoom (30·6). In cases of serious offences against the person, the percentage was highest in Darjeeling (60·7) and lowest in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (20). In cases of serious offences against property, excluding the Chittagong Hill Tracts, in which the cases were few, the best results were obtained in Beerbhoom, where the percentage of cases in which convictions were obtained was 22·8, and the worst in Gya, where it was only 4. In cases of petty offences against property, the percentage varied from 63·2 in the Gurjhats and 52·9 in Howrah to 23·6 in Manbhoom and 21·5 in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

21. The results in the cases committed to the Courts of Sessions were again unsatisfactory. Not only was the number of convictions low, but the percentage of convictions on the number tried was smaller than in any of the six preceding years, being 59·1, as compared with 60·2 in 1881, 60·6 in 1880, 64·5 in 1879, 60·4 in 1878, 61 in 1877 and 63·1 in 1876. In five districts, viz. Noakholly, Furreedpore, Julpigoree, Moorshedabad and Patna, the percentage of convictions was below 40; in Noakholly it was only 18·8 per cent. In 20 districts the percentage was below 58. Mr. Lyall remarks: "In the five chief jury districts of Hooghly, the 24-Pergunnahs *cum* Howrah, Burdwan, Dacca and Patna, 141 persons were tried before the Sessions for murder and culpable homicide. Of these, 44 were convicted and 97 were acquitted. These figures speak for themselves, and show, I think, that, in the interests of justice, cases under chapter XVI (*of the Penal Code*) should be withdrawn from the operation of the jury system, or at least cases under sections 302, 303, 304, 307, 308, and 396, to which the above figures relate. I have no hesitation in asserting, even in the face of the above figures, that in the more serious forms of crime the action of the police is so looked after, and the investigating officers themselves are so

afraid of sending up cases wrongly, that it is the exception to have an innocent man sent up by the police in a murder case. I do not assert that in all cases there is judicial proof, but what I do assert is that, with very few exceptions, there is such proof found locally—not necessarily all legal evidence—as to leave no doubt in the mind of the investigating officer as to the guilt of the person sent up. After leaving the hands of the police, the case has to pass the ordeal of the preliminary enquiry, where the action of the police is fully gone into, and where there is again the same fear of committing cases that will not stand before the Sessions. A false case thus stands but little chance of ever getting before the Sessions Court. Under the sections above quoted, 1,275 persons were sent up by the police in the whole Province. Three hundred of these were discharged by Magistrates, 303 were finally convicted, and 400 were acquitted. The rest, 272, were pending trial or otherwise disposed of. Thus out of 699 persons under these sections, whose cases were disposed of by the Sessions Court (four were convicted by a Magistrate and are omitted), 400, or 52·2 per cent., were acquitted, while in the jury districts, as above shown, 97 persons out of 141, or 68·8 per cent., were acquitted. The percentage of acquittals for the whole Province in all cases is 40·9; so that even in non-jury districts it is clear that Judges are very chary of convicting in murder cases; while, as shown above, a conviction in a jury district is next to impossible.” The Lieutenant-Governor sees no reason to doubt that in the class of cases to which the Inspector-General refers, the probability is that in almost every case finally committed to the Sessions, the evidence against the accused is so far established in the primary enquiries as to warrant his being committed: but this is a different thing from the conclusion that it should justify his conviction; and the Lieutenant-Governor is not disposed, in consequence of the worse results of the trials of such cases in the jury districts, to recommend at present the withdrawal of such cases from the jury system. The unwillingness of juries to convict in serious cases involving the issues of life and death may sometimes have been the cause of failures of justice, which would not have occurred had the persons been tried by a Judge and assessors. What is now complained of is not, it must be remembered, a new thing. It has been a charge against the system of trial by jury from the first; but it by no means follows that the unsatisfactory results on the trial of murder cases by jury is solely owing to the unwillingness of the jurors to convict in a case where a capital sentence would probably be passed. It is in the experience of the Lieutenant-Governor that jurors look with much greater strictness into the evidence and to the conduct of police officers than unassisted Judges used to do; and it is much better that it should be so, notwithstanding an occasional miscarriage of justice. The over-scrupulousness of juries, if such it may be called, should have its effect on the action of the police and upon the investigations made in Magistrates’ courts, with results which can be only beneficial. It is probable that in time a better class of jurors will be available, and in this respect there is, in the Lieutenant-Governor’s opinion, very much room for improvement. In the meantime stricter attention to the orders issued, regarding the commitment of cases to the Sessions, and less delay in the preliminary enquiries in the Magistrates’ courts, are matters which demand attention. There can be no doubt that the time over which these preliminary enquiries are spread is a fruitful source of the escape of criminals, as it affords so many opportunities, not only of tampering with the evidence produced, but of rendering it possible for a skilful advocate to break down, or at all events materially to weaken, the evidence of a witness who is honestly intending to tell the truth. The Lieutenant-Governor will therefore expect District Magistrates to supervise the proceedings of their subordinates in this respect with greater closeness, and to do their utmost to prevent anything, in the way of delay, that can be avoided in the committal of cases to the Sessions.

22. Property was stolen in 32,032 cases, as compared with 31,468 in 1881. In 11,091 cases, as against 10,327 in the preceding year, the whole of the property stolen was recovered, and in 3,620 cases, as compared with 3,637 cases in 1881, a portion of it only was recovered. The total value of the property stolen was Rs. 8,80,388, as against Rs. 9,25,632 in 1881, and of this, property to the value of Rs. 2,45,803 was recovered, as against property to the



value of Rs. 2,36,909 in 1881. The results show an improvement, as not only was there an increase in the percentage of the amount recovered from 25·5 to 27·9, but the percentage of cases in which property was recovered rose from 44·3 to 46·3; and this, as Mr. Lyall points out, is the better test of the efficiency of the police, as it is not materially influenced by success or failure in a single case in which the value of the property stolen is large.

23. The following statement shows the number of true cases under each of the different classes for the last seven years:—

		1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Class I...	Offences against the State and public tranquillity	2,706	2,818	2,785	2,840	2,639	2,487	2,506
" II...	Serious offences against the person	4,108	4,141	4,267	3,976	4,061	4,301	4,267
" III...	Ditto ditto person and property, or against property only	22,280	20,667	23,887	20,802	18,963	19,051	18,520
" IV...	Minor offences against the person	9,073	8,812	9,534	9,608	10,874	11,096	12,450
" V...	Ditto ditto property	35,832	41,095	45,649	42,442	38,859	35,673	36,301
" VI...	Other offences not specified above	18,257	16,348	14,407	17,406	22,109	22,015	25,099
	Offences under special laws	495	480	559	1,288	1,977	2,041	2,082

Under class I there was an increase of 81 cases, which was almost entirely due to an increase in the number of cases of rioting. The increase would have been still larger had it not been in part counterbalanced by a falling off of 98 in the number of cases of harbouring offenders and other offences against public justice. Under class II there was a slight decrease. Under class III there was a decrease of 531 cases. The most marked decrease was 120 in cases of serious mischief, and 448 in cases of house-breaking. Under class IV there was a net increase of 1,354 cases; this was due to an increase of 1,376 in the number of cases of hurt. Under class V there was an increase of 628 cases, the chief increase being 494 in the number of ordinary thefts, 98 in the number of cattle thefts, and 102 in cases of trespass. Under class VI there was an increase of 3,084 cases. The principal increase was 2,349 cases under the head of local nuisances, 617 excise cases, 96 railway cases and 79 vagrancy cases. There was only a nominal increase in the number of cases under other special laws.

24. There was a falling off in the percentage of cases under class I in which convictions were obtained, the number being 43·2 as compared with 50·6 in 1881. The percentage of persons convicted was 55·5 as against 57·9, which does not show such a falling off as there was in the percentage of cases; more persons were, however, pending trial at the close of the year than at the close of 1881. The only cases under this class which call for any special notice are those under the head of rioting. There was an increase of cases of this nature of 174 as compared with the preceding year, though the number only exceeded the number in 1880 by 28, and was less than the number in either 1879 or 1878. As compared with the figures for 1881, there was a decrease in five divisions, the largest being a decrease of 49 cases in Chittagong. In the Patna Division the number was the same as in the preceding year. In the Rajshahye and Orissa Divisions there was a small increase, while in the Dacca Division there was a large increase of 214 cases, the total number of rioting cases in this Division having risen from 360 in 1881 to 574 during the past year. Mr. Lyall considers that there is no doubt that the uncertainty about the alteration of the Rent Law has had a disturbing effect in Eastern Bengal, and especially in Mymensingh. Regarding Mymensingh, the Commissioner remarks: "Many unions have been formed among bodies of tenantry in various pergunnahs of the district. These unions so formed resisted all attempts on the part of the landlord and their employes to realize rents, and the proceeding of any of the zemindars' people into the villages banded in union was followed by a riot ending generally in the eviction of the zemindars' people." The Commissioner considers that a strong police is required in Mymensingh to cope successfully with this form of crime, and that the present force is too weak. The strength of the police in this district has already been referred to in paragraph 4 above, and the subject will be duly considered on the receipt of the report which, as therein stated, the Inspector-General will be called on to submit. The cases of rioting in Mymensingh and Backergunge are not

new features in the criminal statistics of Eastern Bengal, but the recent increase in the number of such cases deserves notice. There were 302 cases instituted, and out of 293 true cases convictions were obtained in only 65 instances. The Commissioner observes that "the low percentage of convictions is due in some measure to the difficulty which exists in getting good evidence when the riot has been caused by the villagers themselves, in which case no independent evidence can be procured. The case for the prosecution depends entirely on the evidence of the zemindars' people who were attacked." To some extent this may account for the bad results, but the Lieutenant-Governor believes that it may also fairly be attributed to the fact that the police were not employed to enquire into a sufficient number of the cases. It appears that out of 263 true cases, only 166 were investigated by the police. Why this should have been so is not explained, but the Lieutenant-Governor concurs in Mr. Lyall's opinion that the police should, in a district like Mymensingh, be much more largely made use of than they were during the past year. The Magistrate should also consider whether a judicious application of the provisions of section 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code to the leading men in the unions would not prevent such a frequent recurrence of these cases. In the absence of information as to the nature of the demands, it is impossible to say whether the zemindars or the ryots are primarily the cause of such disturbances of the public peace. The withholding of legitimate and usual rents admits of no defence, but the facts are not always so; and the Lieutenant-Governor fears that extortionate demands, and demands at enhanced rates not sanctioned by law, are as often the cause of these violent aggressions. These are questions which the police have no authority to enquire into, but it is not to be tolerated that men should band themselves together for the purpose of resisting lawful claims. If illegal demands are made, the civil courts afford the proper means of redress, and these "jotes" or unions should be clearly given to understand that no question as to the possible alteration of the Rent Law in any way relieves them from their present liabilities. In Backergunge the number of cases rose from 105 in 1881 to 116 in 1882, and five were attended with fatal results. The percentage of convictions to cases fell from 85·6 in 1881 to 50 in 1882, but this is higher than the percentage in either Furreedpore or Mymensingh, and, as the Inspector-General remarks, the results in 1881 were too good to continue. During the year 100 extra police from other districts were posted in Furreedpore, but the number of cases rose, notwithstanding, from 77 to 83, and it seems probable that but for the precautions adopted the results would have been worse. Though the total number of cases of rioting fell in the Burdwan Division from 180 in 1881 to 167, there was a marked increase in the number of cases in Hooghly, the number being 56 as compared with 40 in 1881. The number of cases in this district has steadily increased each year from 17 in 1878 till it reached the number above stated during the past year. The large number of cases is said to be due to the competition for land in the district. The Inspector-General and all Commissioners of Division should direct their special attention to the subject. If the Police and Magistrates of Districts do their duty, there is no reason why these offences should not be as generally suppressed as the more violent forms of crime against property by gang dacoity. Two serious cases of rioting occurred in Pubna—one in Serajunge, in which a man was killed, and the other at Dulai, in which the men of a zemindar named Azim Chowdhry resisted the attachment of his property under an order of the civil court. The latter case, which was an illustration of the extent to which a powerful and wealthy zemindar can carry his defiance of constituted authority, has already been dealt with at length by the Lieutenant-Governor.

25. Under class II, serious offences against the person, there was a decrease of 25 in the number of cases of murder, there being 271 cases in 1882, as against 296 in the preceding year. The number of attempts at murder also fell from 53 to 38. Under the head of culpable homicide there were 179 cases—a decrease of 29 cases, as compared with the number in 1881. In accordance with the orders of the Government of India, contained in their letter No. 23—1542, dated the 19th October 1882, special details were called



for in the cases in which mothers murdered their infants, and in accordance with the requisition, Mr. Lyall has given the following details:—

“There were three cases in the Rajshahye Division, none of which perhaps are of the kind of which details are required by the Government of India: still I mention them. The first took place in Julpigoree; the child was about 18 months old, and was fretful and peevish. The mother lost her temper at its crying, and cut its throat: she afterwards tried to do the same to herself. She was sentenced to transportation for life, and died on her way to the Andamans.

“Two occurred in Rungpore. In one case the mother killed the child to spite her husband, and in the other because it annoyed her when ill. One woman committed suicide; the other was transported for life.

“A case took place in Chittagong, which is not unlike the case which gave rise to the call of the Government of India. A Mahomedan girl had an intrigue with her brother-in-law, and when married was found by her husband to be in the family way. He therefore sent her home, where she gave birth to a girl, which she killed, and her relations concealed the body. She was sentenced to transportation for life.

“There were two cases in Mozufferpore, and in both cases the mothers were sentenced to transportation for life. In the first case the murder was committed apparently to spite the husband, and in the second on account of poverty. Both were legitimate children.

“In Sarun a beggar woman gave birth to an illegitimate child, and in a few days killed it. She was transported for life.

“Three cases occurred in Gya. In one case the woman was acquitted, in the second she died after committal, and in the third a sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment under section 318 was inflicted.

“One case took place in Cuttack, and was pending before the Sessions at the close of the year. The mother was a widow, and she left the child where she gave birth to it—in a turmeric field. The child was found alive, but died.

“There were three cases in Pooree, and in all illegitimate children were murdered. In all three the mothers were sentenced by the Sessions Court to transportation for life, but one was afterwards acquitted by the High Court.\* No action was taken by Government in any of these cases in the way of reducing the sentences passed on the women who were convicted.

26. As compared with 1881, cases of rape decreased from 196 to 155, and of exposure of infants from 105 to 97. Attempts to commit suicide fell from 427 to 39†, administering stupefying drugs from 19 to 16, causing hurt by means of dangerous weapons from 922 to 910, and cases of selling minors from 16 to 13. On the other hand, there was an increase from 46 to 63 in the number of unnatural offences, from 609 to 655 in cases of grievous hurt, from 185 to 251 in cases of abduction and kidnapping, from 99 to 180 in cases of wrongful confinement in secret or for purpose of extortion, from 1,024 to 1,028 in cases of using criminal force to women with a view to outrage their modesty, and from 68 to 74 in cases of causing death by rash or negligent acts. There was a falling off in the percentage of convictions in cases under class II, the total percentage of convictions during 1882 being 45·1, as compared with 41·2 in 1881, while the percentage of the convictions to persons tried by the Court of Sessions fell from 56·4 in 1880, and 52·2 in 1881 to 45·2—a worse result than in any of the four years preceding that under notice. In one case of murder in Purneah, the murderer, who, on account of an intrigue with his widowed daughter-in-law, had been fined by the punchayet, killed his whole family of seven persons, including the daughter-in-law, who was *enciente*, and then hanged himself. In another case in Pooree, in which the accused was sentenced to death, he was acquitted on appeal by the High Court. From the evidence and the confession of the accused, it appears that he held a child under water in a hole which he had dug, until he had drowned him; the motive being to obtain possession of his ornaments. In the Orissa Division, as regards cases of this description, there appear to have been remarkable differences of opinion between the local and appellate courts. Four cases of murder are noticed, in which the High Court on appeal have reversed the finding and sentences of the Sessions Court, and acquitted the accused; in one especially they have passed severe strictures on the Pooree Police, and

the matter is being enquired into. The Lieutenant-Governor desires a full report on the matter when the enquiries have terminated. Assuming, from the statements in the Inspector-General's report, that the cases in these instances were true ones, the final acquittal by the High Court would seem to indicate that the failure of justice arose from the irregularities committed in the earlier proceedings. Murders connected with suspicion of witchcraft against the victims still find some prevalence in the Chota Nagpore Division. In another case the crime resembled an Irish one, the person murdered being shot from behind a wall in consequence of an agrarian dispute. It is satisfactory to notice a decrease in the number of cases of poisoning; most of the cases are reported to have had no connection with professional poisoners. These results are due to the steps taken to put down professional poisoning, to which allusion was made in the Resolution on the Report for 1881. In connection with a case of administering stupefying drugs which occurred in Durbhunga, several old cases were brought to light; the man who was the chief of the gang was arrested, and the Inspector-General trusts that his arrest will lead to the gang being broken up.

27. Under class III there was an increase of 16 in the number of cases of dacoity, there having been 121 cases in 1882 as compared with 105 in 1881. At the same time it is a pleasing contrast to the past history of the crime in Bengal to be able to record that 13 districts were entirely free from dacoity. The crime is now of a different type and very much localised. The largest number were committed in the Rajshahye Division, in which there were 32 cases, and in the Burdwan Division, in which there were 27. In his report for 1881, the Inspector-General stated that labourers employed on the construction of railway lines were, he believed, the offenders in some cases, and this theory has received confirmation by the arrest, since the close of the past year, of a large gang of such persons in possession of property stolen in a dacoity. With the exception of three circles, viz. the Rajshahye circle, the Midnapore circle and the Gya-Hazaribagh circle, the Inspector-General does not believe that dacoity is elsewhere systematic. In the Rajshahye circle the gangs are believed to be chiefly up-country men working on railways. A special Inspector has been deputed to look into the cases in this circle, and Mr. Lyall hopes that he may be able to obtain a clue to the persons who committed the dacoities during the past two years. The Midnapore circle comprises Midnapore, the 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly; and the bad characters in these three districts appear to work together. Hooghly has perhaps supplied more convicted dacoits to the Andamans than any other district, and it would be matter for regret if, after years of tranquillity, there should be any revival of the profession. The Lieutenant-Governor is not exactly aware of the duties which appertain to the office of Deputy Inspectors-General; but it seems to him that in cases of the kind under notice, where gang robberies are committed by a body of men, operating apparently in combination from different neighbouring districts, the special deputation of one of these officers to investigate the whole circumstances of the case would be of advantage. The duty imposed upon the officer so deputed should not be the submission of a conventional report after a few days' inspection, but should be to remain in the tracts affected until some discovery has been made of the character and numbers of the gangs, and the measures necessary for their dispersion or arrest. Unity of action is necessary where several districts are concerned, and this can best be secured under the supervision and direction of a single officer of the rank and position of a Deputy Inspector-General. The Lieutenant-Governor would wish the adoption of this course in the so-called Midnapore circle during the ensuing cold weather. An officer of Mr. Baker's experience, or of Colonel Fagan's activity, should be able in a couple of months to bring to light many ways in which this systematic kind of violent crime should be dealt with; and under any circumstances their employment on such duty would be of more practical uses than the inspection of accoutrements and the revision of registers at head-quarters in Calcutta. The value of the property stolen by dacoits during 1882 amounted to Rs. 53,490, of which property to the value of Rs. 7,358 was recovered, as compared with property to the value of Rs. 33,031 stolen, and property worth Rs. 1,750 recovered during the preceding year. There were only 122 cases of robbery, as compared with 147 in the preceding year.

Serious cases of mischief fell from 748 to 628. Mischief by killing animals increased slightly, there having been 730 cases during 1882, as compared with 712 in the preceding year. The cases were most numerous in those districts in which a trade in hides is carried on. The decrease in cases of house-trespass will be noticed further on. The result of trials of cases of "serious offences against person and property, or against property only," was not satisfactory, the percentage of convictions to cases being only 10·2, to persons arrested 45·6, and to persons tried 49·3.

28. There were 9,590 cases of hurt under class IV, as compared with 8,214 during the preceding year. Of these, 2,812 were taken up direct without the intervention of the police, enquiry was refused by the police in 3,203 cases, and enquiry was made by them in 3,575 cases. Cases under section 323 of the Penal Code are now, as already remarked, no longer taken up by the police. Under the head of wrongful restraint there was a decrease of 35 cases, the number being 2,731 in 1882, as compared with 2,766 in the preceding year.

29. There were 16,913 cases of burglary during the year, as compared with 17,333 in 1881 and 17,428 in 1880; convictions were obtained in 1,430 cases, or 8·5 per cent., as compared with 1,321, or 7·6 per cent., in the preceding year. The number of persons tried was 3,678, of whom 2,040, or 55·5 per cent., were convicted, as compared with 3,335 persons, of whom 1,899, or 56·9 per cent., were convicted in 1881. Concerning burglaries, Mr. Lyall, after giving the figures from which the above are taken, writes: "These figures show the greatest blot in the police work of the province. About 17,000 cases of burglary occur each year, and only about one in 12 of these is prosecuted to a successful termination. Detective skill is in fact wanting, and hence the necessity for the attention which has of late years been given to prevention." The results in such cases are very bad: still it is so far satisfactory that the decrease in the number of cases, as compared with 1880, which was observable in the figures for 1881, was even more marked in 1882. The frequency of the crime is not a matter of surprise, where the only implement the burglar wants is a piece of iron to effect his entry through a mud wall or a thatched hut; and the greater temptation to the crime is perhaps induced by the immunity which the offender enjoys at the hands of the police. The Patna Division is especially notorious in this respect, where in the past year, out of 5,429 true cases, only 6·7 per cent. were prosecuted to a conviction. There is here, too, more than a suspicion that the concealment of the crime is very prevalent. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find that the Inspector-General's particular attention has been directed to the subject. There were 23,519 true cases of theft, as compared with 23,025 in 1881, and the number of cases of cattle-theft increased from 1,469 to 1,567. Cases of receiving stolen property, on the other hand, decreased slightly, there having been only 1,754 cases in 1882, as compared with 1,776 in 1881.

30. The number of cases under class VI, dealing with offences against special or local laws, amounted to 25,099, as compared with 22,015 in 1881 and 22,109 in 1880. There was a decrease of 81 in the number of salt cases, and an increase in the number of local nuisance, Excise, Railway Acts and vagrancy cases. With the exception of five districts, the orders that each person tried in the latter class of cases is to be shown as a separate case were carried out, and the necessary instructions have been given to the District Superintendents in these districts in which the orders were not attended to. Out of 1,121 true cases, 1,040 were investigated, and in 71·6 per cent. convictions were obtained, as compared with 61·2 per cent. in 1881. These results are satisfactory. Of the bad livelihood cases instituted, 976 were instituted on report of the police, and 153 were instituted on petitions presented to the Magistrate. Mr. Lyall considers that cases of bad livelihood are a dangerous class of case to be allowed to be instituted privately. It may be that the power to make such charges does afford an opportunity to villagers to harass and annoy any one with whom they may not be on good terms; but unless all institutions were limited to cases in which the police, from their immediate and direct personal knowledge of the accused, reported against a man of bad character, there would not, it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor, be any advantage or security gained by prohibiting the direct institution of such cases. If the complaint was made to the police, they would have to make an enquiry as much as the Magistrate; and it is difficult



to see why the enquiry made by the latter should not be as effective as the enquiry by the police. In some instances there was very great delay in disposing of bad livelihood cases. In Jessore there were three cases pending—one 382 days, the second 357 days and the third 346 days; in Khoolna one was pending for 313 days; and in Furreedpore one was pending for 305 days. It is quite unjustifiable to keep such charges pending over people for such long periods. Special reports will be called for from the Magistrates regarding the very great and apparently inexcusable delay in these cases. With a view to reducing the large amount of extra duty which the surveillance of bad characters entails on the police, Mr. Lyall has directed a reduction in the number of names on the registers by omitting those of many persons who do not belong to the criminal classes. Mr. Lyall on this point remarks: "In each district I have inspected, I have gone carefully through the bad character registers of one or more stations, and have generally been able to point out the possibility of reducing the number of persons under surveillance without, I hope, giving the really criminal classes any greater facilities for crime. It is quite unnecessary to keep a watch over men who have once committed a petty theft, but who have in no way adopted a criminal life, and by striking off all such, the police have more time to attend to the real criminals. What should be impressed on all Magistrates and District Superintendents is the necessity of having under supervision, not the men who formerly have committed crime, but those who are doing so to-day, and that it is sheer waste of time and energy to continue enquiries solely because a man has once been convicted, irrespective of his subsequent manner of life." The Lieutenant-Governor entirely accepts the views expressed by Mr. Lyall. A careful revision of the registers should be made; the police should be relieved of a great deal of the duty which is not only useless, but endangers the liberty of people who, by reformed habits of life, should no longer be objects of suspicion.

31. The number of Excise cases was 3,031 as compared with 2,414 in 1881 and 2,994 in 1880. There were 284 cases of illicit distillation, as compared with 359 in the preceding year, and of these 117 occurred in Beerbhoom and Midnapore. There were 626 cases in which the offence was the illicit possession or sale of country spirit, 567 of opium, 520 of ganja and 764 of tari. Only 425 vendors, as compared with 828 in the preceding year, were prosecuted. The percentage of convictions in cases was 76.1 as compared with 73.2 in 1881, and of persons 79.6 as compared with 81.6 in that year. There were 1,284 salt cases, as compared with 1,213 in the preceding year; and out of 1,409 persons arrested in connection with these cases, 1,263 were convicted, 168 maunds of salt were confiscated, and Rs 4,330 were realized on account of fines. The Inspector-General refers to the cases of some fishermen prosecuted under section 283 of the Penal Code, for causing obstruction in a line of navigation by fishing in the Hooghly and Bidyadhuri rivers with fixed nets. Mr. Lyall remarks: "Several fatal accidents have taken place in consequence, and there can, I think, be no reasonable doubt that men have no right to fish in a method that has been proved to be dangerous to navigation and to human life, however long they may have done so when the river was less crowded." Looking to the large amount of traffic on the river Hooghly, the Lieutenant-Governor ordered an enquiry into the case, and rules have been passed regulating the use of such nets in future.

32. The Report treats of the attempts to settle the Mughya Domes in Chumparun. This clan is one which has always given considerable trouble to the police on account of their nomadic habits and thievish propensities. They did no work, and went from place to place stealing wherever and whatever they could. The matter was fully investigated by Government, and it was decided that an attempt should be made to induce these people to settle down. The following extract from the report of the Magistrate of Chumparun, which is quoted by Mr. Lyall, shows what has been done:—

"In May the Inspector of Bettiah, Nakai Lall Misser, succeeded with some trouble in procuring an interview with some Domes through the instrumentality of some of their women. The result was that they signified their willingness to live in any place selected for the purpose. Two sites were selected—one at Bargaon, near the Bagaha station, and the other at Futtehpore, near the Jugaputti outpost of the Bettiah station. At these places lands were procured from the zemindars, who likewise supplied the materials with which the

Domes erected huts for themselves. From that time the number of Domes at these places has been steadily increasing, until at the present time there are 172 men, women and children at Bargaon, and 66 at Futtehpore. At Bargaon arrangements were made to provide the Domes with land, and a grant of Rs. 500 has been sanctioned by Government to provide them with cattle, ploughs and other implements of agriculture. This is gradually being done. Some of the heads of the Domes have been appointed village chowkidars with the approval of the villagers. Steps have been taken to provide them with work in the fields, and at the present time the condition of the settlements is satisfactory. The Domes have, with but little assistance, succeeded in maintaining themselves, and there is every hope that they will continue to do so with a little management. The settlement is, however, merely on its trial; whether it succeeds or not remains to be seen."

From a more recent report received by Government from the Commissioner of the Patna Division, it appears that the number of Domes who have settled at Bargaon has increased to about 250, and those at Futtehpore to about 90. In time it is hoped the settlers will support themselves without any assistance from Government. They cannot, however, be expected to do so at first, and in addition to the Rs. 500 at first sanctioned, Government has recently given an additional capitation grant of Rs. 3 per head, or Rs. 1,050. The later reports are extremely satisfactory, and justify the expectation, which the local officers entertain, of complete reformation of the tribe. The principal difficulty has been to induce a nomadic people to take to settled habits and work, but when once a beginning is made, it should not be an arduous task to induce them to remain. The fact that since the establishment of the two colonies the number of persons in each has increased shows that for the present, at any rate, they are willing to abandon their former wandering ways, and if they can only be induced to remain, and take up agricultural pursuits, the best results may be anticipated. The same success has not, it appears, been realized in Sarun, and the Commissioner thinks that, "so long as proper measures are not adopted in the contiguous districts of the North-Western Provinces regarding the settlement of these wandering tribes, any measure to domicile them in the Behar districts can only be partially successful." Mr. Lyall is now in communication with the Inspector-General of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh on the subject, and the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to learn the result of the correspondence. Now that the authorities in Sarun are adopting the measures which so far have succeeded in Chumparun, the future reports of the experiment may be more satisfactory, especially as it appears that the Domes from Sarun have, since the close of the year, been going to the settlements in Chumparun. Much of the credit of the success here is due to the active interest which Mr. Henry, the Magistrate of the district, has taken in the work.

33. The number of non-cognizable offences was 101,691, or 1,804 less than in the preceding year. Out of 107,543 persons summoned, 80,808 actually appeared, of whom 59.5 per cent. were convicted. The percentage was slightly higher than in 1881, when it amounted to 58.4. In the Patna Division the number of salt cases rose from 595 in 1881 to 1,287 in the past year. Before 1881 the average number of cases yearly was only 82. Mr. Lyall remarks that the number of salt cases has greatly increased since the working of the law was made over to the North-Western Provinces Central Agency; most of the cases are, however, said to be petty and to end in conviction. The Commissioner, the Inspector-General reports, does not complain of any undue severity in the institution of these cases. The large increase seems, however, to indicate either great laxity formerly, or unnecessary strictness at present, and the Commissioner should not neglect precautions against indiscriminate prosecutions. The police were employed in enquiring into 6,495 non-cognizable cases, or nearly 6.4 per cent., as compared with 5.8 per cent. in 1881. In the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division the Inspector-General reports that the police has been used far too freely in investigating petty municipal cases, and the Lieutenant-Governor will await the explanation which Mr. Lyall has called for.

34. Regarding the measures taken for the supervision of criminal tribes, Mr. Lyall remarks—

"Again, no Bediya is reported to have been convicted of burglary in the Presidency Division, and the same supervision continues over them. Two gangs of *mochies* were convicted in Jessore—one of theft, and the other of dacoity. The Punka Chur Kayasts continue to be watched, and measures have been taken to improve the supervision over the



**Furreedpore Kaygats.** One gang of these men was partly convicted during the year at Dacca. Burwars continue to come in numbers to Bengal, and many have been arrested and convicted. These men are all sent home to be released, and in time they will probably cease to find it pay them to come here."

The Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh has recently addressed the Government of India regarding the desirability of bringing the Burwars under the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act, and the question is still under consideration. If the proposal is adopted, it is probable that Lower Bengal will be less troubled by their visits than it is at present.

35. A photographer is now employed for purely police work. During the past year he photographed 23 criminals. The Inspector-General is still, the Lieutenant-Governor understands, in communication with the New York photographers regarding an inexpensive method of taking likenesses, to which reference was made in the Resolution on the Report for 1881.

36. The total number of persons re-convicted during the year was 1,397; of these, 1,024 had been once previously convicted, and 257 had been twice, 80 three times, 18 four times, 9 five times, 6 six times and 2 seven times previously convicted, whilst against 1 eight previous convictions were proved. The Inspector-General refers to a case in which the accused escaped recognition when on his trial, though after his conviction it was ascertained that he was an habitual offender. The Magistrate refused to refer the case, because, in a similar one, the High Court had declined to revise and enhance the sentence. Mr. Lyall remarks: "It is obviously opposed to the interests of the public that a man should escape a heavy sentence which he has legally incurred by concealing his identity; and as cases of this kind ought to be committed, the High Court may possibly be induced to take this view." The Inspector-General should submit a full report on the case, and the records will then be called for, and the subject taken up with a view to a reference being made to the High Court should the case seem to call for it.

37. The conduct of the police during the year appears to have been on the whole fair, though the remarks made by some of the Commissioners show that there is still considerable room for improvement. The general results, however, establish the fact that, though in repressing crime the police have been fairly successful, detective capacity is not conspicuous in the force. The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad if the Inspector-General could suggest any particular measures for the organization of a special detective force. It is probable that for it a better stamp of men than our ordinary police would be required. Efforts are being made in Lohardugga to get the sons of the local zemindars to take service in the police, and if the efforts are successful, it may indicate a direction in which a solution for the difficulty may be found.

38. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to have to record the death during the past year of two valuable police officers—Mr. Parry Davis and Mr. Platts. Another experienced officer, Colonel W. R. Gordon, Deputy Inspector-General, retired after a long career in the police. Under the orders of the Government of India, the appointment of Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General having been made one tenable for five years only, Major Wilkinson reverted to regular duty after having with great credit filled the post for nine years. Mr. Monro held the office of Inspector-General up to the 13th June, and Mr. Lyall succeeded him and held the appointment during the remainder of the year. To both these officers the Lieutenant-Governor's special acknowledgments are due for their able administration of a very responsible and difficult department. Mr. Rivers Thompson notices with satisfaction the names of the District and Assistant Superintendents specially mentioned in paragraph 57 of the Report. A copy of the remarks made concerning them will be forwarded to the Appointment Department for record.

**ORDER**—Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police and the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

Ordered also that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions for information.

Ordered also that a copy of the Resolution, and extract paragraphs 56 and 57 from the Report, be forwarded to the Appointment Department of this Office for information.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. B. PEACOCK,

*Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

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No. 2807J—D.

COPY forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police for information and guidance.

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No. 2808J—D.

COPY, with a copy of the Report, forwarded to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, for information.

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No. 2809J—D.

COPY of the Resolution, and extract paragraphs 56 and 57 from the Report, forwarded to the Appointment Department of this Office for information.

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Circular No. 39J—D.

COPY forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions for information, and for communication to all District Officers.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

W. DUNBAR BLYTH,

*Under-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.*

DARJEELING,  
The 8th October 1883.











